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Ontario. Legislative Assembly
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SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XXXII.—PART VIII.

THIRD SESSION, NINTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1900.

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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

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Accounts (*Dom. and the Provinces*), Awards	51	*Printed.*
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" Report of Commission	4	"
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Agricultural College, Report	14	"
" and Experimental Union, Report	15	"
" and Horticultural Societies, Report	65	*Not printed.*
Amherstburg, Audit of Accounts	59	"
Asylums, Report	34	*Printed.*
Barron, Judge, O. in C	64	*Not printed.*
Bee Keepers' Association, Report	20	*Printed.*
Binder Twine sold in 1899	72	*Not printed.*
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	9	*Printed.*
Blanche River Pulp Company	49	"
Blind Institute, Report	37	"
Bonuses and Exemptions, Municipal	69	*Not printed.*
Boys and Girls reprieved	71	"
Cheese and Butter Associations, Report	22	*Printed.*
Children Neglected, Report	39	"
Courts, moneys in	55	*Not printed.*
Courts, Sittings of the	81	"
Crown Lands, Report	3	*Printed.*
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Report	38	*Printed.*
Division Courts, Report	29	"
Doyle, Judge, O. in C	58	*Not printed.*
Education, Report	12	*Printed.*
Elections, Returns	42	"
Elgin West, Commission	46	"
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Estimates	2	"
Factories, Report	8	*Printed.*
Factories, Employes in	77	*Not printed.*
Farmers' Institutes, Report	24	*Printed.*
Financial Commission, Report	4	"
Fruit Experiment Stations, Report	17	"
Fruit Growers' Association, Report	16	"
Fumigation Appliances, Report	44	"

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Game and Fish, Report	27	*Printed.*
Gaols, Prisons, etc., Report	35	"
Guarantee Policies	63	*Not printed.*
Health, Report	32	*Printed.*
Hoskin, John, salary	75	*Not printed.*
Hospitals and Charities, Report	36	*Printed.*
Immigration, Report	28	*Printed.*
Imperial Institute, Canadian Section	74	*Not printed.*
Infants, Moneys of, in Court	53	"
Industries, Report	26	*Printed.*
Insurance, Report	10	"
Insurance Company's, Guarantee Policies	63	*Not printed.*
Judicature Act, Judges fees under	58, 61, 62. 64	*Not printed.*
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Leeds and Grenville, claim of	82	*Not printed.*
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Live Stock Associations, Report	23	"
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McNiven, Donald, appointment of	54	*Not printed.*
Manufacturing Industries, Bonuses to	69	"
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Moneys in the Courts	55	*Not printed.*
Morson, Judge, O. in C	61	"
Municipal Auditor, Report	41	*Printed.*
Municipal Bonuses and Exemptions	69	*Not printed.*
Nepigon Pulp Company	80	*Printed.*
North Augusta License	60	*Not printed.*
Ontario Power Company, agreement	79	*Not printed.*
Poultry Associations, Report	21	*Printed.*
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" " agreement with Ontario Power Company	79	*Not printed.*
Registry Offices, Report of Inspector	31	*Printed.*
Revenue received in 1899	76	*Not printed.*
Road-making, Report	25	*Printed.*
San José Scale, Report	43	*Printed.*
Secretary and Registrar, Report	33	"
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Statutes, distribution, correspondence	78	*Not printed.*
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Tavern and Shop Licenses Act, Report	40	*Printed.*
Thedford License	84	*Not printed.*
Titles, Report of Master	68	"
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No. 1.. Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 2.. Estimates (Vote of Credit) for the year 1900 Presented to the Legislature, 15th February, 1900. *Not Printed.* Estimates for the year 1900. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1900. *Printed.* Estimates (Supplementary). Presented to the Legislature, 25th April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 3.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 4.. Report of the Royal Commission, on the Financial position of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1900. *Printed.*

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No. 5.. Report of the Bureau of Mines for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 25th April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 6.. Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 7. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 8.. Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 9.. Report upon the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1900. *Printed.*

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No. 10.. Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1900. *Printed.*

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No. 11.. Report of the Financial Statements made by Loan Corporations for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1900. *Printed.*

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No. 12.. Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1899, with the Statistics of 1898. Presented to the Legislature, 8th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 13.. Reports of Auditor and Standing Committee on Finance for 1899-1900 of the University of Toronto. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April 1900. *Printed.*

No. 14 . Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1900. *Printed.*

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No. 15.. Report of the Agricultural and Experimental Union of Ontario for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 26th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 16.. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario for the year 1899 Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 17.. Report of the Fruit Experiment Stations of Ontario for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 18.. Report of the Superintendent of Spraying for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1900. *Printed*

No. 19.. Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 20. Report of the Bee Keepers' Association for the Province for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 21.. Report of the Poultry Associations of the Province for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. *Printed.*

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No. 22.. Report of the Cheese and Butter Associations of the Province for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900 *Printed.*

No. 23.. Report of the Live Stock Associations of the Province for the year 1899, Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 24.. Report of the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes of the Province for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 25.. Report of the Provincial Instructor in Road Making in Ontario for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. *Printed.*

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No. 26.. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 27.. Report of the Ontario Game and Fish Commissioners for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 28.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 29.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 30.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 31.. Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for the year 1899 with statement of fees and emoluments of Registrars. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 32.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 25th April, 1900. *Printed.*

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No. 33.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 25th April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 34.. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums for the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 35.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 36.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province for the year ending the 30th September, 1899, Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 37.. Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 38.. Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1900. *Printed.*

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No. 39.. Report of the Work under the Children's Protection Act for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 40.. Report on the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Acts for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 41.. Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 42.. Return from the Record of the several Elections of the Legislative Assembly in the Electoral Divisions of West Peterborough, South Renfrew, East Elgin, West Elgin, South Brant, and East Middlesex, since the General Election of March 1st, 1898, shewing:—(1) The number of Votes polled for each Candidate in the Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of Votes polled in each District. (4) The number of Votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' Lists in each District. (6) The population of each District as shewn by the last Census. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 43.. Report of the Commission of Enquiry, concerning the operation of the San José Scale Act, 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 44.. Report of the Inspector of Fumigation Appliances for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 45.. Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, 14th February, 1900. *Not printed.*

No. 46.. Copy of an Order-in-Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the thirty-first day of January, 1900, directing that a Commission be appointed to enquire into matters connected with the election for the West Riding of Elgin, and also a copy of the Commission issued thereunder. Presented to the Legislature, 15th February, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 47.. Copy of a Commission appointing Messieurs Hoskin, Walker and Kirkland, Commissioners to enquire into the Financial affairs of the Province of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 19th February, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 48.. Report by Prof. James Mavor on Workmen's Compensation for Injuries. Presented to the Legislature, 25th April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 49.. Copy of Agreement between Her Majesty, represented by the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, of the one part, and the Blanche River Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, of the other part, and bearing date on the 14th April, 1900. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 50.. Copy of Agreement with the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company Limited. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 51.. Awards of the Arbitrators on the Unsettled Accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 52.. Statement as to distribution of the Statutes, Revised and Sessional, for the year, 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1900. *Not Printed.*

No. 53.. Return to an Order of the House of the Seventeenth day of March, 1899, for a Return shewing specificially the nature and amount of each investment now outstanding of the moneys or funds of infants and others in Court, the date when each such investment was made, the rate of interest the same bears, when and how payable, and the security held for each of such investments. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1900. Mr. *Carscallen.* *Not Printed.*

No. 54.. Return to an Order of the House of the Sixth day of March, 1900, for a Return of copies of all correspondence in connection with the appointment of Donald McNiven, as a fishery officer for Lake Simcoe, together with copies of all reports made by him. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1900. Mr. *Thompson.* *Not Printed.*

No. 55.. Return to an Order of the House of the Seventeenth day of March, 1899, for a Return shewing the total amount of moneys now on deposit in, or subject to the control and distribution of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, or either division thereof; the style of cause of each action or proceeding in which such moneys have been so paid in, and the County in which each action or proceedings was commenced, as far as practicable, together with the amount now standing to the credit of each such action or proceeding; the names of the persons by whom such payments were respectively made, and on what account, where practicable; the names of and last known addresses of the persons entitled thereto, in all cases in which no payment out of Court has been made within the last ten years, so far as appears by the books and papers in the office of the Accountant of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, and the amounts due to such persons respectively, so far as appears by the said books. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1900. Mr. *Carscallen.* *Not printed.*

No. 56.. Regulations *in re* Staking out Locations under Mines Act, in the unsurveyed territory of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No 57.. Reported on Tenders for Departmental and Legislative Printing and Binding, and Contract with Warwick Bro's & Rutter. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 58.. Copy of Order in Council directing the payment of Surplus Surrogate fees to His Honour Judge Doyle. Presented to the Legislature, 16th March, 1900. *Not Printed.*

No. 59.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-second day of March, 1899, for a Return of copies of all papers and correspondence between any member of the Government and any individual with respect to the audit asked for by citizens of the Town of Amherstburg, of the accounts of the local collector. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1900. Mr. *Reid, (Addington.)* *Not Printed.*

No. 60.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-first day of March 1900, for a Return of copies of all instructions issued by the Department to the inspector or commissioners of the County of Grenville, referring to application for hotel licenses in the Village of North Augusta in the County of Grenville, for the last four years, and all reports from the commissioners and inspector in relation thereto. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1900. Mr. *Joynt.* *Not Printed.*

No. 61.. Copy of an Order-in-Council commuting the Surrogate Court fees payable to His Honour Judge Morson. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1900. *Not Printed.*

No. 62.. Copy of an Order-in-Council respecting the payment to certain Judges mentioned therein of surplus Surrogate fees. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1900. *Not Printed.*

No. 63.. Copy of an Order-in-Council directing that the bonds or guarantee policies of certain insurance companies mentioned therein may be given and accepted as security under the Statutes of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1900. *Not Printed.*

No. 64.. Copy of an Order-in-Council commuting the fees of His Honour Judge Barron as Local Master at Stratford. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1900. *Not Printed.*

No 65.. Analysis of Reports of District, Township, Agricultural and Horticultural Societies for the years 1887, 1888 and 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1900. *Not Printed.*

No. 66.. Return to an Order of the House of the sixteenth day of March, 1900 for a Return of copies of all correspondence in connection with the appointment of Frederick Warren as Division Court Clerk in the Township of Osnabruck in the County of Stormont. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1900. Mr. *McLaughlin.* *Not Printed.*

No. 67.. Return to an Order of the House of the sixth day of March, 1900, for a Return shewing:—

1st. The name and salary of each License Inspector in the Province for the year 1899, and the County for which he was appointed.

2nd. The amount allowed each such Inspector for expenses.

3rd. The names of License Commissioners in each License District and the amount of expenses allowed to each in the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1900. Mr. *Marter.* *Not printed.*

No. 68.. Report of the Master of Titles for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 4th April, 1900. *Not printed.*

No. 69.. Return to an Order of the House of the first day of March, 1899, for a Return giving information under the following heads, respecting bonuses and exemptions to manufacturing industries granted by each municipality in the Province since the year 1870:—1. Amount of aid by way of absolute bonus and the names of firms or companies receiving same. 2. Amount of aid by way of loan, with names of firms or companies receiving same and the amount of such loan or loans repaid to each municipality. 3. Number of factories which have been granted exemptions from taxation in whole or in part, and approximately the amount of such exemption based on municipal assessors' estimate of the rateable property of each industry. 4. Number of firms or companies which have received municipal aid in any form, more than once 5. Number of such firms or companies which have failed or removed from the municipalities which gave them aid by way of bonus, loan or exemption. Presented to the Legislature, 4th April, 1900. Mr. *Pattullo. Not printed.*

No. 70.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of March, 1900, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government or any member thereof, or any official of the Government and the County Crown Attorney of Elgin, or any other person, in connection with the cases of Queen *vs.* Bole, and Queen *vs.* Cahill. Presented to the Legislature, 4th April, 1900. Mr. *McDiarmid. Not printed.*

No. 71.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty sixth day of March, 1900, for a Return shewing names, or the official numbers, of Boys reprieved from the Penetanguishene Reformatory, and of Girls reprieved from the Industrial Refuge for Girls, Toronto, during the two years previous to the first February, 1900. The date when the reprieve was recommended by the Warden or Superintendent. The date when the reprieve was finally granted. Presented to the Legislature, 4th April, 1900. Mr. *Pyne. Not printed.*

No. 72.. Return to an Order of the House of the sixth day of April, 1900, for a Return, shewing the quantity of binder twine sold during the season of 1899. To whom sold, with names of purchasers and price *per* pound received. Shewing as well, the names of persons still indebted to the Government, and to what amount, in each case. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1900. Mr. *Duff. Not printed.*

No. 73.. Report of the Registrar of Live Stock for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 9th April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 74.. Commercial Report of the Canadian Section of the Imperial Institute. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1900. *Not printed.*

No. 75.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of March, 1900, for a Return shewing the salary paid to Mr. John Hoskin as Official Guardian. The number and names of the clerks in his office with dates of appointment, and the salary paid by Government to each. Also shewing what other emoluments are received by Mr. Hoskin as such Official Guardian each year, and what amount of other emoulment, if any, was so received or earned by Mr. Hoskin for the year 1899 in his capacity as such official guardian. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1900. Mr. *Whitney. Not Printed.*

No. 76.. Return to an Order of the House of the second day of April, 1900, for a Return shewing amount of Revenue received during the year 1899, by each of the Departments of Government as audited and passed by the Commission appointed to investigate and report as to the Finances of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1900. Mr. *Miscampbell. Not printed.*

No. 77.. Return to an Order of the House of the sixteenth day of March, 1900, for a Return stating the number of hours female *employés* in factories have to work each day. Also the minimum amount of wages paid *per* day to any female *employé* under the Factory Act. Also, whether separate sanitary conveniences are supplied where male and female *employés* are working, under the Factory Act. And shewing as well what system of Government inspection the factories are now under. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1900. Mr. *Pyne. Not printed.*

No. 78.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of March, 1900, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between any member of the Government and any official thereof relating to the distribution of the Statutes. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1900. Mr. *Carnegie. Not Printed.*

No. 79.. Agreement between the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park and the Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls, dated 11th day of April, 1900. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1900. *Not printed.*

No. 80.. Agreement between Her Majesty, represented by the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the first part and The Nepigon Pulp, Paper and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of the other part, bearing date on the 18th April, 1900. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 81.. Return to an Order of the House of the fourteenth day of March, 1900 for a Return shewing the number of dates and places of sittings of the County and Districts Courts, and Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery and of the High Court of Justice, respectively, held in the various county and district towns of the Province, during the years 1895 to 1899, both inclusive:—

(*a*) At which there has been no business to be tried before the petit jury,—

(*b*) At which there has been no action, matter or other proceedings to be tried by a judge without a jury,—

(*c*) At which there have been no indictments laid before the Grand Jury, Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. Mr. *Hoyle. Not printed.*

No. 82.. Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of April, 1900, for a Return of copies of all correspondence and papers, between any member of the Government, or any official thereof, or any other person or persons, in reference to a claim made by the Counties of

Leeds and Grenville against the Government *re* Criminal Justice Account shewing as well, the balance due the Counties. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. Mr. *Joynt. Not printed.*

No. 83.. Report of Upper Canada College and Bursars Statement, for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 84.. Return to an Order of the House of the ninth day of April, 1900, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the License Commissioners or License Inspector for the East Riding of the County of Lambton, or any person, relating to the issuing of a Liquor License in the Village of Thedford for the year 1900. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1900. Mr. *Marter. Not Printed.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1899.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

PART II.—CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE
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TORONTO.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

PARTS I. AND II.

1899.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture:

Sir,—I have the honor to present herewith Part I. of the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries, being the Agricultural Statistics of Ontario for the year 1899; also Part II. relating to Chattel Mortgages.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

C. C JAMES,
Secretary.

Toronto, August 28th, 1900.

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ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

THE WEATHER.

While the nature of the soil and the method of tillage are important factors in the raising of crops, much also depends upon temperature, precipitation and sunshine. Untimely frosts may do great injury, and a too heavy precipitation, or the absence of rain for too long a period, may alter the prospects of the growing crops. Sunshine, too, has an important bearing upon the proper maturing of both grain and fruit. In the light of these facts the following weather tables will be found both interesting and instructive.

Temperature. The following table gives the average temperature of the Province for the calendar year and for the six months from April to September inclusive—practically the growing season—for the past ten years, and also the average for the eighteen years, 1882-99 :

Months.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1882-99.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	18.7	20.2	19.5	18.4	17.3	23.1	10.3	17.0	20.9	24.9	17.4
February	15.2	22.0	21.8	19.2	14.5	16.9	14.7	21.9	23.4	24.1	18.3
March	25.8	35.6	29.0	21.2	21.5	34.9	26.4	25.2	26.2	24.7	25.6
April	44.5	42.1	42.7	46.3	43.3	44.3	38.7	40.3	43.0	41.5	41.6
May	55.7	55.5	52.9	60.1	56.9	53.7	52.2	52.2	51.9	50.0	53.6
June	64.8	65.6	60.9	64.8	68.0	66.1	67.6	65.4	65.4	65.6	64.3
July	67.5	70.2	71.9	68.8	65.5	69.1	68.3	68.3	63.7	67.2	67.7
August	68.5	67.7	64.2	67.2	65.3	64.0	66.1	66.6	64.8	63.1	65.5
September	56.2	61.8	60.8	56.8	60.5	61.1	56.0	58.8	61.5	56.5	58.3
October	50.0	48.7	50.1	43.4	41.4	48.8	48.2	46.6	46.1	46.8	46.1
November	38.0	34.9	34.9	37.8	34.5	31.6	35.1	33.1	35.1	35.2	34.9
December	25.1	22.8	24.6	24.1	25.8	27.7	20.7	21.8	31.5	18.8	24.3
Annual mean	44.2	45.6	44.4	44.0	42.9	45.1	42.0	43.1	44.5	43.2	43.1
Mean for six months April-September	59.5	60.5	8.9	60.7	59.9	59.7	58.2	58.6	58.4	57.3	58.5

The ten stations from which the above averages are derived are situated at Saugeen (Bruce Co.), Birnam (Lambton), London (Middlesex), Woodstock (Oxford), Stoney Creek (Wentworth), Toronto (York), Lindsay (Victoria), Gravenhurst (Muskoka), Ottawa (Carleton) and Rockliffe (Renfrew). The details will be found in Tables I and II (pages 20 and 21). The mean temperature for the six months, was one degree below the average of the preceding year, but was one degree above the average of the past eighteen years. The mean temperature for the whole year shows similar results, ranging from 38.4 at Rockliffe to 48.5 at Stoney Creek.

PRECIPITATION. The fall of rain and snow in the winter months is given in the following table for ten years, together with the average for the eighteen years. An inch of rain is estimated to be the equivalent of ten inches of snow :

Year.	November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total for five months.	
	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain.	Snow.
-	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1899......	1.67	9.6	0.74	24.6	1.50	13.2	0.76	8.0	1.78	22.1	6.45	77.5
1898......	3.40	8.9	1.73	17.5	1.47	18.2	0.60	18.9	2.42	1.0	9.62	64.5
1897......	2.51	6.2	0.37	9.6	1.15	17.3	0.89	14.1	1.52	12.7	6.44	59.9
1896......	2.47	7.7	2.22	13.2	0.65	17.1	0.46	24.5	0.74	11.4	6.54	73.9
1895......	0.78	11.4	1.49	6.6	0.77	31.3	0.08	12.0	0.41	10.8	3.53	72.1
1894......	1.97	9.9	1.85	26.2	0.91	14.0	0.59	15.1	1.15	4.8	6.47	70.0
1893......	2.09	10.8	0.68	11.6	0.43	25.5	0.73	24.3	1.19	5.4	5.12	77.6
1892......	3.91	7.4	1.84	6.4	0.44	21.7	0.66	16.7	0.50	7.7	7.35	59.9
1891......	2.46	4.3	0.35	20.1	1.37	13.9	1.77	13.3	1.46	19.7	7.41	71.3
1890......	2.37	11.0	3.20	6.3	2.59	12.9	1.60	12.9	0.81	13.1	10.57	56.2
1882-99....	2.18	8.8	1.31	15.4	1.07	20.5	0.92	16.2	1.10	11.5	6.58	72.4

The rainfall for the Province for the five months comprising the table was 6.45 inches, being slightly less than the average for the years 1882-99 ; but the snowfall amounted to 77.5 inches, or 5.1 inches more than the average for the eighteen years. November and December were marked by light rainfalls and heavy precipitations of snow, while January and February were characterized by an unusually light fall of snow. The total precipitation for March was nearly double of the average of that month. The precipitation for the whole year by districts will be found in Tables III and IV (pages 22 and 23).

The growing season, however, is limited mainly to the six months, April-September, and the rainfall during the month of that important period is shown in the following table for ten years, together with the averages derived for the eighteen years, 1882-99 :

Months.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1882-99.
	in,	in.	in.	in.	in	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
April..............	1.10	1.45	2.52	1.26	1.49	0.99	2.61	1.15	1.77	2.07	1.53
May	3.43	2.43	3.38	2.10	2.36	5.72	3.35	3.64	1.07	3.24	2.89
June...............	2.46	2.83	2.83	2.39	1.37	2.32	3.15	4.54	1.84	3.75	2.80
July	2.78	1.11	5.36	2.79	2.02	1.72	2.44	2.73	3.50	2.79	2.56
August.............	0.81	2.64	2.62	2.86	2.81	0.84	2.67	4.26	3.93	3.22	2.52
September	3.72	2.94	0.83	4.47	2.67	3.73	1.94	3.84	2.03	2.03	2.61
Total for the six months April-September	14.30	13.40	17.54	15.87	12.72	15.32	16.16	20.16	14.14	17.10	14.91

The total rainfall for the Province for the six months was 14.30 inches, or .61 inch below the average for 1882-99. The north-west and north district had the heaviest precipitation, 16.80 inches being registered for the six months, while the rainfall in the west and south-west was five inches below the average. August was one of the driest months on record, an average of only .81 inch of rain having fallen, compared with 2.52 for the eighteen years.

SUNSHINE. The following table gives an annual comparison by months for the past ten years of the average hours of sunshine in the Province as derived from the records of the stations at Woodstock, Toronto, Barrie, Lindsay and Kingston. The averages for the eighteen years 1882 99, are also given as well as the totals for the calendar year and for the six months, April to September :

Months.	Sun above horizon.	1899.	1898	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1882-99.
	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.	Hrs.
January...	285.7	90.8	76.2	70.4	52.3	73.0	74.5	64.0	72.8	62.6	50.5	68.8
February..	*291.4	112.8	69.3	93.7	104.0	110.2	124.2	93.8	93.6	89.8	69.0	92.8
March. ...	369.9	133.2	157.5	148.3	188.1	179.6	127.5	150.4	174.9	139.0	142.1	151.0
April......	406.4	223.2	230.2	174.2	180.3	195.1	212.9	148.5	215.2	190.7	210.0	194.1
May.......	461.1	210.9	196.3	196.9	262.1	252.1	181.7	211.1	165.4	229.6	174.5	211.2
June	465.7	278.2	237.1	219.8	302.1	286.3	244.6	247.8	201.4	245.5	[illegible]	249.0
July, ...	470.9	302.2	307.8	258.7	237.8	232.4	276.2	284.2	315.1	249.2	280.4	273.3
August....	434.5	262.1	225.2	262.4	262.6	228.0	207.3	259.0	231.6	217.3	234.6	240.9
September.	376.3	164.4	202.4	237.1	168.0	194.2	156.4	175.8	218.2	231.0	[illegible]	193.2
October....	340.2	141.7	118.2	161.0	135.5	149.0	129.4	150.0	145.6	160.1	85.1	131.6
November.	286.9	78.6	89.0	60.8	69.8	79.3	64.7	81.3	35.1	69.3	93.8	66.6
December .	274.3	60.2	56.6	40.6	80.8	57.1	65.5	55.8	56.6	89.7	77.9	57.0
Totals for the year.	4463.3	2058.3	1965.8	1923.9	2043.4	2036.3	1864.9	1921.7	1925.5	1973.8	1867.8	1929.5
Totals for April to Sept...	2614.9	1441.0	1399.0	1349.1	1412.9	1388.1	1279.1	1326.4	1346.9	1363.3	1349.4	1361.7

*302.5 in 1892 and 1896.

The sunshine in 1899 exceeded the records of the past eighteen years, the total for the six months in the growing period exceeding the average by 79 hours, or over 55 per cent of the possible. The details of the five stations will be found in Table V (page 23). The Meteorological register for Toronto will be found in Table VI (page 24), and the summary for the Lake Temiscamingue district in Table VII (page 25).

THE GRAIN CROPS.

Fall Wheat. An enlarged area of fall wheat was reported by correspondents writing in November, 1898, the increase being placed at from ten per cent. up, a few claiming to have actually doubled their acreage. Sowing ranged from the last week of August to the first week of October, but the bulk of the work was done between the 10th and 20th of September. Conditions were favorable to seeding, and as correspondents wrote most of the fields looked very promising, although in some cases the crop was so heavy in the top that cattle and sheep were turned in to pasture upon it. The Hessian fly was reported in several of the western counties, and as a result some of the fields were more or less yellow in appearance. The general outlook, however, was described as encouraging so far as the new crop of fall wheat was concerned. Dawson's Golden Chaff, Clawson, Genesee Giant, Manchester, Democrat and Surprise were regarded as the favorites, the first two named having a large lead, while forty other sorts also were named as being in favor.

The May bulletin contained the following regarding fall wheat: "The weather during the winter and the early spring has been exceedingly unfavorable for fall wheat, and as a consequence the crop, which promised well before the snowfall, has been greatly injured by the inclemency of the season, and is practically a failure in many localities. The want of snow in most places left the ground exposed to unusually severe and protracted frosts, and the heavy rains formed pools of water which froze and killed the young plants in the hollows and flooded lands. The dry weather which has prevailed in some neighborhoods since the opening of the growing season has also wrought some injury. A considerable percentage of the area sown to fall wheat is being plowed up. It must be borne in mind, however, that the winter just past has been an exceptionally trying one, for it has been the rule for years for fall wheat to come through the winter with comparatively little loss in area, and usually in a very promising condition. The peculiarity of the past winter, and an explanation of its effect upon fall wheat, will be clearly understood by referring to the weather tables. Contrary to usual experience the heavy snow fall came in December. This had disappeared over a large area of Ontario when the week of low temperature occurred in February. In January and February, the two coldest months, there is usually found plenty of snow upon the ground to protect vegetation. As a rule this crop appears to have wintered better on clay or heavy land than on light soils, although the experience of correspondents is by no means unanimous on this point. The situation of the land, and the degree of shelter afforded from wind and frost by its location, appear to have been considerably more influential factors in deciding its suitability for fall wheat growing than the character of the soil. In many cases it has been observed that the partial protection afforded by accumulations of snow near the fences, the rest of the field being bare, has saved the wheat plants thus protected. It is worthy also of note that the reports from Algoma, where there was a good covering of snow during the winter, are more favorable than those from the older settled counties. There are slight losses from insect pests reported, wire worms and the Hessian fly having appeared last fall in a few localities in the western part of Province. At the time correspondents wrote rain was urgently needed at several points to insure the remaining crop."

The following summary of reports appeared in the August bulletin: "This crop came through the winter in poor condition, much of it having been killed owing to the lack of shelter and the formation of ice, and a considerable acreage was plowed up. With the exception of Algoma, and a few other sections where there was plenty of snow, the yield has turned out to be a very small one — in fact the lowest for a number of years. The quality of the grain ranges from plump and hard to small and shrunken, even in the same localities, and sometimes in the same fields. Along the fences and in sheltered spots, as pointed out by a number of correspondents, the best fall wheat has been found, which fact shows the importance of wind-breaks. Rust has been more common than usual this year. The Hessian fly was complained of in a few of the western counties, but insect injury was light compared to the damage done to the crop by the trying weather of February. The time of cutting ranged from the beginning of July to the close of the month, according to location and date of sowing. The weather at harvesting was on the whole favorable, and the crop was got in in good condition."

November reports thus summed up the condition: "The extent to which fall wheat suffered from winter-killing entailed a considerable decrease in the yield, and, later, unfavorable conditions have made the falling off greater than was anticipated. The crop has been a poor one in many parts, more especially in the west, the grain being light and shrunken, owing to over-rapid ripening. Rust and chess have occasioned injury in some directions, but there has been a notable absence of insect pests. Reports from the eastern counties are slightly more favorable, although some loss is indicated to grain on low lying lands from heavy summer rain storms. In the northern and north-western portions of the Province the fall wheat has yielded well."

The acreage, yield and value by counties for 1899, together with the totals for the Province for ten years, will be found in Table IX (page 27).

THE NEW FALL WHEAT. The November bulletin said: "Owing, no doubt, to the unsatisfactory experience of this season the acreage devoted to fall wheat has been, if anything, somewhat reduced. Reports from many of the western counties indicate a decrease which will be hardly counterbalanced by some increase in the Lake Ontario counties. The time of seeding covers a wider range than usual, owing to the dryness of the ground, which induces many farmers to postpone sowing until late in the season in the hope of rain. As usual, most of the work appears to have been done in the earlier half of September, the ground in most localities being in good condition, apart from the lack of moisture. The young plants are generally looking well, having received the benefit of later rains, and, although somewhat backward in places seem promising and cover the ground well, having a heavy top. There are few complaints of insect pests, except that Hessian fly, joint worm and wire worm have done some damage. There is little change in the varieties sown, Dawson's Golden Chaff and Red Clawson retaining their popularity, while the Manchester, Genesee Giant and Democrat come next on the list."

Spring Wheat The following relating to spring wheat was contained in the August bulletin: "This variety of wheat is more largely grown in the eastern half of the Province. The yield is above the average, and the quality of the grain is on the whole satisfactory. The greatest drawback to the crop was the wet weather prevailing at seeding-time, the ground being so moist and heavy in many quarters that sowing had to be delayed. Heavy rains have also occurred a few weeks before harvesting, and from various localities reports are made of the straw lodging. Complaints of rust have also been received. While some had harvested their spring wheat by the end of July, a large acreage was still left standing uncut at that date."

According to correspondents writing in November, the same causes which had injuriously affected the fall wheat, more especially the dryness of the season and the prevalence of rust, were felt by the spring wheat crop. In some localities the grain was light. but the general tenor of the reports from those neighborhoods where the crop is still grown was encouraging, and indicates a fair output.

The acreage, yield, and value by counties, together with the totals for the Province for ten years, will be found in Table IX (page 27).

Barley. The August reports regarding barley were on the whole favorable, as will be seen from the following, which appeared in the bulletin published in that month: "This has been a highly successful crop, both as regards yield and quality, and at the time our correspondents wrote had been secured in excellent condition in the Lake Erie and Lake Ontario counties, while harvesting was progressing favorably in other sections. The falling off in the demand for barley for malting purposes some time since caused considerable reduction in the acreage devoted to its cultivation, but latterly the largely increased requirements for this grain for stock feeding purposes have brought it again into favor, and this season the area sown to barley has been increased. Much of it grown for feed is sown mixed with peas and oats. The principal cause of injury has been the drouth, which in some cases has resulted in short straw and small kernels, though the grain is for the most part plump and bright. Rust has affected the later varieties in some eastern localities, and slight damage is reported from smut in two western counties, but as a whole the crop has sustained remarkably little injury from pests or parasites."

The foregoing estimate of the barley crop was confirmed by the following statement in the November bulletin: "There has been an exceedingly good crop of barley in all parts of the Province. The yield is large and excellent in quality, the berry being usually plump and bright, though in some instances discolored. The crop has suffered but little from parasites, though a few cases of smut and rust are mentioned by correspondents."

The acreage, yield and value by counties, for 1899, together with the totals for the Province for ten years, will be found in Table X (page 28).

Oats. The August bulletin had the following regarding oats: "This crop is rather backward in many parts, so that correspondents could not speak positively as to the yield, but the reports are as a rule highly satisfactory, and the estimates yields sent in, average high. The crop bids fair to be a large one, with fine straw and plump grain in those neighborhoods where the drouth has not interfered with its growth. In a number of instances, however, the long continued dry weather has resulted in short straw and light kernels. But little damage has been inflicted by insects, although there has been considerable loss by rust and smut, more especially in the western counties. The late sown oats appear to have flourished better than the earlier crop where they have had a fair supply of moisture." Following is a summary of the November reports concerning the crop: "Oats have been a particularly fine crop in all localities, the grain being generally full and heavy, and the production per acre in excess of the average. Grasshoppers and smut have wrought some injury in a few neighborhoods, but the principal and most widespread drawback has been rust. The late sown crops have been specially subject to its attacks, and have also been lighter than those planted early in the season.

The acreage, yield and value by counties, for 1899, together with the totals for the Province for ten years, will be found in Table X (page 28).

Peas. The following reference to peas was contained in the August bulletin: "Reports as to the condition of the pea crop are somewhat variable, but as far as can be judged by present indications there will be above an average yield. A good deal of injury was caused by excessive rains early in the season, more especially to low-lying fields, and in many localities losses have been sustained by the ravages of the "bug." In some parts the area sown to peas has been decreased owing to the prevalence of this pest. Grass peas are being substituted for the more common kinds in some cases. The late sown crops being not yet ripe, much depends upon the weather in the interval before harvesting."

The November bulletin said: "The pea weevil or 'bug,' as it is popularly termed, has wrought much havoc with this crop, but for which the crop would have been above the average, as reports from localities which are free from the pest are mainly favorable. There has also been some damage from excessive rains. Peas appear to have done considerably better in the eastern counties than elsewhere."

The acreage, yield and value by counties, for 1899, together with the totals for the Province for ten years, will be found in Table XI (page 29).

Beans. August reports concerning beans were thus summarized: "The area devoted to this crop has considerably diminished, owing to low prices. Beans are grown only in a few localities, more especially in the western Lake Erie counties and the extreme eastern section. Appearances point to a large yield per acre, but the drouth is an unfavorable condition, and if continued the result may be different. Some correspondents note that the harvest is later than usual."

According to the November bulletin the bean crop had felt the effects of drouth severely, and the returns were very variable. Where produced in eastern localities it appeared to have yielded better than in the western counties.

The acreage, yield and value by counties, for 1899, together with the totals of the Province for ten years, will be found in Table XI (page 29).

Rye. There is very little rye grown, and what is raised in some parts is mainly used as feed. According to August reports a considerable percentage of the crop was winter-killed, but the remainder had thriven and yielded well, both as regards straw and grain.

The reports of correspondents in November were on the whole favorable, and indicated a return slightly above the average.

The acreage, yield and value by counties, for 1899, together with the totals for the Province for ten years, will be found in Table XII (page 30).

Buckwheat. This crop is not largely grown. The November bulletin said: "This will be a light output, owing to the injury occasioned by the dryness of the weather and losses sustained by frost. The grain is frequently small, while the yield has been fairly good."

The acreage, yield and value by counties, for 1899, together with the totals of the Province for ten years, will be found in Table XII (page 30).

Corn. Regarding this crop the August bulletin said: "The cold and wet weather prevailing at the time corn should have been planted delayed that work considerably, and the consequence is that at the time of reporting the crop is hardly as far advanced as usual. A good deal of poor seed was also used throughout the Province, and this necessitated some replanting. Notwithstanding these drawbacks reports come from some counties of a most promising crop, the favorable weather of the latter part of July having brought the crop along with a bound. Of course there are also a number of poor prospects. In some western counties crows and blackbirds did injury, and cut-worms and grubs were also spoken of in several sections of the Province. However, taking all the reports received, the crop is likely to turn out to be a fair one should the lateness of the season not bring it into frosty weather. Several correspondents report the erection of new silos this year.

The November reports were to the following effect: "This has been a bad year for corn. Much of it matured too early, the ears being small and light, and there were serious losses from frost and floods, so that there will be considerable shortage in the crop. There will be a fair yield for silage in the west and the Lake Ontario counties, but further east and north the crop is decidedly poor. There is but little mention of insect pests, the only noteworthy cause of loss under this head being the destructive attacks of grasshoppers in one or two neighborhoods."

The acreage, yield and value by counties, for 1899, together with the totals for the Province for eight years, will be found in Table XIII (page 31).

FIELD ROOTS.

The acreage, yield and value of the root crop by counties, for 1899, together with the tables for the Province for ten years, will be found in Tables XIV and XV (pages 32 and 33).

POTATOES. The August bulletin had the following: "There promises to be a good yield of potatoes, though in many quarters rain is badly needed, and in consequence of long continued drouth the early potatoes have been somewhat small in size. Reports as to the present appearance of late potatoes are generally favorable, one especially encouraging feature being the decrease in the numbers and destructiveness of the potato bug, caused by the severe frosts of last winter. In some neighborhoods, however, this pest is still as active and injurious as ever, and on low-lying lands a good deal of damage was occasioned by excessive wet in the early part of the season."

The following was contained in the November bulletin: "The potato crop is, for the most part, of excellent quality, having been housed in sound condition and free from disease, except in a few localities where rot has appeared, which in some cases attacked the crop after it was taken up. The plant has been remarkably free from injury from insect pests. The effect of the drouth in numerous neighborhoods has been to seriously diminish the yield. The comparative effect of early and late planting has been very variable. In the western section the later planted seem generally to have yielded better than the earlier varieties, while in the eastern counties the reverse was the case in some instances. The exceptionally fine fall weather was specially favorable to the securing of the crop"

CARROTS. This crop suffered at seeding time on account of the weather being too wet. As the season progressed, however, the prospects of the crop improved, and the November bulletin had the following to say of carrots: "Reports as to the carrot crop indicate a fair production, probably somewhat below the average because of the drouth, owing to which the development of all root crops has been unfavorably affected. In some of the western counties considerable damage by grasshoppers is noted."

MANGELS. Like other root crops, mangels suffered from too much moisture at the time of seeding. However, when correspondents reported in August the crop was looking well. The November bulletion thus described the condition of the crop: "The yield of mangels has been on the whole satisfactory more especially in the Lake Erie counties, though the effect of the dry weather in many localities is noticeable in light yields and small roots. The quality of the crop, as a rule, is first-class, and the great bulk of it has been safely got under cover."

TURNIPS. According to August reports turnips at that time presented a poor appearance in many cases, especially where late sown, and therefore more liable to feel the effects of the drouth. Some damage from the effects of the grasshopper, turnip fly, and other insect pests was noted. The November bulletin, describing the crop, said: "The drouth has seriously injured the turnips, in common with other crops, and the yield, as a rule, has been light in all sections. The best returns have come from those sown early in the season. Insect ravages are reported from many quarters, some damage having been done by cabbage worms and grasshoppers. The crop has been nearly all in good condition."

SUGAR BEETS. The November bulletin contained the following reference to sugar beets: "This crop is confined to comparatively few localities, and has thriven considering the want of moisture at a critical season, owing to which the roots were frequently small. It had, practically, been all housed at the time the returns were received."

HAY AND CLOVER.

May reports were not encouraging. The bulletin published in that month said: "A large proportion of the clover crop in every section of the Province has been winter-killed, owing to the scarcity of snow, the plants being either heaved or frozen in the ground by exposure to the severity of the weather The thinness of the old growth by reason of the drouth of last season, and the poor catch on newly seeded areas, contributed to this result. The damage appears to have been greatest in the Lake Erie and Lake Ontario groups, while the most favorable showing is made by northerly localities, where the snow remained on the ground to a later date. Where the crop survived the winter the fields are generally in a healthy and flourishing condition, and promise well, although in some quarters clover is beginning to suffer for lack of moisture."

The August bulletin contained a more cheering report regarding the crop. It said: "The production of hay and clover is just about the average for the seventeen years 1882-98, the principal cause of the shortage being the heavy frost of last winter, which in the absence of snow killed a great deal of the clover in every part of the Province. Drouth has been another, though a minor factor, in decreasing the yield. The quality of the crop is generally very highly estimated, it having been got in as a rule in excellent condition, though in some of the western counties rain interfered a good deal with the haying, and caused some injury, more particularly to that cut early in the season. On the whole, however, the loss from this cause has been but trifling. Some correspondents anticipate a scarcity of clover seed." The acreage, yield and value by counties, for 1899, together with the totals for ten years, will be found in Table XVI (page 34).

Clover Seed. The following was the November report regarding clover seed: "A large proportion of the clover crop was winter-killed, and consequently the yield of seed under any circumstances would have been much below the average. Correspondents are almost unanimous in stating that the drouth has so injured the second crop that very little seed has been secured. The midge has also proved destructive in many neighborhoods. The few favorable reports received are mostly from the eastern section of the Province."

The area in red clover seed is estimated at 64,937 acres, and in alsike 21,463 acres

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

According to May reports fruit trees and shrubs were in leaf at an earlier date than usual. The bulletin then published went on to say: "Reports as to the condition of fruit trees vary in different sections, and sometimes in the same locality. In the peach-growing region known as the Essex district many peaches have died during the winter, while in the Niagara District the loss reported is small, particularly near the lake shore. In the Lake Erie group some plums and pears have also sustained injury during the winter, but, generally speaking, there has not been serious injury to fruit trees other than peaches. A majority of correspondents speak of an abundant bloom on orchard trees, and some fear that the blossoms are out so early that the late spring frosts may attack them. There are some references to black-knot on the plum, but the chief trouble complained of is the appearance in large numbers of the tent caterpillar. Several correspondents express their confidence in spraying as a means of checking this and other insects and fungous pests. In the western part of the Province a number of correspondents state that small fruits, particularly raspberries, have suffered from the trying winter."

The following appeared in the August bulletin: "There is likely to be a scarcity of fruit this season owing to various causes. The severe winter destroyed a large proportion of the fruit trees in some sections, and appears to have injured many which survived. Heavy rain during the blossoming season greatly interfered with fertilization, as did frost in some neighborhoods. The tent caterpillar, curculio, codling moth and other injurious insects have also made great havoc among the orchards, except where they have been kept in check by systematic spraying. The apple crop is very light, but as a rule the quality is good, and the fruit fairly free from scab. The winter varieties promise better than the earlier kinds. Plums have done rather better than apples, though greatly subject to attacks of the curculio. The yield in most localities where they are grown is poor, but they will be abundant in some places. The peach crop is practically a failure owing to the general destruction of the trees, which suffered more severely from the winter than did the other varieties. Those which remain have born fairly well in some neighborhoods, but the total product is small. Pear trees have not been so prolific as usual, and the supply will be light. There was about an average crop of cherries, though some damage from worms and black-knot is specified. Reports concerning the vineyards are highly encouraging, the vines being healthy and well laden, promising an abundant supply of grapes. Berries and small fruits have been generally plentiful and good, though in many localities they have run rather small in consequence of the drouth."

The November bulletin had the following regarding fruit: "The condition of fruit trees and vines, as a rule, is excellent, the principal drawbacks being the effects of the drouth in a few localities, injuries from winds and recent snow storms, and more especially the damage inflicted by tent and forest caterpillars, which has been severe where spraying has been neglected. These and other insects—notably the codling moth—have seriously affected the apple crop, much of the fruit being wormy and inferior. Another cause of shortage was the heavy rain while the trees were in blossom, which interfered with fertilization. In most fruit-producing sections there was, however, a considerable surplus, especially of apples, over local demands, and many heavy shipments are noted, though the crop on the whole was much below the average. The quality was very variable. Pears, plums and grapes in excess of home requirements were also produced in some parts, although the early frosts spoiled the grapes in some instances. Owing to the wholesale destruction of peach trees last winter the output of this fruit was very limited. There was an abundance of small fruits, as well as a plentiful growth of the wild varieties in the back townships. But little mention is made of the San Jose scale, and curculio and black knot are hardly as much in evidence as formerly."

The areas in orchard and vineyard and the yield of apples by counties for 1899 will be found in Table XVIII (page 36).

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLAX. This crop is not now largely grown, as a number of the mills in Western Ontario have been closed for some time. Where raised it has been a fair crop this season. The area was 7,103 acres, as against 10,720 in 1898, and 16,240 in 1897.

TOBACCO. August reports were to the following effect: "Correspondents in Essex and Kent, where tobacco raising has been chiefly tried in this Province, report that the area in leaf is very much smaller this year than in the previous season, owing to the poor market. The plant is regarded as being a little late this year, but with the exception of reports of injury from 'cut-worms' and grasshoppers, it is generally regarded as being in good condition."

The following was contained in the November bulletin: "There has been a great falling off in the cultivation of tobacco, and there are but few reports concerning this product by our correspondents. It appears to have been generally successful where grown."

The yield of tobacco is estimated at 2,241,562 pounds from 2,206 acres, or 1,016 pounds per acre. Of this amount the County of Essex produced 1,636,760 pounds from 1,411 acres. The production in 1898 was 10,560,590 pounds from 7,871 acres, of which Essex contributed 7,095,970 pounds from 5,086 acres.

HOPS. The acreage in hops is placed at 1,146, of which about five-sixths is grown in the Counties of Northumberland, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington, and Grenville.

LUCERNE. Correspondents have referred to lucerne more frequently of late, and it appears to be steadily growing in favor.

RAPE. Rape is coming into general use, more especially for turning off sheep and cattle in the fall. As a rapid finisher for lambs it is in great favor, especially in the western half of the Province. The area in this crop was 33,762 acres against 36,651 in 1898.

FARM SUPPLIES IN THE SPRING. The May bulletin thus summed up the situation: "A considerable quantity of hay beyond that necessary for home requirements remains in the hands of farmers in most localities, the low prices prevailing having been insufficient to bring it to the market. In many places, however, the extra demands of the late spring have left them with little, if any, available surplus. Oats are much scarcer, and the remaining supply will mainly be required for stock feeding. A large proportion of the wheat harvest is yet retained by those who can afford to do so in the hope of an increase in price. The great demand for cattle at good figures has resulted in the sale and shipment of an unusually large number of fat and store animals, so that there is almost a universal scarcity, especially of the former, some places being left with an insufficient supply for local slaughtering demands. Several correspondents note that farmers are be ginning to realize that it is more profitable—at least when feed is selling at a low price—to fatten their own stock for market instead of selling them as store cattle. This tendency of course somewhat reduces the supply both of coarse grain and of stockers for export. Its permanency will naturally depend upon the relative prices of feed, and of fat as compared with lean cattle."

FALL PLOWING. The following appeared in the November bulletin: "The fine autumnal weather has enabled farmers to make good progress with their fall plowing, as the ground, for the most part, was in splendid condition, excepting in a few localities where operations were delayed somewhat by drouth. Late harvests is another reason assigned by some correspondents for backwardness. Generally, however, conditions have been highly favorable, and advantage has been taken of them to get the work done early. In some instances the ground has been plowed over more than once to kill out weeds and to increase fertility."

THRESHING AND MARKETING. When correspondents wrote early in November the progress in threshing and marketing was thus reported: "Threshing has been finished except in a few localities, the work being lighter than usual by reason of the shortage in the wheat crop. A comparatively small portion of the product has as yet been marketed, as farmers are not disposed to let their wheat go at the prevailing prices where they can afford to hold it. Barley, oats and peas have been sold freely where a surplus was available, but an increasingly large percentage of the coarse grains is retained for stock feeding."

FARM IMPROVEMENTS. The following reference to farm improvements appeared in the November bulletin: "There has been fair progress made in underdraining, the work being chiefly done by hand, tile drain machines not having given satisfaction as a rule. A great deal of fencing has been done, principally of wire. Barbed wire has gone out of vogue, and plain and woven wire fences, with iron posts, appear to be most in favor, although some appear to prefer a combination of wood and wire An unusual amount of improvement has been made in farm buildings, more especially in bank barns, etc."

LIVE STOCK AND THE DAIRY.

LIVE STOCK.—Correspondents in May reported to the following effect: "As a rule live stock have wintered well and are in good condition, fodder being abundant, though some correspondents note a scarcity, especially in the east and on the Lake Erie frontier. Many of the cattle are reported rather thin in flesh, though healthy. The market for both horses and horned cattle is brisk and prices good. Horses have suffered in some places from influenza and distemper. Sheep have been remarkably prolific, and the young lambs are mostly strong and healthy, though in a few localities considerable losses have taken place. The most serious disease affecting live stock has been an ailment described as crippling or rheumatism, which has destroyed very large numbers of pigs, especially the younger animals, in almost every part of the Province. The cause of this disorder is supposed by some to be overfeeding with grain during the long confinement of the winter months."

The August bulletin said: "Reports as to the condition of pastures, and the effect upon the supply of fodder and dairy produce, vary greatly according to locality. In the Lake Erie and Lake Ontario Counties and some other parts the pastures are generally dried up and bare, resulting in a considerable falling off in the supply of milk and a shortage in dairy produce, with discouraging prospects for the keep of cattle during fall and winter. The latter difficulty, however, has been largely met by the more general planting of corn and the storage of ensilage, so that no scarcity is apprehended unless in exceptional cases. In the northern and eastern parts of the Province, where more rain has fallen, the pasturage has remained good, with abundant supplies of milk for dairying purposes, and prospects of a plentiful supply of feed for stock. In addition to drouth another cause which has resulted in a decrease of the milk supply is that more calves are being raised than usual in some parts. Live stock as a rule are in good condition, with a marked absence of anything like serious disease, the principal drawback being the prevalence of the horse-fly, which has been very troublesome in many cases."

The condition of live stock was thus commented upon in the bulletin issued in November : "Fall pasturage, as a rule, has not been good, the fields in most localities being dry and bare until a comparatively late period in the season, when they were revived to some extent by the heavy rains. Live stock are reported in a healthy condition, though thin for the most part in consequence of short pasture, but there is no allusion to any form of animal disease by any of our correspondents. Very little has been done in any part towards fattening stock for market, and a great many cattle have been sold off as stockers at good prices, so that there is a decided scarcity of saleable cattle in many parts, more especially in eastern Ontario. The practice of stall feeding appears to be falling off to some extent. Sheep where kept, have generally done well, and, in some instances, farmers find it profitable to fatten sheep and lambs on rape. Hogs are plentiful, and are being continually shipped to market ; but present prices are low, and if continued will have a tendency to discourage hog-raising. There is plenty of fodder in nearly all localities for the winter's supply, especially of corn and coarse feed, but the hay crop has been light and it commands a high price in many places. Some correspondents also notice a shortage in roots. Corn has been very largely grown for fodder purposes, both as ensilage and dry feed. The use of the silo is steadily increasing, though the partial failure of the corn crop in some neighborhoods has operated against the movement. The almost universal silage material is corn, the leading varieties being the Leaming, Mammoth Southern, Compton's Early and Yellow Dent."

The statistics of live stock will be found on pages 37-43. The following table gives the average value per head of stock on hand for the past eight years :

Classes of Live Stock.	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892
Horses :	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Working horses	72	65	61	63	66	74	80	89
Breeding mares	74	68	64	64	68	76	83	93
Colts	49	44	41	41	44	48	52	55
Stallions	332	303	283	263	265	328	356	407
Cattle :								
Working oxen	46	43	42	43	45	46	47	48
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c
Milch cows	30 31	28 28	26 13	27 60	29 74	31 02	31 63	29 95
Store cattle	29 27	26 49	23 89	24 0	25 36	26 75	27 45	27 42
Other cattle	13 09	11 91	10 62	11 19	12 14	12 91	13 40	13 37
Sheep :								
Over one year	5 01	4 76	4 37	4 41	4 62	5 14	5 62	5 58
Under one year	3 15	2 91	2 62	2 65	2 85	3 26	3 56	3 56
Hogs :								
Over one year	12 23	12 63	11 40	11 13	11 87	13 08	13 97	10 59
Under one year	3 92	3 91	3 67	3 70	3 98	4 30	4 48	3 96
Poultry :	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Turkeys	65	63	64	65	65	67	69	66
Geese	57	55	56	56	56	57	58	57
Ducks	29	.....	......	......	......	......	...	...
Other fowls	22	22	21	22	22	23	25	24

POULTRY. The November bulletin had the following : "The returns regarding the poultry industry are generally of a highly encouraging character, indicating that farmers in all parts are devoting more care and attention to this department, and engaging in poultry raising more extensively than hitherto. The profits have been good wherever fowls have received proper treatment. The egg production has been above the average and prices have been remunerative. A large number of turkeys are ready for the market in some parts, though the season was not too favorable for raising them successfully. Poultry, generally, are in fine condition, and there has been but little disease of any kind."

THE APIARY.—It was difficult to sum up the condition of bees in August, judging by the bulletin issued in that month, which said : "Reports vary considerably concerning bees. Some correspondents regard swarming as being satisfactory, while others state that there was very little increase in the number of colonies, and that the winter was a trying one. Clover blossoms were not abundant, and in some sections basswood was injured by caterpillars. A few correspondents report as high as seventy-five pounds surplus honey per hive, but a number go as low as ten and even five pounds per hive. The average will be about twenty-five pounds. The buckwheat crop will in many instances decide whether the bees will have to be fed back or not."

The November bulletin thus reported regarding the apiary: "Bees wintered badly, many hives having been lost. The season has been very unfavorable for honey production, there being little nectar available, and the supply of honey will be a good deal short of the average; and the quality is frequently inferior. There have been but few swarms. The bees, as a rule, are in a healthy condition, there being but little mention made of foul brood. Owing to the light yield of honey it will be necessary in many cases to supply colonies with winter food.

The Dairy. The August reports pointed out the fact that owing to drouth the milk supply was rather less than ordinary in nearly every part of the Province excepting the northern and eastern sections. It was also reported that more calves than usual were being raised, which also in some degree affected the output of milk.

The November bulletin contained the following: "The dairy industry, though injured to some extent by the dryness of the season, has, on the whole, been flourishing under the stimulus of good prices. In many parts, more particularly in the west, the manufacture of butter is gaining upon that of cheese, though the latter still generally maintains the lead as a factory product. The movement for the manufacture of butter in cheese factories in the winter season has become general. There is a noticeable improvement in the quality of the butter output, and the price is universally higher than last season. There is but little change in the breeds of cattle kept for milk. The Durham grade retains its old-time predominence as a general-purpose cow, but in the eastern counties, where cheese-making is a specialty and beef qualities less regarded, the Ayrshire and Holstein strains are much in favor."

Cheese Factories. The statistics of the cheese industry are given by counties in Table XXVIII (page 46), together with totals for the Provinces for ten years. There was a slight increase in the number of factories in operation, but the make of cheese fell off five million pounds from the preceding year. The value of the cheese, however, is the highest in seventeen years, the nearest approach being 1897, when $400,000 less was received for the cheese output. The increased market prices has put $10,682,193 (being an increase over 1898 of $2,264,658) into the hands of the patrons for milk supplied, delivered at the factory.

Creameries. The following comparative table gives the statistics of the creameries operated in Ontario for the seven years 1893-9, showing the quantity and value of butter made, the average number of patrons, the average price of butter per pound and the amount paid to the patrons for milk or cream supplied.

Year.	No. of creameries in operation.	Butter Made.		Average No. of Patrons.	Average price of butter per pound.	Milk to make one pound of butter.	Amount paid to the patrons for milk or cream.
		Quantity.	Value.				
		lb.	$		cts.	lb.	$
1899	323	9,113,964	1,746,362	22,090	19.16	23.75	1,448,411
1898	282	9,008,992	1,632,234	22,741	18.12	23.99	1,294,220
1897	214	7,708,265	1,403,609	18,909	18.21	23.97	1,139,463
1896	170	6,033,241	1,101,232	12,245	18.25	24.13	....
1895	135	4,553,708	868,382	9,664	19.07	24.75	....
1894	115	3,162,550	662,297	8,298	20.94	23.79	....
1893	74	2,707,570	574,156	7,852	21.21	23.58	....

The number of creameries operated includes the skimming stations.

The amount received by the patrons in 1899 was equivalent to 66.9 cents per 100 pounds of milk as compared with 60.6 cents in 1898 and 63.1 in 1897.

The patrons of many creameries also get the buttermilk free of charge.

LABOR AND WAGES.

The following are the opinions of correspondents as summarized in the August bulletin: "The demand for farm labor is still decreasing, owing to the now frequent practice of doing all the ordinary form work without other assistance than that furnished by the family, or the exchange of work among neighbors. The falling off in the extent to which the hiring system has been adopted renders the supply of help in most localities fully adequate, except during the temporary pressure of the harvest. Complaints of of scarcity come from many quarters, owing to the laborers leaving for Manitoba and the North-west, or entering upon other employments in the Province. Great difficulty has consequently been experienced in obtaining extra men for the harvest season in some neighborhoods. The variation in the rate of wages paid is so great, even within the limits of the same county, that it is difficult to indicate average figures that will not be either misleading or present so wide a margin that will be of little utility. As a general thing wages appear to be somewhat higher in the west than in the east, with a slightly upward tendency. About $1 or $1.24 per day with board seems to be about the standard or average wages for harvest hands, though as low as sixty or seventy cents is quoted as the figure in some cases; while on the other hand the scarcity of help in some neighborhoods has raised the figure to $1.50 and even $2. The rate for monthly engagements with board usually ranges between $15 and $20, anything over this limit being for a short engagement covering the summer season, while arrangements for a long term are frequently made at considerably lower figures."

The November bulletin said: "Except at harvest time, when there was a scarcity of help in many quarters, the supply of farm laborers has been sufficient for the demand. Correspondents report the exodus of a large number of young men from Ontario farms to the Northwest, and some are of opinion that this will mean an increase in farm wages in this Province in the near future. Others claim that the rate of wages now paid is as high as employers of agricultural labor can afford to give, and that improved machinery is rendering farmers more and more independent of outside help. Domestic servants on the farm are reported scarce, as usual."

The following table gives the average rates of wages paid farm laborers by the year and by the month, with and without board, for ten years, together with the average for eighteen years; also the monthly wages paid domestic servants on the farm:

Farm Laborers.	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	'82-99
Per year in yearly engagements:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
With board......	149	148	144	144	150	156	160	156	158	157	157
Without board...	243	246	236	243	246	247	255	253	257	253	250
Per month for working season:	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
With board......	15 38	15 31	14 29	14 57	15 38	16 55	17 13	16 52	16 66	16 88	16 74
Without board ..	24 93	25 44	24 47	24 11	25 45	25 61	25 97	25 92	25 81	26 56	26 16
Domestic servants per month.......	6 19	6 09	5 97	6 11	6 07	6 23	6 47	6 21	6 25	6 23	6 21

TEMPERATURES OF 1899.

TABLE I. Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario in 1899; also the annual mean for each station.

		Saugeen.	Birnam	London.	Wood-stock.	Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Graven-hurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	Highest	45.8	48.0	49.5	49.0	56.0	50.8	45.6	44.0	46.0	42.0
	Lowest	-7.3	-15.0	-15.0	-9.5	-4.0	-8.0	-16.2	-32.5	-22.9	-38.0
	Mean highest	28.4	28.0	30.1	28.9	33.0	29.6	25.5	25.0	24.7	20.7
	Mean lowest	13.8	16.2	14.1	13.3	17.9	15.1	8.8	4.5	2.4	-4.4
	Monthly mean	21.1	22.1	22.6	21.3	24.7	22.5	17.1	14.0	13.5	8.2
February	Highest	45.3	52.0	50.0	49.0	50.0	46.2	40.6	40.0	41.0	47.0
	Lowest	-19.6	-24.3	-25.0	-20.0	-12.0	-12.0	-20.6	-38.0	-24.1	-39.0
	Mean highest	23.9	23.8	24.8	23.7	28.2	25.5	22.8	22.6	21.3	21.7
	Mean lowest	7.6	7.6	6.8	7.7	13.3	11.9	5.2	-0.2	3.5	-5.1
	Monthly mean	15.8	15.7	17.4	16.7	20.6	19.3	14.2	11.9	12.4	8.3
March	Highest	50.4	53.4	57.0	53.4	63.0	57.8	46.7	47.5	41.0	40.0
	Lowest	0.5	5.0	4.5	0.0	6.0	4.3	-2.5	-13.0	-8.6	-30.0
	Mean highest	33.1	33.1	34.3	33.7	36.8	34.3	31.8	31.3	30.2	27.8
	Mean lowest	16.3	21.4	20.6	19.6	24.0	21.5	15.7	11.8	13.6	3.9
	Monthly mean	33.1	27.3	28.4	26.8	30.5	28.0	24.1	22.0	21.8	15.8
April	Highest	81.0	84.9	82.0	81.0	79.0	78.7	78.7	83.0	84.0	82.0
	Lowest	13.6	19.0	16.0	15.0	24.0	22.0	17.2	9.0	15.7	3.0
	Mean highest	53.2	58.1	58.1	55.8	54.3	53.7	55.8	53.8	52.2	53.5
	Mean lowest	32.1	38.4	36.8	34.3	37.5	36.2	33.5	30.2	32.2	27.8
	Monthly mean	43.2	48.2	47.4	45.5	45.9	45.0	44.6	42.0	42.2	40.6
May	Highest	79.5	83.8	82.0	79.0	84.0	80.0	77.7	78.0	82.0	82.0
	Lowest	33.3	35.0	33.5	32.5	36.0	33.0	29.9	31.0	37.0	26.0
	Mean highest	62.8	67.8	68.8	65.3	66.5	64.1	66.2	65.6	68.6	68.1
	Mean lowest	44.0	48.2	46.5	45.9	46.2	46.6	44.7	41.9	46.1	39.9
	Monthly mean	53.4	58.0	57.6	56.3	55.7	55.1	55.4	53.7	57.4	54.0
June	Highest	86.9	89.8	90.5	87.0	95.0	87.7	88.6	86.0	86.0	90.0
	Lowest	38.6	42.0	40.5	42.0	44.0	44.3	41.8	37.0	42.0	33.0
	Mean highest	72.7	77.9	79.6	77.4	80.7	76.6	76.3	74.7	76.5	75.5
	Mean lowest	51.3	55.4	54.1	52.4	55.6	54.7	52.4	50.0	55.5	47.8
	Monthly mean	62.0	66.6	66.8	64.9	68.2	65.3	64.4	62.4	66.0	61.6
July	Highest	84.0	96.0	96.0	90.5	95.0	87.5	87.0	87.0	86.3	84.0
	Lowest	45.2	46.1	43.5	45.0	55.0	50.4	48.9	41.0	40.5	36.0
	Mean highest	73.2	80.4	82.0	80.3	83.4	79.8	79.5	76.1	76.8	75.5
	Mean lowest	55.1	57.9	56.7	55.7	61.0	57.7	56.3	54.1	58.0	50.6
	Monthly mean	64.2	69.1	68.9	68.0	72.2	68.8	67.9	65.1	67.4	63.0
August	Highest	89.0	95.3	95.0	91.0	101.0	92.1	93.9	95.0	91.8	95.0
	Lowest	42.1	42.1	37.5	42.0	46.0	46.3	43.1	39.0	46.0	31.0
	Mean highest	75.8	82.9	84.4	80.7	85.4	81.5	82.3	80.7	80.7	79.8
	Mean lowest	56.2	57.9	54.4	54.9	60.7	58.1	55.5	53.1	58.2	46.4
	Monthly mean	66.0	70.4	69.4	67.8	73.4	69.3	68.9	66.9	69.4	63.1
September	Highest	82.9	90.5	85.5	83.0	92.0	84.6	83.6	84.0	81.8	79.0
	Lowest	27.6	36.0	32.5	32.0	35.0	31.4	30.0	25.0	32.0	20.0
	Mean highest	63.6	66.7	68.5	65.2	72.0	65.1	64.1	63.6	64.8	62.3
	Mean lowest	47.6	50.7	48.0	45.4	51.3	48.8	45.0	44.7	46.3	39.7
	Monthly mean	56.7	58.7	58.3	55.3	61.7	56.8	54.6	54.2	55.6	51.0
October	Highest	79.0	78.1	75.0	74.0	83.0	73.7	73.9	74.0	70.9	75.0
	Lowest	27.6	27.5	21.0	24.0	26.0	24.7	23.8	21.0	27.0	15.0
	Mean highest	59.3	61.7	62.4	60.2	63.9	59.6	57.2	56.7	55.5	55.6
	Mean lowest	42.4	45.0	41.3	41.5	45.2	42.4	39.7	38.3	39.4	38.3
	Monthly mean	50.8	53.3	51.9	50.8	54.6	50.4	48.4	47.5	47.5	44.5
November	Highest	54.8	60.3	60.0	57.0	65.0	61.8	58.1	55.0	51.0	52.0
	Lowest	25.1	27.9	23.5	23.0	24.0	21.6	15.5	18.0	17.0	8.0
	Mean highest	45.4	45.9	46.6	43.9	48.9	47.0	42.9	41.9	38.9	39.3
	Mean lowest	34.1	35.6	33.5	32.2	35.6	34.5	30.1	29.7	28.4	24.6
	Monthly mean	39.7	40.7	40.0	39.1	42.3	40.6	36.5	35.8	33.7	31.9
December	Highest	54.3	56.4	56.0	54.0	61.0	52.7	51.9	52.0	48.4	46.0
	Lowest	-3.6	-1.9	-5.5	-9.0	-3.0	-5.6	-18.0	-17.5	-10.0	-30.0
	Mean highest	33.8	31.8	33.1	32.2	39.4	35.2	30.6	30.9	28.4	28.3
	Mean lowest	21.7	23.0	20.2	19.1	25.4	23.0	16.2	15.2	15.6	10.3
	Monthly mean	27.8	27.4	26.6	26.4	32.4	28.9	23.4	23.1	22.2	19.3
	Annual mean	44.39	46.46	46.27	44.91	48.52	45.83	43.29	41.55	42.43	38.44

AVERAGES OF TEMPERATURES FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

TABLE II. Showing for each month the annual average of the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario, derived from the eighteen years 1882-1899 ; also the annual mean at each station for the same period.

—		Saugeen.	Birnam.	London.	Wood-stock.	Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Graven-hurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	Highest	44.9	46.8	47.0	46.9	52.0	44.9	41.8	41.9	40.4	37.7
	Lowest	-7.8	-10.3	-9.8	-12.5	-4.6	-8.4	-21.6	-28.0	-22.9	-33.8
	Mean highest	27.6	26.6	22.2	27.6	32.8	28.3	23.8	23.6	19.4	18.1
	Mean lowest	12.8	14.0	13.4	11.1	18.8	13.6	6.1	3.6	1.0	-6.0
	Monthly mean	20.3	20.3	21.8	20.4	22.7	21.5	15.3	14.3	10.7	6.2
February	Highest	44.9	47.5	46.7	45.9	48.3	44.4	42.5	42.9	40.2	42.3
	Lowest	-11.2	-13.1	-11.7	-12.4	-6.6	-6.8	-18.2	-25.4	-22.5	-34.2
	Mean highest	27.9	27.6	29.0	28.7	32.6	29.1	25.9	25.7	22.0	22.1
	Mean lowest	11.6	13.5	12.9	10.8	17.4	13.6	6.2	4.4	3.0	1.7
	Monthly mean	19.4	20.6	21.8	21.2	23.8	21.9	16.4	15.7	13.0	8.9
March	Highest	52.1	56.6	56.6	55.3	58.6	52.7	49.2	48.6	45.7	49.4
	Lowest	-4.6	-4.2	-2.7	-4.2	4.6	2.9	-8.3	-14.8	-10.1	-24.5
	Mean highest	34.0	35.1	36.3	35.5	39.7	35.1	33.1	33.0	31.5	32.1
	Mean lowest	17.0	19.8	19.2	17.6	24.9	20.6	14.8	11.9	13.4	6.0
	Monthly mean	25.3	27.1	28.6	27.3	30.7	28.0	23.7	22.9	22.7	19.2
April	Highest	73.6	77.4	76.3	75.8	77.6	70.9	74.4	70.7	73.7	74.4
	Lowest	13.6	16.7	17.9	16.3	23.2	20.5	12.5	10.1	12.7	4.9
	Mean highest	49.5	53.0	52.8	53.1	54.2	50.5	51.8	49.7	50.5	50.7
	Mean lowest	31.0	33.7	32.3	31.6	36.7	33.5	30.1	28.5	30.4	25.7
	Monthly mean	39.5	43.4	44.6	42.9	44.9	41.9	40.5	39.2	40.9	37.7
May	Highest	79.6	82.4	81.8	80.8	83.6	77.6	81.8	80.9	82.8	85.1
	Lowest	28.9	29.3	30.5	29.3	35.1	32.5	28.8	28.3	31.4	25.1
	Mean highest	60.8	65.6	66.0	64.5	65.9	62.3	65.4	63.8	66.2	65.6
	Mean lowest	41.1	43.8	44.1	42.1	45.9	43.8	41.8	41.7	44.1	38.7
	Monthly mean	50.3	54.7	56.3	54.2	54.9	52.9	53.3	52.6	55.5	51.8
June	Highest	85.3	88.4	88.0	87.7	91.8	86.5	89.0	87.7	88.4	89.8
	Lowest	37.5	37.3	38.9	38.6	44.2	42.8	38.7	37.2	41.6	34.3
	Mean highest	71.1	76.6	76.6	76.4	78.9	74.0	76.5	75.1	76.2	75.9
	Mean lowest	50.8	53.4	53.8	52.0	57.4	54.0	51.6	51.6	54.2	48.0
	Monthly mean	60.7	65.0	66.5	65.1	66.7	63.8	63.9	63.4	65.7	61.8
July	Highest	87.2	92.5	91.8	90.7	95.2	89.7	91.7	89.5	91.0	91.0
	Lowest	42.3	41.6	43.8	43.4	49.5	47.6	42.8	42.8	46.6	40.6
	Mean highest	78.0	80.2	79.9	79.8	83.2	78.1	80.0	78.4	78.8	78.1
	Mean lowest	55.0	56.0	56.7	54.8	60.8	58.0	54.5	55.3	57.4	52.8
	Monthly mean	64.5	68.2	69.8	68.2	71.2	67.9	66.9	66.8	68.4	64.7
August	Highest	86.4	91.0	90.0	89.8	93.4	87.7	90.3	88.6	88.9	88.8
	Lowest	41.1	40.4	39.7	40.6	46.6	45.8	39.0	39.8	41.6	37.7
	Mean highest	73.6	77.1	77.4	77.5	81.2	76.0	77.6	76.0	76.1	75.0
	Mean lowest	54.4	54.7	53.9	50.8	59.0	51.0	52.7	53.2	54.7	50.6
	Monthly mean	66.0	65.7	67.0	65.4	69.6	66.0	64.4	64.1	65.6	61.2
September	Highest	85.0	87.6	86.4	86.6	90.7	84.3	86.5	84.0	84.5	84.4
	Lowest	32.5	32.7	31.6	30.7	36.2	36.3	30.1	30.5	31.9	29.0
	Mean highest	68.1	70.7	70.8	70.2	74.1	68.5	69.3	68.6	68.2	67.5
	Mean lowest	48.9	49.9	49.2	46.5	52.9	50.1	45.9	46.6	47.0	43.3
	Monthly mean	57.4	60.4	60.6	58.9	62.1	59.2	56.8	57.0	57.6	53.4
October	Highest	73.8	76.2	74.7	74.4	76.4	71.7	73.5	72.1	70.3	72.4
	Lowest	24.3	24.0	23.5	22.8	26.9	26.2	20.6	21.7	23.1	18.7
	Mean highest	55.6	56.6	56.8	55.9	60.3	55.1	54.5	55.0	53.0	52.5
	Mean lowest	38.8	39.8	37.9	36.2	41.6	39.5	35.5	36.6	35.7	33.1
	Monthly mean	46.1	48.2	47.8	46.6	49.5	47.4	44.2	45.0	44.6	41.6
November	Highest	61.3	63.4	62.2	61.8	65.7	59.2	59.6	59.5	57.6	56.5
	Lowest	13.4	13.1	12.1	10.2	14.9	14.0	4.7	7.3	5.5	1.6
	Mean highest	43.0	42.7	43.8	42.7	47.0	43.2	40.5	40.7	38.5	37.1
	Mean lowest	29.9	30.7	29.3	27.5	32.8	30.4	25.8	25.9	25.0	22.1
	Monthly mean	35.7	36.7	36.9	35.8	39.4	37.0	32.9	33.2	32.1	29.1
December	Highest	50.6	50.0	57.2	49.4	54.9	48.0	45.3	45.4	42.8	42.2
	Lowest	-1.0	-2.4	-2.9	-4.7	0.7	-2.4	-14.3	-14.1	-16.8	-24.3
	Mean highest	33.5	32.3	33.6	32.6	37.2	33.8	29.4	29.7	25.3	24.8
	Mean lowest	20.8	21.1	20.2	18.0	24.0	20.9	13.7	13.7	9.3	5.6
	Monthly mean	27.0	26.7	27.6	26.2	30.5	27.8	22.0	22.3	17.8	15.0
	Annual mean	42.68	44.75	45.77	44.35	47.17	44.61	41.69	41.37	41.22	37.55

RAIN AND SNOW.

TABLE III. Summary of the total fall of rain and snow, and the number of days on which rain or snow fell in Ontario, during the year 1899 at stations reporting for the whole year, and the average for the Province.

Station.	Rain.		Snow.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
ESSEX :				
Cottam	29.20	95	31.1	19
Windsor	25.08	98	31.8	20
KENT :				
Ridgetown	21.95	85	47.0	33
Dealtown	26.28	87	10.3	10
Chatham	23.16	79	28.8	18
ELGIN :				
owal	23.34	56	17.5	10
Port Stanley	26.81	114	38.0	52
NORFOLK :				
Port Dover	23.91	97	36.5	37
WELLAND :				
Welland	28.91	88	79.5	26
LAMBTON :				
Sarnia	13.60	33	37.5	13
Birnam	25.97	88	39.8	32
Wyoming	22.49	61	35.0	9
HURON :				
Goderich L.H.	18.67	44	53.0	18
Sunshine	27.70	85	70.0	50
BRUCE :				
Lucknow	29.88	93	94.5	59
N. Bruce	24.57	99	87.3	55
Point Clark	24.45	45	72.0	26
Saugeen	21.23	104	108.2	83
GREY :				
Bognor	25.14	58	112.5	44
Owen Sound	28.57	109	189.8	70
Durham	22.83	81	161.0	49
SIMCOE :				
Barrie	25.68	117	93.8	74
Coldwater	28.71	92	104.3	50
Orillia	28.88	90	92.7	51
MIDDLESEX :				
Coldstream	26.37	81	50.8	38
London	29.34	92	46.9	43
Hubrey	25.43	74	30.0	11
OXFORD :				
Princeton	21.07	53	38.0	28
Woodstock	23.03	78	21.8	19
BRANT :				
Paris	24.15	79	25.8	14
St. George	18.95	53	24 8	15
Brantford	24.23	53	19.0	11
PERTH :				
St. Marys	21.12	58	64.0	30
Stratford	25.66	90	52.2	28
WELLINGTON :				
Erasmus	25.39	108	95.8	61
DUFFERIN :				
Orangeville	29.20	69	90.9	46
WENTWORTH :				
Stoney Creek	27.54	71	22.0	14
Hamilton	22.81	99	27.4	16
HALTON :				
Georgetown	25.18	117	64.6	47
YORK :				
Aurora	22.21	73	43.9	36
Scarboro'	24.89	91	21.9	14
Deer Park	26.01	76	18.8	18
Toronto	25.79	105	31.8	40
Stouffville	31.30	83	58.1	39
PEEL :				
Alton	22.58	92	60.7	48
FRONTENAC :				
Kingston	21.91	105	56.0	46
Arden	29.06	118	53.5	25
CARLETON :				
Ottawa	30.47	77	75.8	34
RENFREW :				
Clontarf	19.53	86	97.8	44
Rockliffe	22.30	98	76.5	59
LANARK :				
Oliver's Ferry	23.38	65	41.5	13
Smith's Falls	27.68	46	32.0	19
VICTORIA :				
Lindsay	29.97	121	78.3	50
PRINCE EDWARD :				
Bloomfield	24.15	86	42.9	18
Roblin's Mills	31.12	60	52.0	12
PETERBOROUGH :				
Ennismore	25.74	52	46.5	16
Peterborough	28.49	106	60.5	38
Lakefield	25.17	79	46.9	26
HALIBURTON :				
Haliburton	30.70	100	74.1	47
HASTINGS :				
Bancroft	30.75	69	79.2	31
Deseronto	32.41	96	49.7	26
DURHAM :				
Port Hope	28.23	81	55.9	24
ADDINGTON :				
Croydon	25.56	56	41.5	19
LEEDS :				
Lansdowne	18.19	55	44.0	24
MUSKOKA :				
Bala	30.16	84	130.3	48
Beatrice	27.84	80	159.8	47
Gravenhurst	26.90	85	90.0	50
Huntsville	30.71	62	103.0	36
PARRY SOUND :				
Parry Sound	27.31	107	166.8	69
Sprucedale	26.26	81	157.0	42
Uplands	19.85	93	145.6	50
ALGOMA :				
Port Arthur	24.65	90	18.8	24
Savanne	13.64	34	58.0	26
White River	18.09	77	75.8	34
Thompson	26.54	55	52.0	18
Average for the Province	25.28	81	64.6	34

RAIN AND SNOW.

TABLE IV. Monthly summary of inches of rain and snow precipitation in the several districts of Ontario in 1899; also the average derived from the eighteen years 1882-1899.

—		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for the year.
		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
West and South-west:														
Rain	1899....	1.80	1.30	2.10	0.79	3.48	1.69	1.73	0.53	2.62	3.49	1.65	2.03	23.41
	1882-99..	1.23	1.41	1.29	1.79	3.38	3.05	2.50	2.50	2.59	2.84	2.46	1.60	26.64
Snow	1899....	7.0	4.4	17.2	0.3	....	....	....	....	....	....	*	8.8	37.7
	1882-99..	15.8	11.9	9.3	2.6	0.1	....	....	....	....	0.3	6.5	13.1	59.6
Northwest and North:														
Rain	1899....	0.87	0.39	0.74	1.37	3.26	3.60	3.81	1.19	3.57	3.42	0.93	1.86	25.01
	1882-99..	0.90	0.56	0.87	1.45	2.63	2.79	2.65	2.79	2.96	2.97	1.97	1.13	23.67
Snow	1899 ...	28.1	11.5	33.5	1.9	....	....	....	...	....	....	2.5	24.8	102.3
	1882-99..	27.7	20.6	14.4	3.7	0.4	....	....	....	....	1.7	13.2	21.9	103.6
Centre:														
Rain	1899....	1.79	0.86	2.21	1.31	3.46	1.56	2.30	0.44	4.53	3.80	0.86	1.85	24.97
	1882-99..	1.20	1.07	1.23	1.56	2.85	2.73	2.34	2.23	2.46	2.44	2.21	1.44	23.76
Snow	1899. ..	7.2	8.7	20.8	1.8	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.0	8.4	47.9
	1882-99..	17.5	14.2	9.6	2.9	0.1	....	....	....	....	0.5	5.8	11.9	62.5
East and Northeast:														
Rain	1899....	1.54	0.51	2.06	0.94	3.53	3.00	3.27	1.07	4.15	3.12	1.09	2.86	27.14
	1882-99..	0.94	0.65	1.01	1.32	2.68	2.63	2.74	2.57	2.45	2.24	1.87	1.22	22.32
Snow	1899....	10.6	7.5	16.9	2.6	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.5	15.9	54.0
	1882-99..	21.0	18.0	12.6	3.7	0.2	....	....	....	....	0.6	8.1	14.4	78.6
The Province:														
Rain	1899....	1.50	0.76	1.78	1.10	3.43	2.46	2.78	0.81	3.72	3.51	1.13	2.15	25.13
	1882-99..	1.07	0.92	1.10	1.53	2.88	2.80	2.56	2.52	2.62	2.62	2.13	1.35	24.10
Snow	1899...	13.2	8.0	22.1	1.7	....	...	....	....	....	....	1.0	14.5	60.5
	1882-99..	20.5	16.2	11.5	3.2	0.2	....	....	....	....	0.8	8.4	15.3	76.1

SUNSHINE.

TABLE V. Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario in 1899, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine, the total for the year, and the average derived from the eighteen years 1882-99.

Stations.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
		hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
Hours of sun above horizon.		285.7	291.4	369.9	406.4	461.1	465.7	470.9	434.5	376.3	340.2	286.9	274.3	4463.3
Woodstock	1899 ..	84.0	101.6	80.2	196.4	199.5	308.9	300.4	265.5	158.5	158.0	74.7	65.2	1992.9
	1882-99	61.0	83.6	128.2	181.8	203.7	243.5	274.5	235.6	184.1	131.3	66.7	55.0	1849.0
Toronto	1899 ..	98.0	140.3	128.4	227.8	216.4	291.1	319.9	264.2	156.1	154.1	84.4	67.5	2148.2
	1882-99	77.3	101.1	157.7	200.2	219.0	261.3	284.7	252.1	212.9	144.7	76.4	61.2	2048.6
Barrie............	1899 ..	64.5	57.5	167.7	246.8	203.2	241.6	314.8	242.1	205.0	99.4	81.8	42.6	1967.0
	1882-99	53.8	74.5	142.0	184.0	199.5	233.4	264.0	223.4	175.0	110.9	49.5	41.7	1751.7
Lindsay	1899 ..	108.0	127.7	143.8	221.9	213.2	276.0	279.4	284.6	148.4	141.2	71.6	58.2	2074.0
	1882-99	75.7	99.5	163.2	206.0	215.6	256.0	271.3	247.7	199.7	134.5	66.5	57.0	1992.7
Kingston	1899 ..	99.4	137.0	146.0	223.1	222.0	273.6	296.4	254.3	153.8	155.9	80.3	67.5	2109.3
	1882-99	76.0	105.5	164.1	198.3	218.1	250.6	271.9	245.8	194.3	136.4	74.1	70.3	2005.4
Average of five stations	1899 ..	90.8	112.8	133.2	223.2	210.9	278.2	302.2	262.1	164.4	141.7	78.6	60.2	2058.3
	1898 ..	76.2	69.3	157.5	230.2	196.3	237.1	307.8	225.2	202.4	118.2	89.0	56.6	1965.8
	1882-99	68.8	92.8	151.0	194.1	211.2	249.0	273.3	240.9	193.2	131.6	66.6	57.0	1929.5

TORONTO OBSERVATORY.

TABLE VI. Comparative Meteorological Register for the seven years 1893-99 at Toronto Observatory in Latitude 43° 39 4′ N., and Longitude 5h. 17m. 34.65 s. W. Height above the sea 350 feet.

——	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Average temperature	45°83	47°.15	45°.93	45°.36	44°.28	46°75	43°.53
Difference from average (59 years)	+ 1.53	+ 2 85	+ 1.63	+ 1.06	— 0.02	+ 2.45	— 0 77
Thermic anomaly (lat. 43° 40′)	— 5 19	— 3.87	— 5 09	— 5 66	— 6.74	— 4 27	— 7 49
Highest temperature	92 1	97.1	93 3	91.3	93.4	90 7	93.3
Lowest temperature	—12 0	—15 0	— 7 2	--17 9	—21.2	— 9.9	—17.8
Annual ranges	104.1	112.1	100 5	109.2	114 6	100 6	111.1
Average daily range	17 51	17 48	16 21	17.58	17 26	16 27	17.15
Greatest daily range	35.1	34.4	36.0	38.9	36.9	34.3	36.3
Average height of barometer at 32° Fahr.	29 6368	29.6216	29 6319	29.6382	29.6171	29.6246	29 5996
Difference from average (58 years)	+ .0172	+ .0020	+ .0123	+ .0186	— .0025	+ .0050	— .0200
Highest barometer	30 403	30.218	30 353	30 422	30.240	30.516	30.467
Lowest barometer	28.657	28.732	28.779	28.734	28.746	29 035	28 227
Annual ranges	1.746	1.486	1.574	1.688	1.494	1.481	2.240
Average humidity of the air	76	76	76	75	75	76	77
Difference from average	0	0	0	— 1	— 1	0	+ 1
Average elasticity of aqueous vapor	0.279	0 289	0.274	0.254	0 253	0.277	0.262
Average temperature of dew point	39.9	44.1	42.7	38.9	41.3	42.9	41.5
Average of cloudiness	0.56	0.58	0.61	0.60	0.57	0.60	0.59
Difference from average (45 years)	— .05	— .03	.00	— .01	— .04	— .01	— .02
Resultant direction of wind	S 77° W	N 65° W	N 89° W	N 88° W	S 78°W	N 78° W	N 66° W
Resultant velocity of wind	2.66	1.78	2.42	0.75.	1.36	1.10	1.95
Average velocity (miles per hour)	10.14	10 12	12.33	8.44	5 60	5.67	8.59
Highest velocity in month and year	50.0	55.0	51.0	50.0	60.0	58.0	60.0
Total amount of rain in inches	25.795	23.800	27.737	21.770	22.532	25.785	31.145
Difference from average (59 years)	— 1.343	— 3.338	+ 0 599	— 5.368	— 4.606	— 1.353	+ 4.007
Number of days of rain	105	98	110	104	101	114	105
Total amount of snow in inches	31.8	71.3	47.4	73 3	54.8	37.8	85.7
Difference from average (59 years)	—36.3	+ 3.24	—20 66	+ 5.24	—13.26	—30 26	+17.64
Number of days of snow	40	53	43	43	48	32	64
Number of fair days	185	196	173	174	196	179	156
Number of days completely clouded	44	56	58	55	48	43	50
Number of auroras observed	10	7	3	18	11	23	18
Possible to see aurora (No. of nights)	226	210	179	194	195	199	208
Number of thunderstorms	29	34	19	25	23	36	41
Number of fogs	31	26	28	30	33	30	31
Number of hours of bright sunshine	2148.2	2128.9	1987.6	2146.7	2159.7	2017.7	2052.4
Number of hours of possible sunshine	4463.3	4463.3	4463.3	4474.4	4463.3	4463.3	4463.3

THE WEATHER—LAKE TEMISCAMINGUE.

TABLE VII. Summary for the year 1899 at Haileybury, Lake Temiscamingue, Lat. 47° 29′ N. Long. 79° 39′ W. Height above sea 687 feet.

Months.	Temperature.						Wind direction from									Force of Wind.		Amount of cloud.		Rain.		Snow.		Gales.	Fogs.	Thunder storms.	Auroras.
	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean daily range.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	C.	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Amount	Days & over 0.01	Amount	Days.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°												%	%	in.		in.					
January	0.60	5.43	4.79	39.7	-34.1	20.5	4	1	2	3	14	3	9	13	13	1.4	1.1	58	57	0.27	2	19.7	18	2	0	0	8
February	1.51	8.89	8.52	40.9	-23.5	20.7	4	0	1	3	8	6	16	7	11	1.5	1.5	65	53	0.20	2	6.4	16	1	0	0	10
March	6.60	16.44	13.52	37.9	-27.3	24.2	9	4	2	7	7	2	5	13	13	1.7	1.6	58	62	0.00	0	44.3	16	3	1	0	5
April	32.64	39.92	39.63	78.8	2.1	23.5	8	1	2	6	8	1	12	6	16	1.2	1.0	59	59	0.97	13	0.1	4	1	3	3	8
May	46.93	51.45	51.66	79.8	28.1	24.3	12	2	2	1	9	1	12	8	15	1.4	1.1	64	56	4 08	14	*	1	0	3	5	12
June	58.56	60.91	60.76	85.8	32.5	23.5	10	6	1	2	10	7	10	4	10	2.2	1.6	52	67	4.44	14	....	....	2	0	5	5
July	63.45	63.21	64.83	87.1	41.0	22.5	16	5	2	1	8	7	11	3	9	1.8	1.7	60	61	2.81	15	....	....	5	0	3	6
August	62.30	64.86	65.71	89.6	35.9	24.2	13	1	1	4	13	9	2	7	11	1.9	1 2	60	53	1.14	10	....	....	0	0	4	7
September	47.16	48.85	50.26	75 2	24.1	18.4	19	2	1	0	15	3	2	12	6	2.1	2.0	81	75	3.14	11	0.7	3	3	2	1	5
October	40.81	44.99	45.02	75.0	18.2	19.2	6	4	3	6	8	6	9	6	14	1.1	1.6	77	77	1.17	12	*	2	1	2	1	2
November	30.78	32.91	33.44	54.3	12.3	13.6	11	3	2	2	11	3	12	8	8	1.7	1.5	82	66	0.42	8	0.1	9	3	0	0	2
December	12.52	16.01	15.69	46.8	-25.2	15.9	1	4	0	4	18	2	6	18	9	2.0	1.7	81	83	2.15	5	13.0	17	3	3	0	2
Totals for the year 1899	33.65	37.82	37.82	89.6	-34.1	20.9	113	33	19	39	129	50	106	105	135	1.7	1.5	66	64	20.79	106	84.3	86	24	14	22	72
1898	36.05	39.29	39.34	89.8	-36.2	20.4	105	44	15	46	118	85	99	106	112	1.7	1.5	67	60	25.56	114	88.3	95	47	10	27	76
1897	35.10	37.79	37.76	96.5	-34.0	20.0	95	33	20	49	113	60	108	135	117	1.6	1.4	65	60	23.93	106	107.5	75	13	11	14	63
1896	34.31	36.14	36.74	92 7	-40.2	20.7	77	21	31	77	92	68	117	127	119	1.7	1.5	63	60	23.40	112	87.6	87	22	8	15	83

RURAL AREAS ASSESSED.

TABLE VIII. Showing by County Municipalities the rural area of Ontario as returned by municipal assessors for 1899; also the comparative totals for the Province for the ten years 1890-9.

Counties and districts.	Acres of assessed land.			Acres cleared.	Acres woodland.	Acres in swamp, marsh or waste land.	Per cent. cleared.
	Resident.	Non-resident.	Total.				
Algoma	338,522	69,838	408,360	35,846	325,794	46,720	8.8
Brant	212,656	2,609	215,265	176,314	16,904	22,047	81.9
Bruce	892,057	12,952	905,009	519,235	239,333	146,441	57.4
Carleton	562,513	5,285	567,798	309,203	88,436	170,159	54.5
Dufferin	354,443	2,277	356,720	235,645	49,100	71,975	66.1
Dundas	232,252	4,875	237,127	150,446	39,775	46,906	63.4
Durham	366,651	3,568	370,219	289.104	36,416	44,699	78.1
Elgin	434,610	475	435,085	333,979	93,635	7,471	76.8
Essex	428,264	1,187	429,451	274,777	142,797	11,877	64.0
Frontenac	627,941	56,641	684,582	255,735	225,536	203,311	37.4
Glengarry	285,730	....	285,730	178,470	85,495	21,765	62.5
Grenville	267,089	4,133	271,222	169,631	37,952	63,639	62.5
Grey	1,053,177	7,597	1,060,774	636,957	220,883	202,934	60.0
Haldimand	278,935	1,059	279,994	228,740	45,947	5,307	81.7
Haliburton	543,212	18,337	561,549	35,163	477,793	48,593	6.3
Halton	224,320	343	224,663	169,420	31,430	23,813	75.4
Hastings	940,160	85,174	1,025,334	391,317	450,630	183,387	38.2
Huron	797,521	2,046	799,567	615,942	96,743	86,882	77.0
Kent	561,334	5,546	566,880	408,378	137,732	20,770	72.0
Lambton	654,545	4,518	659,063	392,788	246,593	19,682	59.6
Lanark	647,999	23,640	671,639	311,040	199,924	160 675	46 3
Leeds	461,765	6,343	468,108	275.074	121,886	71,148	58.8
Lennox & Addington	425,572	8,813	434,385	262,143	107,454	64,788	60 3
Lincoln	185,313	5,881	191,194	161,984	28,483	727	84 7
Manitoulin	190,163	21,376	211,539	39,418	103,586	68,535	18.6
Middlesex	755,886	810	756,696	590,438	156,241	10,017	78.0
Muskoka	493,529	41,029	534,558	59,294	375,583	99,681	11.1
Nipissing	248,751	48,612	297,363	24,237	219,545	53,581	8.2
Norfolk	397,150	3,464	400,614	257,718	112,384	30,512	64.3
Northumberland	434,464	1,938	436,402	334,061	59,688	42,653	76.5
Ontario	498,438	7,540	505,978	358,618	42,837	104,523	70.9
Oxford	470,570	1,337	471,907	374,416	68,539	28,952	79.3
Parry Sound	514,105	45,084	559,189	62,138	409,732	87,319	11.1
Peel	284,541	4,135	288,676	248,839	26,206	13,631	86.2
Perth	514,875	3,913	518,788	417,255	58,434	43,099	80.4
Peterborough	550,441	22,849	573,290	248,985	199,981	124,324	43.4
Prescott	272,165	14,567	286,732	163,018	113,893	9,821	56.9
Prince Edward	220,748	10,622	231,370	193,400	22,559	15,411	83.6
Rainy River	22,382	5,749	28,131	1,325	24,946	1,860	1.7
Renfrew	925,223	38,536	963,759	302,740	471,159	189,860	31.4
Russell	233,802	17,719	251,521	97,498	152,964	1,059	38.8
Simcoe	925,866	37,483	963,349	570,641	291,366	101,342	59.2
Stormont	243,635	1,966	245,601	136,181	100,127	9,293	55.4
Thunder Bay	159,176	90,419	249,595	4,348	245,247	....	4.7
Victoria	590,253	6,090	596,343	271,222	117,507	207,614	45.5
Waterloo	302,260	4,566	306,826	247,566	38,282	20,978	80.7
Welland	221,746	5.554	227,300	176,584	38,417	12,299	77.7
Wellington	627,010	712	627,722	471,853	72,576	83,293	75.2
Wentworth	264,918	7,332	272,250	215,744	34,823	21,683	79.2
York	532,280	3,595	535,875	426,424	46,111	63,340	79.6
The Province:							
1899	22,670,958	780,134	23,451,092	13,111,292	7,149,404	3,190,396	55.9
1898	22,492,838	899,746	23,392,584	12,993,614	7,198,905	3,200,065	55.5
1897	22,403,060	957,368	23,360,428	12,853,081	7,294,026	3,213,321	55.0
1896	22,174,899	997,509	23,172.408	12,671,851	7,264,167	3,236,390	54.7
1895	22,131,895	981,420	23,113,315	12,426,992	7,777,451	2,908,872	53.8
1894	22,032,799	1,006,175	23,038,974	12,292,610	7,859,714	2,886,650	53.4
1893	21,940 726	1,018,554	22,959,280	12,131,564	8,133,229	2,694,487	52.8
1892	21,923,424	962,040	22,885,464	11,990,140	8,264,881	2,630,443	52.4
1891	21,589,562	946,421	22,535,983	11,802,487	8,376,762	2,356,734	52.4
1890	21,455,126	963,155	22,418,281	11,658,699	8,343,447	2,416,135	52.0

FALL WHEAT AND SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE IX. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Fall Wheat and Spring Wheat for the year 1899, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the period 1882-99; also the averages per acre.

Counties and districts.	Fall wheat.					Spring wheat.				
	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.
				$	$ c.				$	$ c.
*Algoma	462	12,566	27.2	8,382	18 14	2,393	49,535	20.7	32,941	13 77
Brant	32,300	329,460	10.2	219,750	6 80	548	6,466	11.8	4,300	7 85
Bruce	49,816	841,890	16.9	561,541	11 27	4,383	67,060	15.3	44,595	10 17
Carleton	87	2,262	26.0	1,509	17 34	18,572	351,011	18.9	233,422	12 57
Dufferin......	8,000	97,600	12.2	65,099	8 14	13,723	240,153	17.5	159,702	11 64
Dundas	385	5,352	13.9	3,570	9 27	2,384	47,203	19.8	31,390	13 17
Durham......	6,772	117,156	17.3	78,143	11 54	23,779	423,266	17.8	281,472	11 84
Elgin	43,297	368,025	8.5	245,473	5 67	198	2,732	13.8	1,817	9 18
Essex	32,207	283,422	8.8	189,042	5 87	586	8,790	15.0	5,845	9 97
Frontenac....	333	5,528	16.6	3,687	11 07	9,740	177,268	18.2	117,883	12 10
Glengarry ...	40	552	13.8	368	9 20	6,046	116,083	19.2	77,195	12 77
Grenville	310	4,030	13.0	2,688	8 67	2,035	40,090	19.7	26,660	13 10
Grey	42,630	703,395	16.5	469,164	11 01	9,879	164,979	16.7	109,711	11 11
Haldimand ...	38,877	536,503	13.8	357,848	9 20	1,422	19,481	13.7	12.955	9 11
Haliburton....	347	6,107	17.6	4,073	11 74	1,328	18,592	14.0	12,364	9 31
Halton	27,786	352,882	12.7	235,372	8 47	3,099	45,865	14.8	30,[illegible]	9 84
Hastings	7,130	120,497	16.9	80,371	11 27	18,645	346,797	18.6	230,620	12 37
Huron	74,859	1,220,202	16.3	813,875	10 87	3,150	46,620	14.8	31,002	9 84
Kent	73,568	912,243	12.4	608,466	8 27	2,236	28,621	12.8	19,033	8 51
Lambton	58,092	731,959	12.6	488,217	8 40	1,448	16,797	11.6	11.170	7 71
Lanark	1,828	21,388	11.7	14,266	7 80	15,054	287,531	19.1	191,208	12 70
Leeds	2,437	18,278	7.5	12,191	5 00	6,106	120,899	19 8	80,398	13 17
Lennox & Ad.	2,457	38,821	15 8	25,894	10 54	11,019	191,731	17.4	127,501	11 57
Lincoln	22,277	349,749	15.7	233,283	10 47	392	4,469	11.4	2,972	7 58
Manitoulin ...	1,764	33,340	18.9	22,238	12 61	2,073	38,143	18.4	25,365	12 24
Middlesex....	90,957	1,346,164	14.8	897,891	9 87	1,491	18,339	12.3	12,195	8 18
Muskoka	184	3,717	20.2	2,479	13 47	929	14,864	16.0	9,885	10 64
Nipissing	34	510	15.0	340	10 00	878	13,170	15.0	8,758	9 98
Norfolk	44,914	467,106	10.4	311,560	6 94	251	3,012	12.0	2,003	7 98
Northumb'lnd	10,475	157,125	15.0	104,802	10 01	30,511	506,483	16.6	336,811	11 04
Ontario	14,146	257,457	18.2	171,724	12 14	27,865	512,716	18.4	340,956	12 24
Oxford	53,237	761,289	14.3	507,780	9 54	333	5,361	16.1	3,565	10 71
Parry Sound..	71	959	13.5	640	9 01	1,367	21,189	15.5	14,091	10 31
Peel	27,928	290,451	10.4	193,731	6 94	14,421	246,599	17.1	163,988	11 37
Perth	46,362	574,889	12 4	383,451	8 27	2,206	34,193	15 5	22,738	10 31
Peterborough .	6,664	106,624	16 0	71,118	10 67	16,837	245,820	14.6	163,470	9 71
Prescott	48	480	10.0	320	6 67	6,969	124,048	17.8	82,492	11 84
Prince Edw'rd	5,808	95,251	16.4	63,532	10 94	14,855	237,680	16.0	158,057	10 64
Renfrew	651	11,067	17.0	7,382	11 34	31,254	596,941	19.1	396,966	12 70
Russell	115	1,725	15.0	1,150	10 00	3,360	62,496	18.6	41,560	12 37
Simcoe	55,910	928.106	16.6	619,047	11 07	20,000	356,000	17.8	236,740	11 84
Stormont ...	222	2,886	13.0	1,925	8 67	3,011	54,198	18.0	36,042	11 97
Victoria......	4,858	82,586	17.0	55,085	11 34	23,754	382,439	16.1	254,322	10 71
Waterloo	40,572	478,750	11 8	319,326	7 87	487	6,234	12.8	4,146	8 51
Welland	21,073	375,099	17.8	250,191	11 87	418	5,267	12.6	3,502	8 38
Wellington ..	25,528	349,734	13.7	233,273	9 14	6,589	124,532	18.9	82,814	12 57
Wentworth...	34,303	418,497	12.2	279,137	8 14	1,145	15,458	13.5	10,280	8 98
York	37,570	616,148	16.4	410,971	10.94	29,557	594,096	20.1	395,074	13 37
The Province :										
1899...	1,049,691	14,439,827	13.8	9,631,365	9 18	398,726	7,041,317	17.7	4,682,476	11 74
1898...	1,048,182	25,158,713	24.0	17,460,147	16 66	389,205	6,873,785	17.7	4,756,659	12 22
1897...	950,222	23,988,051	25.2	18,758,656	19 74	323,305	4,868,101	15.1	3,826,327	11 84
1896...	876,955	15,078,441	17.2	10,705,693	12 21	255,361	3,519,322	13.3	2,484,641	9 73
1895...	743,199	14,155,282	19.0	9,809,610	13 20	233,957	3,472,543	15.5	2,423,835	10.82
1894...	778,992	16,512,106	21.2	9,081,658	11 66	230,016	3,367,854	14.6	1,869,159	8 13
1893...	913,954	17,545,248	19.2	10,509,604	11 50	356,721	4,186,063	11.7	2,486,521	6 97
1892...	966,522	20,492,497	21.2	14,488,195	14 99	651,302	8,290,395	12.7	5,620,888	8 63
1891...	849,956	21,872,488	25.7	20,800,736	24 47	510,634	10,711,538	21.0	9,951,019	19 49
1890...	720,101	14,267,383	19.8	13,439,875	18 66	601,753	7,683,905	12.8	7,015,405	11 66
1882-99	908,677	18,220,140	20.1	14,608,542	16 08	470,226	7,247,187	15.4	5,985,754	12 73

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* Including Thunder Bay and Rainy River in this and succeeding tables.

BARLEY AND OATS.

TABLE X. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Barley and Oats for the year 1899, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the eighteen years, 1882-99; also the averages per acre.

Counties and Districts.	Barley.					Oats.				
	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.
				$	$ c.				$	$ c.
Algoma	823	23,867	29.0	9,427	11 45	8,225	318,308	38 7	88,171	10 72
Brant	8,057	179,671	22 3	70,970	8 81	21,580	673,296	31.2	186,503	8 64
Bruce	13,900	462,870	33 3	182,834	13 15	95,262	3,762,849	39 5	1,042 309	10 94
Carleton	7,568	230,824	30 5	91,175	12 05	77,692	2,835,758	36.5	785,505	10 11
Dufferin	12,349	391,463	31.7	154,628	12 52	63,698	2,675,316	42.0	741 062	11 63
Dundas	2 643	79,819	30 2	31.529	11 93	35,887	1,338,585	37.3	370,788	10 33
Durham	21,164	617.989	29 2	244,106	11 53	44,634	1,709 482	38 3	473,527	10 61
Elgin	6,874	206,907	30 1	81.728	11 89	41,009	1,677.268	40.9	464.603	11 33
Essex	7,314	233,317	31 9	92,160	12 60	45,588	2,014,990	44.2	558,152	12 24
Frontenac	6,451	163.855	25 4	64,723	10 03	40 402	1.309.025	32 4	362,600	8 97
Glengarry	3,827	116,724	30 5	46,106	12 05	39,843	1,601.689	40.2	443,668	11 14
Grenville	2,287	65,408	28.6	25,836	11 30	33,763	1,147,942	34 0	317.980	9 42
Grey	18,609	580.601	31.2	229,337	12 32	140,481	5,268,038	37.5	1,459,246	10 39
Haldimand	6,136	133 765	21 8	52,837	8 61	30.425	924,920	30 4	256,203	8 42
Haliburton	230	5,451	23 7	2,153	9 36	6,035	177.429	29.4	49,148	8 14
Halton	5,285	149,037	28.2	58,870	11 14	24,780	830,130	33 5	229,946	9 28
Hastings	16,494	428,844	26.0	169,393	10 27	58,887	2.031 602	34 5	562,754	9 56
Huron	23,460	762,450	32 5	301,168	12 84	122,249	4,975,534	40.7	1,378,223	11 27
Kent	18,464	605,619	32 8	239,220	12 96	50,423	2,385 008	47.3	660,647	13 10
Lambton	16,840	510,252	30.3	201.550	11 97	68,729	2,625.448	38.2	727,249	10 58
Lanark	3,110	97.654	31.4	38.573	12 40	48,613	1,750.068	36 0	484,769	9 97
Leeds	5,179	147 602	28.5	58.303	11 26	49,765	1,746,752	35.1	483,850	9 72
Lennox & Add	15,540	438.228	28.2	173,100	11 14	35,781	1,234 445	34.5	341,941	9 56
Lincoln	2,213	49 350	22 3	19,493	8 81	21,767	692,192	31 8	191,737	8 81
Manitoulin	711	20,903	29 4	8,257	11 61	4,782	171,196	35.8	47,421	9 92
Middlesex	17,528	524,087	29 9	207,014	11 81	86,660	3,501,064	40.4	969.795	11 19
Muskoka	639	14.889	23 3	5,881	9 20	11,431	346.359	30.3	95,942	8 39
Nipissing	268	7,022	26 2	2.774	10 35	3,885	112,277	28.9	31,101	8 01
Norfolk	4,013	105,141	26 2	41,531	10 35	30,405	827,016	27.2	229,084	7 53
Northumb'rl'd	10,950	292,365	26 7	115,484	10 55	42,357	1.397,781	33.0	387,185	9 14
Ontario	21,311	677.690	31.8	267.688	12 56	68 204	2,810,005	41.2	778,371	11 41
Oxford	14,694	405.554	27.6	160,194	10 90	67,597	2,417.011	36.2	677,822	10 03
Parry Sound	785	17,584	22 4	6 946	8 85	12,970	409,852	31.6	113,529	8 75
Peel	19.309	594.717	30 8	234,913	12 17	43,678	1.642,293	37.6	454,915	10 42
Perth	20,977	717,413	34.2	283 378	13 51	92,942	4,117,331	44 3	1,140.501	12 27
Peterborough	5,841	157,707	27 0	62,294	10 67	41,682	1,321.319	31.7	366,005	8 78
Prescott	3,429	88,811	25 9	35,080	10 23	38,003	1,314.904	34.6	364,229	9 58
Prince Edward	9,895	254,302	25.7	100,449	10 15	17,455	493,977	28 3	136.832	7 84
Renfrew	1,177	28,013	23.8	11,065	9 40	50,956	1,834,380	36 0	508,123	9 97
Russell	3,246	82,448	25.4	32,567	10 03	24,361	918.410	37.7	254.400	10 44
Simcoe	30,019	981,621	32.7	387,740	12 92	101,941	4,271.328	41.9	1,183,158	11 61
Stormont	3,089	87 419	28.3	34,531	11 18	29,057	1,127,412	38 8	312,293	10 75
Victoria	14,753	386,529	26.2	152,679	10 35	60,664	2,238,502	36.9	620,065	10 22
Waterloo	16,706	509.533	30 5	201,265	12 05	55,350	1,981.530	35.8	548,884	9 92
Welland	2,188	50,324	23 0	19,878	9 09	25,198	758,460	30.1	210,093	8 34
Wellington	28.094	983.290	35 0	388,400	13 83	127,696	5,324,923	41.7	1,475,004	11 55
Wentworth	6 421	179,146	27.9	70,763	11 02	35,713	1.242,812	34 8	344,259	9 64
York	29,514	982,816	33.3	388,212	13 15	85,274	3,581,508	42.0	992,078	11 63
The Province:										
1899	490.374	14,830.891	30 2	5,858,202	11 95	2,363,778	89,897,724	38 0	24,901,670	10 53
1898	438,784	12,663,668	28 9	4,812,194	10 97	2,376,360	86,858,293	36.6	22,409,440	9 43
1897	451.515	12,021,779	26 6	3,245,880	7 19	2,432,491	86,318.128	35.5	19,502,897	8 02
1896	462 792	12,669.744	27 4	4,003.639	8 65	2,425,107	82,979 992	34.2	16,595,998	6 84
1895	478,046	12,090,507	25.3	4,884.565	10 22	2.373.309	84,697.566	35.7	24,646,992	10 39
1894	486.261	10.980.404	22.6	4,447,064	9 15	2,342,766	70,172,516	30 0	21,613,135	9 23
1893	467,315	9,806,088	21.0	3,932,241	8 41	1,936,644	58,584,529	20 3	19.450,064	10 04
1892	499,225	12,274,318	24 6	5.069,293	10 15	1,861,469	64,758,058	34.8	19,945,480	10 71
1891	553,166	16,141,904	29.2	7.925,675	14 33	1,840 636	75 009.542	40.8	17,378,483	14 87
1890	701,326	15,600,169	22.2	7,831,285	11 17	1,882,366	52,768,207	28.0	21,687,734	11 52
1882-99	622,598	16,157,273	26.0	7,873,555	12 65	1,930,221	67,131,824	34.8	21,069,200	10 91

PEAS AND BEANS.

TABLE XI. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Peas and Beans for the year 1899, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the eighteen years, 1882-99 ; also the averages per acre.

Counties and Districts.	Peas.					Beans.				
	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.
				$	$ c.				$	$ c.
Algoma	3,359	75 913	22.6	43,498	12 95	30	600	20 0	648	21 60
Brant	8,950	106,505	11.9	61.027	6 82	246	4,157	16 9	4,489	18 25
Bruce	54,709	1,291,132	23 6	739,819	13 52	137	2,192	16 0	2,367	17 28
Carleton	6 098	107,325	17.6	61 497	10 08	313	6,573	21.0	7,099	22 68
Dufferin	16,031	333,445	20.8	191,064	11 92	144	2,160	15.0	2,333	16 20
Dundas	1,562	32,646	20 9	18,716	11 98	131	1,965	15.0	2.122	16 20
Durham	28,221	572 886	20.3	328.264	11 63	292	5,840	20.0	6 307	21 60
Elgin	7,172	131.965	18.4	75,616	10 54	3,063	49,621	16 2	53 591	17 50
Essex	1,887	35,853	19.0	20.544	10 89	657	13,140	20.0	14.191	21 60
Frontenac	7,217	140,010	19.4	80,226	11 12	317	5,072	16 0	5,478	17 28
Glengarry	4,194	84.299	20 1	48.303	11 52	156	2,340	15.0	2,527	16 20
Grenville	1.085	21,266	19.6	12.185	11 23	120	1,884	15 7	2,035	16 96
Grey	56,108	1,312 927	23.4	752,307	13 41	231	3,465	15 0	3,742	16 20
Haldimand	18,169	223,479	12 3	128.093	7 05	78	1,420	18.2	1,534	19 67
Haliburton	1,749	33,056	18 9	18,941	10 83	26	416	16.0	449	17 28
Halton	14 219	274,427	19.3	157,247	11 06	43	645	15 0	697	16 21
Hastings	22,724	420,394	18 5	240.886	10 60	441	6,615	15.0	7,144	16 20
Huron	44,400	1,043,400	23.5	597,868	13 47	250	4,375	17 5	4,725	18 90
Kent	3,618	66 209	18.3	37.938	10 49	25,119	399.392	15.9	431,243	17 17
Lambton	7,449	137,061	18.4	78,536	10 54	804	11,658	14.5	12,591	15 66
Lanark	9.746	228,056	23 4	130 676	13 41	251	5,196	20.7	5,612	22 36
Leeds	3,324	67 477	20.3	38.664	11 63	333	6,660	20.0	7.193	21 60
Lennox & Add.	12,938	254.879	19 7	146,046	11 29	371	5,825	15.7	6,292	16 96
Lincoln	6,777	110,465	16 3	63,296	9 34	197	2.916	14.8	3,149	15 98
Manitoulin	5.454	100,354	18 4	57,503	10 54	104	2,080	20 0	2,247	21 61
Middlesex	15,859	317.180	20.0	181 744	11 46	553	11,060	20.0	11,945	21 60
Muskoka	3,133	58,587	18.7	33.570	10 71	37	740	20.0	799	21 59
Nipissing	1,431	30 051	21 0	17,219	12 03	42	630	15.0	680	16 19
Norfolk	10 300	119.480	11 6	68.462	6 65	568	8 634	15.2	9 325	16 42
Northumberland	28,858	505,015	17.5	289,373	10 03	732	11,492	15 7	12 411	16 95
Ontario	27,027	567,567	21.0	325,216	12 03	317	4,755	15.0	5,135	16 20
Oxford	13,543	249,191	18 4	142,787	10 54	174	3,202	18.4	3,458	19 87
Parry Sound	3,952	70,741	17.9	40,535	10 26	68	1,020	15 0	1.102	16 21
Peel	20,021	370 389	18.5	212 233	10 60	73	1,095	15.0	1.183	16 21
Perth	26,794	672,529	25 1	385 359	14 38	313	4.695	15 0	5,071	16 20
Peterborough	19,852	432 774	21 8	247,980	12 49	126	1,638	13 0	1,769	14 04
Prescott	4,166	77,071	18.5	44,162	10 60	265	4,788	18 0	5,171	19 44
Prince Edward	15,999	263,984	16.5	151,263	9 45	668	8,016	12.0	8 657	12 96
Renfrew	24,117	508,869	21.1	291,582	12 09	403	5.521	13.7	5,964	14 80
Russell	2,130	37.062	17.4	21,237	9 97	117	2,457	21 0	2,653	22 68
Simcoe	53.877	1,212.233	22 5	694.610	12 89	292	4,380	15.0	4.731	16 20
Stormont	1,451	31.777	21.9	18,208	12 55	124	2,232	18.0	2,410	19 44
Victoria	20,238	410,831	20.3	235,406	11 63	266	4,522	17 0	4,884	18 36
Waterloo	16,056	274,558	17.1	157,322	9 80	26	390	15.0	421	16 20
Welland	5 907	91,559	15 5	52,463	8 88	919	14,704	16.0	15,880	17 28
Wellington	35,656	837.916	23 5	480,126	13 47	64	960	15.0	1,037	16 20
Wentworth	13,956	213 527	15 3	122,351	8 77	66	990	15 0	1,069	16 20
York	31,656	582,470	18.4	333,755	10 54	417	6,881	16.5	7,432	17 82
The Province :										
1899	743,139	15,140,790	20.4	8,675,673	11 67	40,485	651,009	16.1	703.090	17 37
1898	865,951	13,521,563	15 6	7.058 099	8 15	45 220	759,657	16.8	531,760	11 76
1897	896.735	13,867.093	15.5	5 838.046	6 51	50,591	981,340	19.4	639,834	12 65
1896	829,601	17,493,148	21 1	7,696.985	9 28	68.369	1,197,635	17 5	819,114	11 98
1895	799,96	15,568,103	19.5	8,531,320	10 66	72.747	1,494,179	20 5	1,414 988	19 45
1894	785,007	14 022,858	17 9	7,516,268	9 57	59,281	827,514	14.0	913,575	15 41
1893	738,74	14.168,955	19 2	7 651,236	10 36	48,858	654,310	14.6	783,836	16 04
1892	774,732	14 491,420	18.7	8 551,714	11 04	33,249	535,931	16.1	529.560	15 93
1891	752,453	18,323 459	24.4	11,690.367	15 54	41,451	769,600	18.6	816.546	19 70
1890	781,206	15,389,313	19.7	9,279,756	11 88	39,456	761,341	19.3	978,323	24 80
1882-99	729,083	14,297,958	19.6	8,180,797	11 22	37,822	655,856	17.3	654,812	17 31

RYE AND BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE XII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Rye and Buckwheat for the year 1899, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the eighteen years, 1882-99; also the averages per acre.

Counties and Districts.	Rye.					Buckwheat.				
	Acres.	Bushels	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre	Acres.	Bushels	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.
				$	$ c				$	$ c.
Algoma	102	2,040	20.0	1,020	10 00	170	3,400	20.0	1,547	9 10
Brant	2,758	41,370	15.0	20,685	7 50	634	8,877	14.0	4,039	6 37
Bruce	1,865	29,840	16.0	14,920	8 00	1,901	34,218	18.0	15,569	8 19
Carleton.......	2,036	30,947	15.2	15,474	7 60	5,993	104,278	17.4	47,446	7 92
Dufferin	4,413	87,819	19.9	43,910	9 95	1,442	28,840	20.0	13,122	9 10
Dundas........	1,536	27,648	18.0	13,824	9 00	2,848	58,669	20.6	26,694	9 37
Durham.......	10,680	166,608	15.6	83,304	7 80	4,902	98,040	20.0	44,608	9 10
Elgin..........	1,127	18,483	16.4	9,242	8 20	3,110	36,387	11.7	16,556	5 32
Essex	563	11,823	21.0	5,911	10 50	468	6,458	13.8	2,938	6 28
Frontenac	4,712	74,921	15 9	37,461	7 95	2,900	51,620	17.8	23,487	8 10
Glengarry......	107	1,926	18.0	963	9 00	1,451	33,373	23 0	15,185	10 47
Grenville	1,850	24,975	13.5	12,487	6 75	4,614	109,813	23 8	49,965	10 83
Grey	3,007	56,532	18.8	28,266	9 40	4,824	106,128	22.0	48,288	10 01
Haldimand....	1,148	17,564	15.3	8,782	7 65	748	12,866	17.2	5,854	7 83
Haliburton	499	9,182	18 4	4,591	9 20	854	16,055	18.8	7,305	8 55
Halton	745	11,846	15.9	5 923	7 95	133	1,995	15.0	908	6 83
Hastings	13,562	248,185	18 3	124,093	9 15	7,526	105,364	14.0	47,941	6 37
Huron	778	14,160	18.2	7,080	9 10	1,243	23,990	19.3	10,916	8 78
Kent..........	608	8,694	14.3	4,347	7 15	679	12,222	18.0	5,561	8 19
Lambton	256	4,429	17.3	2,214	8 65	831	16,620	20.0	7,562	9 10
Lanark...	1,721	31,666	18 4	15,833	9 20	5,673	102,114	18.0	46,462	8 19
Leeds	1,764	27,166	15.4	13,583	7 70	4,405	91,624	20.8	41,689	9 46
Lennox and Addington.	4,764	90,516	19 0	45,258	9 50	6,065	75,206	12.4	34,219	5 64
Lincoln	1,030	15,244	14.8	7,622	7 40	265	2,650	10.0	1,206	4 55
Manitoulin	380	6,726	17.7	3,363	8 85	250	5,000	20.0	2,275	9 10
Middlesex	1,018	19,342	19.0	9,671	9 50	960	20,160	21.0	9,173	9 56
Muskoka.....	322	4,766	14 8	2,383	7 40	305	5,795	19.0	2,637	8 65
Nipissing	69	1,035	15 0	517	7 50	173	2,595	15 0	1,181	6 83
Norfolk	5,916	76,316	12.9	38,158	6 45	7,078	109,001	15.4	49,596	7 01
Northumberl'd.	12,949	186,466	14.4	93,233	7 20	11,305	151,487	13.4	68,927	6 10
Ontario..	7,687	135,291	17.6	67,646	8 80	4,016	67,067	16.7	30,515	7 60
Oxford	1,626	24.553	15.1	12,276	7 55	1,416	28,320	20.0	12,886	9 10
Parry Sound...	534	9,719	18.2	4,860	9 10	414	6,210	15.0	2,825	6 82
Peel...	3,368	60,287	17.9	30,143	8 95	1,028	20,560	20.0	9,355	9 10
Perth	228	3,876	17.0	1 938	8 50	342	6,840	20.0	3,112	9 10
Peterborough .	6,167	93,738	15.2	46,869	7 60	3,438	53.289	15.5	24,246	7 05
Prescott. ...	101	1,394	13.8	697	6 90	1,600	30,080	18.8	13,686	8 55
Prince Edward	9,142	138,958	15 2	69,479	7 60	8,483	62,774	7.4	28,562	3 37
Renfrew......	5,958	119,756	20,1	59,878	10 05	3,330	67,599	20.3	30,757	9 24
Russell........	27	540	20.0	270	10 00	1,147	13,764	12.0	6,263	5 46
Simcoe	4,949	84,628	17.1	42,314	8 55	8,451	169,865	20.1	77,289	9 15
Stormont......	406	7,795	19 2	3,897	9 60	2,562	56,364	22.0	25,646	10 01
Victoria..... .	5,335	90,162	16.9	45,081	8 45	3,820	61,884	16 2	28,157	7 37
Waterloo......	1,080	15,660	14.5	7,830	7 25	656	9,840	15.0	4,477	6 82
Welland	1,646	26,007	15.8	13,004	7 90	2,068	24,196	11.7	11,009	5 32
Wellington	982	19,247	19 6	9,623	9 80	2,288	45,302	19.8	20,613	9.01
Wentworth....	1,233	20,838	16 9	10,419	8 45	1,042	15,943	15 3	7,254	6 96
York.........	5,070	84,162	16.6	42,081	8 30	2,231	28,557	12.8	12,993	5 82
The Province:										
1899......	137,824	2,284,846	16.6	1,142,423	8 29	132,082	2,203,299	16.7.	1,002,501	7 59
1898.......	165,089	2,673,234	16.2	1,162,857	7 04	150,394	2,373,645	15.8	906,732	6 03
1897.......	187,785	3,382,005	18.0	1,275,016	6 79	151,669	3,464,186	22.8	1,039,256	6 85
1896.......	148,680	2,230,873	15.0	816,500	5 49	145,606	2,603,669	17.9	794,119	5 45
1895.	120,350	1,900,117	15.8	866,453	7 20	135,262	2,791,749	20.6	1,027,364	7 60
1894.......	90,144	1,386,606	15.4	612.880	6 80	145,268	2,534,335	17.4	993,450	6 84
1893...... .	68,486	994,771	14.5	472,516	6.90	133,828	1,380,466	17 8	995,031	7 44
1892.......	73,073	1,132,504	15.5	631,937	8 65	125,104	2,521,214	20 2	1,063,952	8 50
1891.......	67,865	1,134,630	16.7	820,337	12 09	107,879	2,608,142	24.2	1,150,191	10 66
1890.......	103,061	1,563,345	15.2	823,883	7 99	90,111	2,053,720	22.8	883,100	9 80
1882-99.....	112,655	1,823,170	16.2	948,953	8 42	100,640	1,945,086	1.93	760,396	7 56

CORN.

TABLE XIII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce, and market value of the crops of Corn for husking and for fodder for the year 1899, together with the totals for the Province for the past eight years, and the average for the eight years 1892-99 ; also the averages per acre.

Counties and Districts.	Corn for Husking.					Corn for Silo and Fodder.				
	Acres.	Bushels	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.	Acres.	Tons (green)	Tons per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.
				$	$ c.				$	$ c.
Algoma	67	2,010	30.	398	5 94	60	360	6.00	720	12 00
Brant	7,575	469,650	62.	92,991	12 28	2,252	19,592	8.70	39,184	17 40
Bruce	960	48,000	50.	9.504	9 90	4,056	49,037	12.09	98,074	24 18
Carleton	2,662	117,128	44.	23,191	8 71	8,062	110,208	13.67	220,416	27 34
Dufferin	69	2,760	40.	546	7 91	814	7,326	9.00	14,652	18 00
Dundas......	5.400	361,800	67.	71,636	13 27	5,543	54,321	9.80	108,642	19 60
Durham	2,670	186,900	70.	37,006	13 86	3,625	24,868	6.86	49,736	13 72
Elgin	26,551	1,778,917	67.	352,226	13 27	2,493	20,168	8.09	40,336	16 18
Essex	60,032	4,862,592	81.	962,793	16 04	1,642	9,376	5.71	18,752	11 42
Frontenac.....	4,501	243,054	54.	48,125	10 69	4,095	39,476	9.64	78,952	19 28
Glengarry.....	1,656	101,016	61.	20,001	12 08	5,773	67,833	11.75	135,666	23 50
Grenville.....	5,143	370.296	72.	73,319	14 26	5,638	69,066	12.25	138,132	24 50
Grey	857	34,280	40.	6,788	7 92	4,316	40,268	9.33	80,536	18 66
Haldimand...	3,889	194,450	50.	38,501	9 90	1,666	11,662	7.00	23,324	14 00
Haliburton ...	193	7,720	40.	1,528	7 92	176	1,232	7.00	2,464	14 00
Halton	1,122	86,394	77.	17,106	15 25	2,586	20,326	7.86	40,652	15 72
Hastings	9,026	415,196	46.	82.209	9 11	7,505	71,298	9.50	142,596	19 00
Huron........	1,739	104,340	60.	20,659	11 88	6,028	64,680	10.73	129 360	21 46
Kent.........	52,231	3,969,556	76.	785,972	15 05	2,521	16,311	6.47	32,622	12 94
Lambton	19,980	1,118,880	56.	221,538	11 09	2,853	20,855	7.31	41,710	14 62
Lanark......	3,086	104,924	34.	20,775	6 73	6,316	62,718	9.93	125,436	19 86
Leeds	9,791	518,296	56.	108,563	11 09	6,965	89,013	12.78	178,026	25 56
Lennox and Addington.	6,079	316,108	52.	62,589	10 30	1,762	13,656	7.75	27,312	15 50
Lincoln	8.167	490,020	60.	97,024	11 38	1,119	10,161	9.08	20,322	18 16
Manitoulin...	128	4,736	37.	938	7 33	394	3,152	8.00	6,304	16 00
Middlesex.....	18,630	1,248,210	67.	247,146	13 27	7,679	67,806	8.83	135,612	17 66
Muskoka	330	21,780	66.	4,312	13 07	254	2,032	8.00	4,064	16 00
Nipissing.....	73	2,920	40.	578	7 92	56	448	8.00	896	16 00
Norfolk	20,905	1,045,250	50.	206,960	9 90	3,242	25,547	7.88	51,094	15 76
Northumberl'd	5,420	271,000	50.	53,658	9 90	4,196	37,260	8.88	74,520	17 76
Ontario.......	3,142	150,816	48.	29,862	9 50	4.702	49,183	10.46	98,366	20 92
Oxford	11,895	713,700	60.	141,313	11 88	7,188	66,130	9.20	132,260	18 40
Parry Sound..	222	11,100	50.	2,198	9 90	191	1,910	10.00	3,820	20 00
Peel	422	25,320	60.	5,013	11 88	3,154	29,742	9.43	59,484	18 86
Perth	464	18,560	40.	3,675	7 92	6,998	53,675	7.67	107,350	15 34
Peterborough.	704	28,160	40.	5,576	7 92	2,211	20,783	9 40	41,566	18 80
Prescott......	3,635	250,815	69.	49,661	13 66	2,514	28,157	11.20	56,314	22 40
Prince Edward	8,593	343,720	40.	68,057	7 92	3,194	23,955	7.50	47,910	15 00
Renfrew	1,114	44,560	40.	8,823	7 92	4,043	42,856	10.60	85,712	21 20
Russell.......	1,187	52,228	44.	10,341	8 71	2,485	28,578	11.50	57,156	23 00
Simcoe........	2,530	113,850	45.	22,542	8 91	4,226	43,486	10.29	86,972	20 58
Stormont.....	3,320	249,000	75.	49,302	14 85	4,703	50,181	10 67	100,362	21 34
Victoria......	438	21,900	50.	4,336	9 90	2,632	32,900	12.50	65,800	25 00
Waterloo.....	1,486	72,814	49.	14,417	9 70	3,384	31,065	9.18	62,130	18 36
Welland	9,497	664,790	70.	131,628	13 86	1,185	8,556	7.22	17,112	14 44
Wellington ...	335	14,400	40.	2,851	8 51	3,955	44,494	11.25	88,988	22 50
Wentworth...	4,319	289,373	67.	57,296	13 27	3,704	33,558	9.06	67,116	18 12
York.........	1,355	79,945	59.	15,829	11 68	7,779	78,490	10.09	156,980	20 18
The Province :										
1899......	333,590	21,673,234	65 0	4,291,300	12 86	171,935	1,697,755	9.87	3,395,510	19 75
1898......	330,748	23,442,593	70.9	4,711,961	14 25	189,948	2,128,073	11.20	4,256,146	22 41
1897......	335,030	24,663,998	73.6	4,858,808	14 50	209,005	2,669,822	12.77	5,339,644	25 55
1896......	317,667	24,071,364	75 8	4,717,987	14 85	178,962	1,948,780	10.89	3,897,560	21 78
1895....	302,929	24,819,899	81.9	5,609,296	18 52	149,899	1,775,654	11.85	3,551,308	23 69
1894......	267,348	16,275,352	60 9	4,247,867	15 89	111,361	1,049,765	9.43	2,099,530	18 85
1893......	217,294	14,072,961	64.8	3,729,335	17 16	95,865	1,049,524	10.95	2,099,048	21 90
1892......	181,463	11,229,498	61.9	2,953,358	16 28	91,403	948,907	10.38	1,897,814	20 76
1892-99 ...	285,759	20,031,112	70.1	4,389,989	15 36	149,787	1,658,535	11.07	3,317,070	22 14

POTATOES AND CARROTS.

TABLE XIV. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Potatoes and Carrots for the year 1899, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the eighteen years, 1882-99; also the averages per acre.

Counties and Districts.	Potatoes.						Carrots.					
	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.		Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.	
				$	$	c.				$	$	c.
Algoma	1,018	133 358	131.	43,741	42	97	93	27,435	295.	3,429	36	87
Brant	2,321	259,952	112.	85,264	36	74	134	43,550	325.	5,443	40	62
Bruce	4,316	643,084	149.	210,932	48	87	327	146,169	447.	18,271	55	87
Carleton	5,838	683,046	117.	224,039	38	38	460	132,940	289.	16,618	36	13
Dufferin	4,106	525,568	128.	172,386	41	98	61	15,555	255.	1,944	31	87
Dundas	2,476	277,312	112.	90,958	36	74	241	60,250	250.	7,531	31	25
Durham	3,361	386,515	115.	126,777	37	72	272	77,248	284.	9,656	35	50
Elgin	2,881	316,910	110.	103,947	36	08	222	76,368	344.	9,546	43	00
Essex	3,724	283,024	76.	92 832	24	93	133	28,861	217.	3.607	27	12
Frontenac	4,213	505,560	120.	165,824	39	36	294	66,150	225.	8,269	28	13
Glengarry	2 776	452,488	163.	148,416	53	46	167	51,436	308.	6,429	38	50
Grenville	3.048	393,192	129.	128,967	42	31	235	105,750	450.	13,219	56	25
Grey	6,456	871,560	135.	285.872	44	28	474	154,524	326.	19,315	40	75
Haldimand	1,622	141,114	87.	46,285	28	54	113	31.301	277.	3,913	34	63
Haliburton	585	76,635	131.	25,136	42	97	60	18.000	300.	2,250	37	50
Halton	1,703	183,924	108.	60,327	35	42	80	24,000	300.	3,000	37	50
Hastings	5,673	629 703	111.	206.543	36	41	325	124,475	383.	15,559	47	87
Huron	4,780	712,220	149.	233,608	48	87	322	98,210	305.	12,276	38	12
Kent	3,631	406,672	112.	133,388	36	74	221	60,333	273.	7.542	34	13
Lambton	3.766	387.898	103.	127,230	33	73	340	108,800	320.	13,600	40	00
Lanark	3,269	398,818	122.	130,812	40	02	324	105.300	325.	13,163	40	63
Leeds	3,631	479,292	132.	157,208	43	30	274	68.500	250.	8.562	31	25
Lennox & Adding.	3.882	349,380	90.	114.597	29	52	106	31,800	300.	3,975	37	50
Lincoln	2,213	201.383	91.	66,054	29	85	223	65,785	295.	8,223	36	87
Manitoulin	539	42 042	78.	13,790	25	58	55	13,750	250.	1.719	31	25
Middlesex	5,591	665 329	119.	218.228	39	03	589	183,768	312.	22.971	39	00
Muskoka	1,291	182,031	141.	59,706	46	25	128	31,104	243.	3,888	30	38
Nipissing	757	114,307	151.	37,493	49	53	28	8,400	300.	1,050	37	50
Norfolk	3,246	233,712	72.	76,668	23	62	388	86,136	222.	10,767	27	75
Northumberland	5,007	515,721	103.	169,157	33	78	457	123,847	271.	15,481	33	88
Ontario	5 209	567,781	109.	186,232	35	75	269	98,992	368.	12,374	46	00
Oxford	3,187	341.009	107.	111,851	35	10	201	54,672	272.	6,835	34	00
Parry Sound	1,391	191,958	138.	62 962	45	26	95	22,230	234.	2,779	29	25
Peel	4,571	447.958	98.	146 910	32	14	295	95 875	325.	11 985	40	63
Perth	3,522	482,514	157.	158,265	44	94	212	63,812	301.	7.977	37	63
Peterborough	3,016	355,888	118.	116,731	38	70	474	166,374	351.	20 797	43	88
Prescott	2,786	364 966	131.	119.709	42	97	195	41,535	213.	5,192	26	63
Prince Edward	2,195	127,310	58.	41,758	19	02	138	32.154	233.	4,019	29	12
Renfrew	4,183	506.143	121.	166,0[illegible]5	39	69	234	87,650	375.	10,956	46	82
Russell	1,621	259.360	160.	85,070	52	48	194	58,200	300.	7,275	37	50
Simcoe	8 513	1,123,716	132.	368,579	43	30	617	186,951	303.	23,369	37	88
Stormont	2,090	317,680	152.	104.199	49	86	141	58,938	418.	7 367	52	25
Victoria	3,425	397,300	116.	130,314	38	05	159	58,353	367.	7,294	45	87
Waterloo	3,296	382.336	116.	125,406	38	05	304	99.104	326.	12 388	40	75
Welland	2,619	280,233	107.	91,916	35	10	92	25,576	278.	3,197	34	75
Wellington	6,544	935,792	143.	306,940	46	90	224	66,976	299.	8,372	37	38
Wentworth	3,648	452,352	124.	148.371	40	67	313	105,794	338.	13,224	42	25
York	8,612	947,320	110.	310,721	36	08	588	181,104	308.	22,638	38	50
The Province:												
1899	168,148	19,933,366	119.	6,538,144	38	88	11,891	3,674.035	309.	459.254	38	62
1898	169,946	14,358,625	84.	6,332,154	37	26	12,418	4 313,861	347.	539.233	43	42
1897	169,333	16,100,797	95.	6,424,218	37	94	12,025	4,433,628	369.	554.204	46	09
1896	178 965	21.305,477	119.	5,582,035	31	19	12,333	4,618,441	374.	577.305	46	81
1895	184 647	29,390,884	159.	5.936 959	32	15	13,002	4,581,873	352.	572,672	44	04
1894	167,253	17,163.130	103.	6 075,748	36	33	11,186	3,716,140	332.	464,518	41	53
1893	142 601	12,911,212	91.	5,099 929	35	76	9,288	2,971,450	320.	371,431	39	99
1892	145,703	12,289,817	84.	6.194,068	42	51	9,941	3,827.361	385.	478 420	48	13
1891	160,218	24,055,886	150.	7,842 219	48	95	9,858	3,814.016	387.	476.752	48	36
1890	158,094	17,561,117	111.	7,779,575	49	21	11,977	4,210,542	352.	526,318	43	94
1882-99	160,060	18,436,674	115.	7,385,828	46	14	10,906	3,818,320	350.	477,290	43	76

MANGEL-WURZELS AND TURNIPS.

TABLE XV. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Mangel-Wurzels and Turnips for the year 1899, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the eighteen years, 1882-99; also the averages per acre.

Counties. and Districts.	Mangel-Wurzels.						Turnips.					
	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value	Market value per acre.		Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.	
				$	$	c.				$	$	c.
Algoma	55	16,060	292.	1,285	23	36	644	211,876	329.	21,188	32	90
Brant	1,429	551,594	386.	44,127	30	88	3,569	1,527.532	428.	152,753	42	80
Bruce	1,882	882,658	469.	70,613	37	52	8,747	3,621,258	414.	362,126	41	40
Carleton	1,018	344,084	338.	27,527	27	04	2,117	793,875	375.	79,388	37	50
Dufferin	388	121,832	314.	9,747	25	12	5,268	1,986,036	377.	198,604	37	70
Dundas	273	67,431	247.	5,394	19	76	268	73,164	273.	7,316	27	30
Durham	1,373	516,248	376.	41,300	30	08	6,928	2,598,000	375.	259,800	37	50
Elgin	1,047	476,385	455.	38.111	36	40	590	210,630	357.	21,063	35	70
Essex	478	151,526	317.	12,122	25	36	138	36,156	262.	3,616	26	20
Frontenac	444	120,324	271.	9,626	21	68	747	236,799	317.	23,680	31	70
Glengarry	293	133,901	457.	10,712	36	56	288	113,760	395.	11,376	39	50
Grenville	416	179,296	431.	14,344	34	48	213	115,020	540.	11,502	54	00
Grey	1,765	723,650	410.	57,892	32	80	12,103	4,599,140	380.	459,914	38	00
Haldimand	499	151,197	303.	12,096	24	24	251	79,065	315.	7,906	31	50
Haliburton	27	8,100	300.	648	24	00	296	103,600	350.	10,360	35	00
Halton	1,193	434,252	364.	34,740	29	12	1,958	659,846	337.	65,985	33	70
Hastings	738	282,654	383.	22,612	30	64	2,393	744,223	311.	74,422	31	10
Huron	4,380	1,778,280	406.	142,262	32	48	9,161	3,563,629	389.	356,363	38	90
Kent	967	315,242	326.	25,219	26	08	317	103,976	328.	10,398	32	80
Lambton	1,615	647,615	401.	51,809	32	08	416	153,920	370.	15,392	37	00
Lanark	529	185,679	351.	14,854	28	08	1,424	640,800	450.	64,080	45	00
Leeds	731	277,780	380.	22,222	30	40	664	282,200	425.	28.220	42	50
Lennox & Adding.	240	96,960	404.	7.757	32	32	189	68,418	362.	6,842	36	20
Lincoln	414	154,422	373.	12,354	29	84	470	132,540	282.	13,254	28	20
Manitoulin	59	23,600	400.	1,888	32	00	302	100,566	333.	10 057	33	30
Middlesex	3,194	1,312,734	411.	105,019	32	88	2,875	1,138,500	396.	113,850	39	60
Muskoka	66	16,170	245.	1,294	19	61	735	232.260	316.	23,226	31	60
Nipissing	41	16,400	400.	1,312	32	00	302	105,700	350.	10,570	35	00
Norfolk	851	276,575	325.	22,126	26	00	1,227	417,180	340.	41,718	34	00
Northumberland	972	346,032	356.	27,683	28	48	5,652	2,204,280	390.	220,428	39	00
Ontario	1,886	826,068	438.	66,085	35	04	12,894	5,467,056	424.	546,706	42	40
Oxford	3,202	1,261,588	394.	100,927	31	52	7,296	2,947,584	404.	294,758	40	40
Parry Sound	39	13,143	337.	1,051	26	95	1,025	316,725	309.	31,672	30	90
Peel	1,067	421,465	395.	33,717	31	60	2,521	942,854	374.	94,285	37	40
Perth	4,308	1,921,368	446.	153,709	35	68	5,893	2,127,373	361.	212,737	36	10
Peterborough	695	193,210	278.	15,457	22	24	2,545	804,220	316.	80,422	31	60
Prescott	168	55,944	333.	4,476	26	64	327	98,100	300.	9,810	30	00
Prince Edward	307	88,416	288.	7,073	23	04	221	66,300	300.	6,630	30	00
Renfrew	478	186,420	390.	14,914	31	20	1,198	377,370	315.	37,737	31	50
Russell	356	100,748	283.	8,060	22	64	1,127	389.942	346.	38.994	34	60
Simcoe	1,509	660,942	438.	52,875	35	04	9,767	3,555.188	364.	355,519	36	40
Stormont	218	92,650	425.	7,412	34	00	191	80,220	420.	8,022	42	00
Victoria	1,484	500,108	337.	40,009	26	96	5,733	1,840,293	321.	184,029	32	10
Waterloo	1,481	570,185	385.	45,615	30	80	5,616	1,886,976	336.	188,698	33	60
Welland	312	130,416	418.	10,433	33	44	171	61,731	361.	6,173	36	10
Wellington	3,151	1,266,702	402.	101.336	32	16	14,970	6,212,550	415.	621,255	41	50
Wentworth	1,712	777,248	454.	62,180	36	32	3,188	1,268.824	398.	126,882	39	80
York	3,651	1,223,085	335.	97,847	26	80	8,505	2,781,135	327.	278,113	32	70
The Province:												
1899	53,401	20,898,387	391.	1,671.871	31	31	153,440	58,078,390	379.	5,807,839	37	85
1898	47,923	21,957,564	458.	1,756,605	36	65	151,601	64.727.882	427.	6,472,788	42	70
1897	41,175	18,103,387	440.	1,448,271	35	17	149,336	68.297,148	457.	6,829,715	45	73
1896	36,101	16,849,401	467.	1,347.952	37	34	148 234	69 814.841	471.	6,981.484	47	10
1895	34,383	15.961,502	464.	1,276.920	37	14	151,806	63,496,702	418.	6,349,670	41	83
1894	27,670	11,532,127	417.	922,570	33	34	147,657	61,694,487	418.	6,169,449	41	78
1893	21,519	8,682,568	399.	686,605	31	91	136,604	56,975,355	417.	5,697,535	41	71
1892	22,026	10,350,474	470.	828,038	37	59	129,627	63,541,641	490.	6,354 164	49	02
1891	22,961	11,779,448	513.	942.356	41	04	126,075	68,853,452	546.	6,885,345	54	61
1890	25,953	11,594,518	447.	927,561	35	74	111,055	47,040,563	424.	4,704,056	42	36
1882-92	26,648	11,645,354	437.	931,628	34	96	123,207	52,024,403	422.	5,202,440	42	23

HAY AND CLOVER—ALL FIELD CROPS.

TABLE XVI. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of the crop of Hay and Clover for the year 1899, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the averages for the eighteen years 1882-99; also the averages per acre. It also shows the aggregate area and market value of all the field crops enumerated in Tables ix-xvi.

Counties and districts.	Hay and clover.					All field crops.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Yield per acre.	Market value.	Market value per acre.	Acres.	Market value.	Value per acre.
			tons.	$	$ c.		$	$ c.
Algoma	13,804	24,847	1.80	191,819	13 90	31,305	448,214	14 32
Brant	29,282	38,652	1.32	298,393	10 19	121,635	1,289,918	10 60
Bruce	101,289	150,921	1.49	1,165,110	11 50	343,550	4,538,584	13 21
Carleton	65,890	102,788	1.56	793,523	12 04	204,406	2,627,829	12 86
Dufferin	37,862	59,443	1.57	458,900	12 12	168,368	2,227,699	13 23
Dundas	35,878	55,252	1.54	426,545	11 89	97,455	1,216,645	12 48
Durham	45,994	70,371	1.53	543,264	11 81	204,667	2,607,270	12 74
Elgin	60,095	87,138	1.45	672,705	11 19	199,729	2,186,560	10 95
Essex	44,747	65,331	1.46	504,355	11 27	200,164	2,486,860	12 42
Frontenac	66,279	89,477	1.35	690,763	10 42	152,645	1,720,784	11 27
Glengarry	44,898	78,572	1.75	606,576	13 51	111,515	1,573,491	14 11
Grenville	38,971	51,052	1.31	394,121	10 11	99,728	1,223,440	12 27
Grey	126,013	197,840	1.57	1,527,325	12 12	427,753	5,537,703	12 95
Haldimand	56,863	58,569	1.03	452,153	7 95	161,906	1,408,244	8 70
Haliburton	11,872	13,178	1.11	101,734	8 57	24,277	243,144	10 02
Halton	30,429	30,429	1.00	234,912	7 72	115,161	1,176,185	10 21
Hastings	74,082	109,641	1.48	846,429	11 43	245,151	2,853,572	11 64
Huron	111,800	155,402	1.39	1,199,704	10 73	408,599	5,239,089	12 82
Kent	65,901	92,261	1.40	712,255	10 81	300,504	3,713,951	12 36
Lambton	70,851	80,770	1.14	623,544	8 80	254,270	2,623,912	10 32
Lanark	58,128	77,892	1.34	601,326	10 34	159,072	1,897,845	11 93
Leeds	60,215	73,462	1.22	567,127	9 42	155,584	1,805,799	11 61
Lennox & Addingt'n	58,366	77,043	1.32	594,772	10 19	159,559	1,718,094	10 77
Lincoln	40,325	49,197	1.22	379,801	9 42	107,849	1,119,790	10 38
Manitoulin	13,080	21,451	1.64	165,602	12 66	30,075	368,967	12 27
Middlesex	97,245	143,923	1.48	1,111,086	11 43	350,829	4,253,340	12 12
Muskoka	24,171	34,565	1.43	266,842	11 04	43,955	516,908	11 76
Nipissing	9,316	13,974	1.50	107,879	11 58	17,353	222,348	12 81
Norfolk	41,230	47,002	1.14	362,856	8 80	174,534	1,521,898	8 72
Northumberland	54,607	76,450	1.40	590,194	10 81	224,448	2,559,347	11 40
Ontario	59,074	88,611	1.50	684,077	11 58	257,749	3,610,953	14 01
Oxford	64,714	91,247	1.41	704,427	10 89	250,303	3,013,139	12 04
Parry Sound	23,412	36,523	1.56	281,957	12 04	46,536	570,967	12 27
Peel	35,676	41,741	1.17	322,241	9 03	177,532	1,974,116	11 12
Perth	73,966	110,209	1.49	850,813	11 50	285,527	3,720,074	13 03
Peterborough	35,656	50,988	1.43	393,627	11 04	145,908	1,657,927	11 36
Prescott	44,898	59,265	1.32	457,526	10 19	109,105	1,248,525	11 44
Prince Edward	29,588	45,861	1.55	354,047	11 97	126,541	1,246,325	9 85
Renfrew	70,955	106,433	1.50	821,663	11 58	200,050	2,457,536	12 28
Russell	25,385	34,270	1.35	264,564	10 42	66,858	831,560	12 44
Simcoe	85,462	115,374	1.35	890,687	10 42	388,063	5,046,172	13 00
Stormont	32,550	42,641	1.31	329,189	10 11	83,135	1,040,805	12 52
Victoria	42,089	66,922	1.59	516,638	12 27	189,648	2,344,099	12 36
Waterloo	40,937	53,218	1.30	410,843	10 04	187,437	2,103,168	11 22
Welland	52,364	52,888	1.01	408,295	7 80	125,657	1,244,774	9 91
Wellington	86,533	130,665	1.51	1,008,734	11 66	342,609	4,829,366	14 10
Wentworth	42,798	49,218	1.15	379,963	8 88	153,561	1,700,564	11 07
York	69,882	95,738	1.37	739,097	10 58	321,661	4,203,821	13 07
The Province:								
1899	2,505,422	3,498,705	1.40	27,010,003	10 78	8,753,926	105,771,321	12 08
1898	2,453,503	4,399,063	1.79	27,362,172	11 15	8,835,272	110,528,947	12 51
1897	2,341,488	3,811,518	1.63	27,366,699	11 69	8,701,705	106,952,471	12 29
1896	2,426,711	2,260,240	.93	21,879.123	9 02	8,511,444	88,900,135	10 44
1895	2,537,674	1,849,914	.73	22,753,942	8 97	8,321,173	99,655,895	11 98
1894	2,576,943	3,575,200	1.39	27.028,512	10 49	8,227,153	94,055,392	11 43
1893	2,766 894	4,963,557	1.79	37,921,575	13 71	8,054,612	101,886,557	12 65
1892	2,515,367	4,384,838	1.74	35,955,672	14 29	8,080,206	110,562,493	13 68
1891	2,549,975	2,392,798	.94	28,498,224	11 18	7,834,213	130,866,023	16 70
1890	2,462,002	4,305,915	1.75	34,232,024	13 90	7,912,297	114,382,305	15 42
1882-99.	2,390,497	3,320,576	1.39	30,452,342	12 74	7,925,641	110,015,016	13 88

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

TABLE XVII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number of acres under the various crops in 1899 per 1,000 acres of cleared land ; together with the average for the Province for the past ten years and the average of the eighteen years 1882-99.

Counties and districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.	Corn.	Buckwheat.	Beans.	Potatoes.	Mangel wurzels.	Carrots.	Turnips.	Hay and clover.	Total.
Algoma	11.1	57.6	19.8	198.2	2.4	80.9	3.1	4.1	.7	24.5	1.3	2.2	15.5	332.5	753.9
Brant	183.2	3.1	45.7	122.4	15.6	50.8	55.7	3.6	1.4	13.2	8.1	.8	20.2	166.1	689.9
Bruce	95.9	8.4	26.8	183 5	3.6	105.4	9.7	3.7	.2	8.3	3.6	.6	16.8	195.1	661.6
Carleton	.3	60.0	24.5	251.3	6.6	19.7	34.7	19.4	1.0	18.9	3.3	1.5	6.8	213.1	661.1
Dufferin	34 0	58 2	52.5	270 3	18.7	68.0	3.7	6.1	.6	17.4	1.6	.3	22.4	160.7	714.5
Dundas	2.6	15.8	17.6	238.5	10.2	10.4	72.7	18.9	.9	16.5	1.8	1.6	1.8	238.5	647.8
Durham	23.4	82.3	73.2	154.4	36.9	97.6	21.8	17.0	1.0	11.6	4.7	.9	24.0	159 1	707.9
Elgin	129.6	.6	20.6	122.8	3.4	21.5	86 9	9.3	9.2	8.6	3.1	.7	1.8	179.9	598.0
Essex	117.2	2.1	26.6	165.9	2.1	6.9	224.5	1.7	2.4	13.6	1.7	.5	.5	162 8	728.5
Frontenac	1.3	38.1	25.2	158.0	18.4	28 2	33.6	11.3	1.2	16.5	1.8	1.2	2.9	259.2	596.9
Glengarry	.2	33.9	21.4	223.3	.6	23.5	41.6	8.1	.9	15.6	1.6	.9	1.6	251.6	624.8
Grenville	1.8	12.0	13.5	199.0	10.9	6.4	63.5	27.2	.7	18.0	2.5	1.4	1.3	229.7	587.9
Grey	66.9	15.5	29 2	220.6	4.7	88.1	8.1	7.6	.4	10.1	2 8	.7	19.1	197.8	671.6
Haldimand	170.0	6.2	26.8	133.0	5.0	79 5	24.3	3.3	.3	7.1	2.2	.5	1.1	248.6	707.9
Haliburton	9.9	37.8	6.6	171.6	14.2	49.7	10.5	24.3	.7	16.6	.8	1.7	8.4	337.6	690.4
Halton	164.0	18.3	31.2	146.3	4.4	83.9	21.9	.8	.2	10.0	7.0	.5	11.6	179.6	679.7
Hastings	18.2	47.7	42.2	150.5	34.7	58.1	42.2	19.2	1.1	14.5	1.9	.8	6.1	189.3	626.5
Huron	121.5	5.1	38.1	198 5	1.3	72.1	12.6	2.0	.4	7.8	7.1	.5	14.9	181.5	663.4
Kent	180.1	5.5	45.2	123.5	1.5	8 8	134.1	1.6	61.5	8.9	2.4	.5	.8	161.4	735 8
Lambton	147.9	3.7	42.9	175.0	.6	19.0	58.1	2.1	2.0	9.6	4.1	.9	1.0	180.4	647.3
Lanark	5.9	48.4	10.0	156.3	5.5	31 3	30.2	18.2	.8	10.5	1.7	1.1	4.6	186.9	511.4
Leeds	8.9	22.2	18 8	180.9	6.4	12.1	60.9	16.0	1.2	13.2	2.7	1.0	2.4	218.9	565.6
Lennox & Addington	9.4	42.0	59 3	136.5	18 2	49.4	29 9	23.1	1.4	14.8	.9	.4	.7	222.7	608.7
Lincoln	137.5	2.4	13.7	134.4	6.4	41.8	57.3	1.6	1.2	13.7	2.6	1.4	2.9	248 9	665.8
Manitoulin	44.8	52.6	18.0	121.3	9.6	138.4	13.3	6.3	2.6	13 7	1.5	1.4	7.7	331.8	763.0
Middlesex	154.0	2.5	29 7	146.8	1.7	26.9	44.6	1.6	.9	9.5	5.4	1.0	4.9	164.7	594.2
Muskoka	3.1	15.7	10.8	192.8	5.4	52.8	9.9	5.1	.6	21.8	1.1	2.2	12.4	407.6	741.3
Nipissing	1.4	36.2	11.1	160.3	2.9	59.0	5.3	7.1	1.7	31.2	1.7	1.2	12.5	384.4	716.0
Norfolk	174.3	1.0	15.6	118.0	22.9	40.0	93.7	27.4	2.2	12.6	3.3	1.5	4.7	160.0	677.2
Northumberland	31.3	91.3	32.8	126.8	38.8	86.4	28.8	33.8	2.2	15.0	2.9	1.4	16.9	163.5	671.9
Ontario	39.4	77.7	59.4	190.2	21.4	75.4	21.9	11.2	.9	14.5	5.3	.7	36.0	164.7	718.7
Oxford	142.2	.9	39.2	180.5	4.3	36.2	51.0	3.8	.5	8.5	8.6	.5	19.5	172.8	668.5
Parry Sound	1.1	22.0	12.6	208.7	8.6	63.7	6.6	6.7	1.1	22.4	.6	1.5	16.5	376.8	748.9
Peel	112.2	57.9	77.6	175.5	13.5	80.5	14.4	4.1	.3	18.4	4.3	1.2	10.1	143.4	713.4
Perth	111.1	5.3	50.3	222.7	.6	64.2	17.9	.8	.8	8.4	10.3	.5	14.1	177.3	684.3
Peterborough	26.8	67 6	23.5	167.4	24.8	79.7	11.7	13.8	.5	12.1	2.8	1.9	10.2	143.2	586.0
Prescott	.3	42.8	21.1	233.1	.6	25.6	37.7	9.8	1.6	17.1	1.0	1.2	2.0	275.4	669.3
Prince Edward	30.0	76.8	51.2	90 3	47.3	82.7	60.9	43.9	3.5	11.3	1.6	.7	1.1	153.0	654.3
Renfrew	2.1	103.2	3.9	168.3	19 7	79.7	17.0	11.0	1.3	13.8	1.6	.8	4.0	234.4	660.8
Russell	1.2	34.5	33 3	249.9	.3	21.8	37.6	11.8	1.2	16.6	3.6	2.0	11.5	260.4	685.7
Simcoe	98.0	35.0	52.7	178.6	8.7	94.4	11.8	14.8	.5	14.9	2.6	1.1	17.1	149.8	680.0
Stormont	1.6	22.1	22.7	213.4	3.0	10.7	58.9	18.8	.9	15.4	1.6	1.0	1.4	239.0	610.5
Victoria	17.9	87.6	54.4	223.6	19.7	74.6	11.3	14.1	1.0	12.6	5.5	.6	21.1	155.2	699.2
Waterloo	163.9	2.0	67.5	223.6	4.4	64.8	19.7	2.6	.1	13.3	6.0	1.2	22.7	165.3	757.1
Welland	119.3	2.4	12.4	142.7	9.3	33.5	60.5	11.7	5.2	14.8	1.8	.5	1.0	296.5	711.6
Wellington	54.1	14.0	59.5	270 6	2.1	75.6	9.1	4.8	.1	13.9	6.7	.5	31.7	183.4	726.1
Wentworth	159.0	5.3	29.8	165.5	5.7	64.7	37.2	4.8	.3	16.9	7.9	1.5	14.8	198.4	711.8
York	88.1	69.3	69.2	200.0	11.9	74.2	21.4	5.2	1.0	20.2	8.6	1.4	20.0	163.8	754.3
The Province:															
1899	80.1	30.4	37.4	180.3	10.5	56.7	38.6	10.1	3.1	12.8	4.0	.9	11.7	191.1	667.7
1898	80.7	30.0	33.8	182.9	12.7	66.6	40 1	11.5	3.4	13.1	3.7	1.0	11.7	188.8	680.0
1897	73.9	25.2	35.1	189.3	14.6	69.8	42.3	11.8	3.9	13.2	3.2	.9	11.6	182.2	677.0
1896	69.2	20 2	36.5	191.4	11 7	65.5	39.2	11.5	5.4	14.1	2.8	.9	11.7	191.5	671.6
1895	59 8	18 0	38.5	191.0	9.7	64 4	36.4	10 9	5.8	14.9	2.8	1.0	12.2	204.2	669.6
1894	63.4	18.7	39.6	190.6	7.3	63.9	30.8	11.8	4.8	13.6	2.3	.9	12.0	209.6	669.3
1893	75 5	29 4	38.6	159.9	5.6	61.0	25.9	11.0	4.0	11.8	1.8	.8	11 3	228.4	665.0
1892	80.6	54.3	41.7	155.3	6.1	64.6	22.8	10.4	2 8	12.2	1.8	.8	10.8	209 8	674.0
1891	72.0	43.3	46.9	156.0	5.7	63.8	20.4	9.1	3.5	13.6	1 9	.8	10.7	216.1	663.8
1890	61.8	51.6	60.2	161.5	8.8	67.0	19.2	7.7	3.4	13.6	2.2	1.0	9.5	211.2	678.7
1882-99	77.5	40.1	53.1	164.6	9.6	62.2	25.8	8 6	3.2	13.6	2.3	.9	10.5	203.8	675.8

PASTURE—ORCHARD—VINEYARD—APPLES.

TABLE XVIII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area in pasture (cleared land), orchard and garden, and vineyard, for the year 1899, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; also the number of apple trees and the yield.

Counties and Districts.	Pasture.	Orchard and Garden.	Vineyard.	Apple Trees.			
				15 years and over.			No. of trees under 15 years.
				No. of trees.	Bushels.	Bush. per tree.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Algoma	5,530	597	9	1,934	4,468	2.31	14,326
Brant	25,024	6,439	103	109,022	430,637	3.95	39,189
Bruce	117,231	9,864	62	225,521	843,449	3.74	92,431
Carleton	81,771	3,600	38	48,130	48,130	1.00	62,671
Dufferin	36,439	3,355	48	50,934	152,802	3.00	45,840
Dundas	40,400	2,750	26	63,127	118,679	1.88	40,618
Durham	46,876	7,680	25	159,962	427,099	2.67	123,661
Elgin	71,865	10,419	133	189,730	629,904	3.32	98,036
Essex	39,611	10,917	1,060	168,780	562,037	3.33	90,172
Frontenac	72,911	4,549	24	84,729	250,798	2.96	62,656
Glengarry	53,402	2,170	51	41,992	68,447	1.63	33,687
Grenville	54,973	2,967	53	50,066	112,649	2.25	41,186
Grey	135,533	14,835	274	296,770	1,160,371	3.91	200,147
Haldimand	34,053	6,669	209	152,870	487,655	3.19	32,955
Haliburton	7,887	479	12	2,831	5,662	2.00	11,820
Halton	28,544	8,894	252	189,159	527,754	2 79	52,160
Hastings	97,332	10,002	67	163,004	471,082	2.89	151,101
Huron	147,919	14,411	245	331,056	1,221,597	3.69	133,970
Kent	55,243	17,336	408	319,600	939,624	2.94	190,993
Lambton	87,454	11,839	226	236,089	781,455	3.31	141,556
Lanark	113,712	2,885	28	47,505	79,808	1.68	48,982
Leeds	90,003	4,235	43	75,804	119,770	1.58	58,047
Lennox & Addington	61,965	5,475	30	82,609	268,479	3.25	86,145
Lincoln	21,258	16,747	3,072	225,500	671,990	2.98	31,360
Manitoulin	5,908	555	16	3,105	9,946	3.20	15,406
Middlesex	171,046	16,974	187	300,420	1,036,449	3.45	149,776
Muskoka	10,882	1,030	16	5,067	15,353	3.03	23,506
Nipissing	3,551	210	4	327	981	3.00	2,768
Norfolk	36,818	10,101	85	180,730	572,914	3.17	42,656
Northumberland	64,521	13,091	123	336,886	798,420	2.37	244,758
Ontario	53,027	8,725	87	181,909	549,365	3.02	118,331
Oxford	85,084	10,611	99	195,380	715,091	3.66	44,466
Parry Sound	11,192	661	8	2,012	5,030	2.50	11,723
Peel	33,434	6,174	41	108,137	295,214	2.73	39,944
Perth	83,328	7,599	85	152,948	590,379	3.86	47,835
Peterbourough	59,341	3,861	31	58,731	205,559	3.50	54,253
Prescott	41,616	1,720	34	32,416	129,664	4.00	35,291
Prince Edward	36,167	9,362	82	217,078	672,942	3.10	117,869
Renfrew	78,025	2,574	50	20,905	30,103	1.44	45,103
Russell	23,553	897	28	10,815	21,630	2.00	19,290
Simcoe	87,117	11,118	132	185,064	714,347	3.86	181,856
Stormont	44,213	2,391	32	58,063	65,611	1.13	34,373
Victoria	45,700	3,948	37	64,652	226,282	3.50	55,414
Waterloo	26,411	5,883	20	111,370	268,402	2.41	40,811
Welland	26,214	9,337	1,382	196,529	290,863	1.48	29,181
Wellington	74,022	7,446	74	152,862	460,115	3.01	58,113
Wentworth	30,990	12,788	1,617	211,478	551,958	2.61	44,459
York	51,172	11,9[illegible]3	34	221,234	515,475	2.33	104,244
The Province:							
1899	2,710,268	338,073	10,802	6,324,842	19,126,439	3.02	3,445,135
1898	2,708,043	335,420	10,118	6,221,324	......	....	3,458,820
1897	2,658,245	326,341	11,100	6,102,399	13 343,720	2.19	3,435,018
1896	2,669,744	*320,122	....	5,913,906	55,895,755	9.45	3,548,058
1895	2,728,655	*312,787	....	5,835,915	....	......	3,362,401
1894	2,703,241	....	....	....	....	......	....
1893	1,682,180	....	....	....	... .	......	....
1892	2,562,040	....	....	....	....	.....	....
1891	2,721,281	....	....	....	....	.....	....
1890	2,542,092	....	....	....	....	......	....

* Including vineyard.

HORSES.

TABLE XIX. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number and value of horses on hand on July 1, 1899, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years ; also the number and value of horses sold during the year ending June 30.

Counties and districts.	On hand July 1.					Sold in year.		
	Working horses.	Breeding mares.	Other horses.	Totals.		No.	Value.	Value per head.
				No.	Value.			
					$		$	$
Algoma	1,422	315	342	2,079	167,655	164	12,300	75
Brant	6,568	1,057	1,423	9,048	615,264	375	25,875	69
Bruce	13,688	3,677	4,242	21,607	1,599,811	2,052	149,796	73
Carleton	9,700	1,979	1,932	13,611	1,003,165	1,404	103,896	74
Dufferin	6,743	1,487	1,848	10,078	646,197	693	45,045	65
Dundas	5,691	975	1,066	7.732	468,608	524	30,916	59
Durham	9,019	1,900	2,792	13,711	939,278	1,055	79,125	75
Elgin	11,049	1,811	2,916	15,776	1,100,996	1,242	86,940	70
Essex	10,983	2,044	2,418	15,445	1,036,683	938	62,846	67
Frontenac	7,114	1,124	1,153	9,391	562,364	420	22,680	54
Glengarry	5,827	1,889	1,713	9,429	639,142	953	61,945	65
Grenville	5,027	752	570	6,349	373,193	329	18,753	57
Grey	18,176	4,159	4,763	27,098	1,821,012	1,955	117,300	60
Haldimand	7,438	1,602	1,923	10,963	723,852	784	54,880	70
Haliburton	1,153	174	273	1,600	93,131	133	6,916	52
Halton	6,340	893	1,207	8,440	604,445	394	25,216	64
Hastings	12,354	1,902	2,272	16,528	1,033,412	835	44,255	53
Huron	16,808	4,991	6,763	28,562	2,227,903	3,148	261,284	83
Kent	15,482	3,012	5,258	23,752	1,645,135	1,491	105.861	71
Lambton	11,698	2,887	3,769	18,354	1,298,213	1,413	101,736	72
Lanark	7,362	1,312	1,529	10,203	703,751	951	68,472	72
Leeds	8,152	1,120	1,370	10,642	639,148	578	35,836	62
Lennox & Addington	7,703	1,278	2,036	11,017	663,945	920	51,520	56
Lincoln	6,548	863	1,097	8,508	583,604	452	33,448	74
Manitoulin	1,312	230	391	1,933	125,138	194	10,088	52
Middlesex	18,465	4,380	6,392	29,237	2,161,375	2,733	218,640	80
Muskoka	2,371	394	435	3,200	226,511	226	12,204	54
Nipissing	852	166	211	1,229	91,120	139	8,062	58
Norfolk	9,446	1,661	2,221	13,328	889,346	925	66,600	72
Northumberland	11,054	1,685	2,601	15,340	971,234	875	57,750	66
Ontario	11,634	3,007	3,440	18,081	1,344,307	1,368	109,440	80
Oxford	12,395	2,510	3,235	18,140	1,286,270	1,308	100,716	77
Parry Sound	2,039	380	457	2,876	208,453	292	18,396	63
Peel	8,096	1,819	2,581	12,496	937,657	928	73,312	79
Perth	12,688	3,673	4,146	20,507	1,583,924	1,510	126,840	84
Peterborough	6,827	1,112	1,653	9,592	626,245	705	44,415	63
Prescott	4,484	1,312	1,571	7,367	501,603	517	32,571	63
Prince Edward	6,713	1,161	1,334	9,208	557,626	499	32 435	65
Renfrew	9,047	1,816	1,901	12,764	854,918	1,001	60,060	60
Russell	3,305	1,078	1,186	5,569	359,034	390	27,300	70
Simcoe	18,494	4,160	5,520	28,174	2,009,875	1,813	123,284	68
Stormont	4,919	935	1,233	7,087	431,718	594	36,231	61
Victoria	7,990	1,900	2,481	12,371	821,778	968	64,856	67
Waterloo	9,169	1,477	1,719	12,365	855,636	735	50,715	69
Welland	6,724	899	1,344	8,967	580,966	527	35,309	67
Wellington	14,399	3,230	3,968	21,597	1,449,758	1,584	112,464	71
Wentworth	8,847	1,224	2,033	12,104	869,045	708	55,224	78
York	15,175	3,202	3,692	22,069	1,780,113	1,625	120,250	74
The Province :								
1899	418,490	86,614	110,420	615,524	42,713,557	45,367	3,204,006	71
1898	430,504	77,886	102,851	611,241	38,659,896	44,404	2,884,107	65
1897	436,921	69,940	106,809	813,670	36,111,805	43,511	2 700,479	62
1896	434,384	66.883	123,482	624,749	37,185,693	44,458	2,712,888	61
1895	423,673	72,156	151,867	647.696	40,283,754	40,346	2,616,391	65
1894	395,686	88,962	190,129	674,777	46,245,614	41,916	3,222,500	77
1893	373,615	100,553	211,019	685,187	50,527,472	47,897	4,004,524	84
1892	358,668	109,865	220,281	688,814	55,812,920	46,955	4,280,132	91
1891	328,736	127,188	222,535	678,459	....	....	....	....
1890	318,460	131,153	210,023	659,636	....	....	....	....

CATTLE.

TABLE XX. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number and value of cattle on hand on July 1, 1899, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; also the number and value of cattle sold or slaughtered during the year ending June 30.

Counties and districts.	On hand July 1.					Sold or slaughtered in year.		
	Milch cows.	Store cattle over 2 years.	Young and other cattle.	Total.		No.	Value.	Value per head.
				No.	Value.			
					$		$	$ c.
Algoma	2,770	1,023	4,297	8,090	172,644	1,515	37,239	24 58
Brant	12,579	2,668	12,794	28,041	687.262	6,947	229,043	32 97
Bruce	28,966	20,323	43,955	93,244	2,209,505	26,041	934,872	35 90
Carleton	32,939	10,910	24,248	68,097	1,432,234	13,327	369,958	27 76
Dufferin	11,869	6,359	17,166	35,394	766,304	8,878	279,835	31 52
Dundas	24,340	2,781	12,438	39,559	883,880	3,986	91,718	23 01
Durham	16,082	6,298	19,260	41,640	973,780	11,557	373,176	32 29
Elgin	23,092	11,040	27,199	61,331	1,581,936	14,606	515,592	35 30
Essex	16,140	6,262	18,298	40,700	893,625	10,910	277,441	25 43
Frontenac	24,882	4,310	17,009	46,201	887,244	6,844	139,754	20 42
Glengarry	28,580	2,812	14,855	46,247	951,045	7,772	144,559	18 60
Grenville	21,023	2,261	10,178	33,462	743,162	4,425	110,006	24 86
Grey	37,087	19,769	54,811	111,667	2,443,511	26,638	787,952	29 58
Haldimand	13,592	3,479	14,367	31,438	741,277	8,047	207,774	25 82
Haliburton	3,114	1,012	4,740	8,866	148,652	2,818	45,595	16 18
Halton	10,793	4,483	11,443	26,719	675,540	5,961	193,554	32 47
Hastings	44,270	5,252	25,699	75,221	1,570,670	11,379	243,966	21 44
Huron	34,081	28,190	52,667	114,938	2,831,124	31,656	1,161,775	36 70
Kent	21,165	14,854	29,655	65,674	1,548,739	16,991	549,829	32 36
Lambton	21,831	18,518	33,474	73,823	1,751,600	21,162	689,458	32 58
Lanark	25,978	8,347	22,264	56,589	1,165,378	11,994	301,169	25 11
Leeds	35,136	5,366	18,752	59,254	1,241,430	7,520	151,002	20 08
Lennox and Addington	20,818	4,823	14,029	39,670	802,231	7,402	165,139	22 31
Lincoln	9,328	1,893	8,257	19,478	470,761	5,120	157,491	30 76
Manitoulin	2,756	1,394	4,886	9,036	164,267	2,348	49,402	21 04
Middlesex	39,566	29,944	49,417	118,927	3,357,350	40,968	1,549,819	37 83
Muskoka	5,734	1,662	7,406	14,802	276,394	3,560	74,297	20 87
Nipissing	1.820	743	2,431	4,994	88,515	786	15,618	19 87
Norfolk	17,831	2,968	16.473	37,272	786,561	6,926	152,026	21 95
Northumberland	25,062	4,335	21,898	51,295	1,099,896	9,792	273,393	27 92
Ontario	20,960	8,929	27,834	57,723	1,378,133	15,190	505,675	33 29
Oxford	38,961	12,201	30,226	81,388	2,142,935	21,781	800,670	36 76
Parry Sound	5,116	1,926	7,358	14,400	264,885	3,084	61,742	20 02
Peel	14,060	4,935	13,494	32,489	826,802	7,907	274,926	34 77
Perth	33,676	14,467	42,490	90,633	2,192,756	22,523	824,342	36 60
Peterborough	18,166	3,213	17,030	38,409	755,507	7,988	170,224	21 31
Prescott	19,488	2,996	11,390	33,874	669,950	4,689	91,013	19 41
Prince Edward	13,890	1,191	9,441	24,522	473,140	3,751	76,858	20 49
Renfrew	24,531	11,134	25,996	61,661	1,168,901	12,564	293,244	23 34
Russell	11,812	2,514	8,189	22,515	466,595	3,812	90,268	23 68
Simcoe	32,426	14,052	42,182	88,660	1,899,544	26,073	740,473	28 40
Stormont	21,733	2.886	10,704	35,323	761,039	3,695	73,974	20 02
Victoria	15,286	7,994	22,756	46,036	953 487	11,473	349,927	30 50
Waterloo	14,920	4,548	17,543	37,011	880,388	15,619	618,669	39 61
Welland	9,987	2,520	10,913	23,420	530,099	5,298	151,046	28 51
Wellington	26,193	15,593	39,979	81,765	1,998,222	24,967	1,011,164	40 50
Wentworth	15,022	3,049	14,125	32,196	784,670	7,722	234,672	30 39
York	25,023	8,278	21,360	54,661	1,444,930	19,571	662,087	33 83
The Province:								
1899	974,474	356,505	987,376	2,318,355	52,938,500	555,583	17,303,426	31 14
1898	965,021	345,695	905,227	2,215,943	47,286,254	552,485	16,121,559	29 18
1897	940,236	365,406	876,684	2,182,326	42,683,557	503,007	13,350,223	26 54
1896	920,346	370,409	891,203	2,181,958	44,383,638	436,451	12,381,248	28 37
1895	888,228	365,644	896.231	2,150,103	46.708.017	418,131	13,272,127	31 74
1894	834,237	376,809	888,255	2,099.301	47,577,587	441,698	15,219,256	34 46
1893	803,598	378 014	876,270	2,057,882	47,718,025	461,501	16,671,021	36 12
1892	787,836	366,705	874,599	2.029,140	45,548,475	436,352	15,979,135	36 62
1891	773 234	359,318	846,263	1,978,815	....	....	....	......
1890	777,838	347,640	760,234	1,894,712	....	....	....	......

SHEEP.

TABLE XXI. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number and value of sheep on hand on July 1, 1899, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; also the number and value of sheep sold or slaughtered during the year ending June 30.

Counties and districts.	On hand July 1.				Sold or slaughtered in year.		
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Total.		No.	Value.	Value per head.
			No.	Value.			
				$		$	
Algoma	5,178	4,010	9,188	37,115	2,543	9,231	3 63
Brant	11,402	10,106	21,508	104,921	7,091	33,399	4 71
Bruce	52,078	50,951	103,029	460,648	35,109	144,298	4 11
Carleton	20,175	18,833	39,008	150,904	16,201	56,704	3 50
Dufferin	20,403	19,517	39,920	161,541	12,992	53,007	4 08
Dundas	5,828	6,081	11,909	45,557	4,933	17,068	3 46
Durham	23,428	20,939	44,367	189,044	14,879	59,218	3 98
Elgin	27,333	24,103	51,436	220,226	20,498	88,551	4 32
Essex	15,372	12,489	27,861	95,121	11,666	40,598	3 48
Frontenac	12,598	11,821	24,419	92,832	9,525	30,385	3 19
Glengarry	11,647	9,958	21,605	80,625	8,186	27,996	3 42
Grenville	7,030	7,791	14,821	55,631	5,230	20,397	3 90
Grey	63,105	59,470	122,575	510,696	38,565	154,260	4 00
Haldimand	15,470	14,206	29,676	133,284	11,452	48,327	4 22
Haliburton	5,172	4,288	9,460	31,948	3,360	10,147	3 02
Halton	11,070	9,966	21,036	97,261	8,169	33,248	4 07
Hastings	21,466	19,264	40,730	139,639	12,776	44,588	3 49
Huron	44,507	42,815	87,322	393,819	33,145	139 872	4 22
Kent	26,241	22,787	49,028	198,882	17,902	71,966	4 02
Lambton	26,506	25,170	51,676	223,714	19,239	81,958	4 26
Lanark	28,552	26,413	54,965	195,353	20,798	75,081	3 61
Leeds	10,646	10,815	21,461	74,995	7,852	27,718	3, 53
Lennox and Addington	12,751	11,722	24,473	93,393	7,589	26,258	3 46
Lincoln	9,037	8,970	18,007	77,125	8,513	33,116	3 89
Manitoulin	8,831	7,518	16,349	59,681	4,796	14,052	2 93
Middlesex	35,977	32,690	68,667	323,178	28,868	133,659	4 63
Muskoka	11,258	8,987	20,245	76,769	8,032	27,309	3 40
Nipissing	1,178	841	2,019	7,247	530	1,659	3 13
Norfolk	16,342	14,087	30,429	104,994	11,152	41,820	3 75
Northumberland	17,525	15,388	32,913	130,079	11,823	45,400	3 84
Ontario	27,035	23,047	50,082	234,711	15,431	73,606	4 77
Oxford	11,843	10,920	22,763	101,101	8,745	39,003	4 46
Parry Sound	11,113	9,790	20,903	73,312	6,346	20,688	3 26
Peel	11,564	10,272	21,836	102,649	8,642	38,803	4 49
Perth	22,858	22,018	44,876	193,782	17,225	70,795	4 11
Peterborough	14,296	12,887	27,183	110,985	9,711	35,445	3 65
Prescott	8,640	8,282	16,922	57,037	7,323	20,358	2 78
Prince Edward	5,777	5,143	10,920	41,997	5,107	17,108	3 35
Renfrew	40,504	33,562	74,066	256,533	23,485	76,326	3 25
Russell	7,083	6,353	13,436	45,703	7,270	21,810	3 00
Simcoe	55,146	45,816	100 962	400,053	39,839	142,225	3 57
Stormont	5,083	4,252	9,335	36,170	3,662	12,854	3 51
Victoria	27,972	23,372	51,344	205,777	16,273	60,373	3 71
Waterloo	14,061	12,349	26,410	107,273	14,579	62,690	4 30
Welland	9,447	8,601	18.048	69.672	7,775	31,100	4 00
Wellington	45,056	42,536	87,592	405,046	36,965	167,821	4 54
Wentworth	12,037	10,426	22,463	105,816	8,530	37,276	4 37
York	22,693	20,668	43,361	201,890	24,916	109,630	4 40
The Province:							
1899	930,314	842,290	1,772,604	7,315,729	665,238	2,629,201	3 95
1898	877,872	799,142	1,677,014	6,499,695	664,239	2,460,379	3 70
1897	897,685	792,665	1,690,350	6,003,194	732,872	2,538,171	3 46
1896	995,616	853,732	1,849,348	6,652,202	766,896	2,646,709	3 45
1895	1,095,995	926,740	2,022,735	7,708,442	632,315	2,484,612	3 64
1894	1,086,635	929,170	2,015,805	8,606,671	616,446	2,552,267	4 14
1893	1,032,069	903,869	1,935,938	9,016,118	616,237	2,784,288	4 52
1892	979,962	870,511	1,850,473	8,569,557	575,934	2,640,190	4 58
1891	935,713	758,038	1,693,751	....	....	....	.....
1890	795,263	544,432	1,339,695	....	....	....	.....

HOGS.

Table XXII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number and value of Hogs on hand July 1, 1899, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; also, the number and value of Hogs sold or slaughtered during the year ending June 30.

Counties and districts.	On hand July 1.				Sold or slaughtered in year.		
	Over 1 year.	Under 1 year.	Totals.		No.	Value.	Value per head.
			No.	Value.			
				$		$	$ c
Algoma	1,039	3,307	4,346	22,064	3,438	28,742	8.36
Brant	4,310	28,395	32,705	163,368	32,533	259,613	7.98
Bruce	8,733	52,701	61,434	324,637	63,001	454,237	7.21
Carleton	6,181	27,325	33,506	173,278	25,755	257,292	9.99
Dufferin	5,171	32,480	37,651	174,911	35,804	240,961	6.73
Dundas	4,115	22,197	26,312	136,884	20,013	154,901	7.74
Durham	4,764	30,885	35,649	180,494	35,267	270,851	7.68
Elgin	9,547	67,081	76,628	389,857	71,540	525,104	7.34
Essex	17,188	88,043	105,231	527,781	75,661	587,129	7.76
Frontenac	4,047	16,626	20,673	114,598	18,290	136,992	7.49
Glengarry	4,609	16,561	21,170	129,155	16,237	139,313	8.58
Grenville	4,083	17,449	21,532	118,759	14,737	122,022	8.28
Grey	11,255	67,307	78,562	409,448	72,125	512,809	7.11
Haldimand	3,817	27,460	31,277	160,497	30,429	222,132	7.30
Haliburton	834	2,288	3,122	15,534	2,863	19,440	6.79
Halton	2,672	20,130	22,802	113,555	24,400	176,412	7.23
Hastings	10,230	40,899	51,129	271,114	40,923	319,199	7.80
Huron	9,693	69,115	78,808	411,020	86,154	637,540	7.40
Kent	17,334	110,435	127,769	649,525	108,446	874,075	8.06
Lambton	8,450	57,748	66,198	322,548	65,225	463,098	7.10
Lanark	4,749	19,790	24,539	119,960	19,458	166,171	8.54
Leeds	6,141	28,737	34,878	176,330	28,841	221,499	7.68
Lennox and Addington	4,105	21,805	25,910	146,285	30,466	240,072	7.88
Lincoln	3,404	18,905	22,309	114,836	21,106	159,139	7.54
Manitoulin	1,205	4,168	5,373	26,942	4,163	28,267	6.79
Middlesex	12,428	74,934	87,362	476,027	94,496	673,756	7.13
Muskoka	1,133	3,103	4,236	25,196	4,668	32,116	6.88
Nipissing	623	954	1,577	9,170	1,078	8,484	7.87
Norfolk	7,230	43,593	50,823	231,451	46 618	320,266	6.87
Northumberland	6,164	36,956	43,120	221,425	43,053	322,036	7.48
Ontario	8,001	49,828	57,829	269,407	56,618	424,635	7.50
Oxford	9,627	66,585	76,212	399,121	81,901	638,828	7.80
Parry Sound	1,338	3,568	4,906	31,684	4,656	36,363	7.81
Peel	4,896	30,578	35,474	180,803	39,237	266,419	6.79
Perth	9,190	54,890	64,080	369,806	72,396	568,309	7.85
Peterborough	4,062	22,154	26,216	136,735	26,772	213,373	7.97
Prescott	4,096	10,745	14,841	90,546	9,289	105,337	11.34
Prince Edward	3,580	14,553	18,133	108,099	17,751	129,760	7.31
Renfrew	8,180	19,296	27,476	149,112	17,065	156,145	9.15
Russell	2,764	8,028	10,792	61,567	8,370	73,907	8 83
Simcoe	14,670	89,676	104,346	500,132	99,210	707,367	7.13
Stormont	3,212	12,579	15,791	92,591	12,342	105,401	8.54
Victoria	5,059	29,806	34,865	169,355	31,884	251,884	7.90
Waterloo	5,249	38,666	43,915	219,228	47,820	370,605	7.75
Welland	2,934	15,475	18,409	96,615	19,230	141,917	7.38
Wellington	10,265	67,552	77,817	431,184	79,277	598,541	7.55
Wentworth	4,262	30,578	34,840	184,759	37,778	275,402	7.29
York	8,710	59,787	68,497	332,945	77,082	519,533	6.74
The Province:							
1899	295,349	1,675,721	1,971,070	10,180,338	1,875,466	14,157,394	7.55
1898	265,048	1,375,739	1,640,787	8,720,242	1,592,697	11,852,535	7.44
1897	235,479	1,049,484	1,284,963	6,533,210	1,399,967	10,080,812	7.20
1896	243,756	1,025,875	1,269,631	6,505,227	1,304,359	10,022,525	7.68
1895	244,185	1,054,887	1,299,072	7,101,211	1,159,992	10,067,667	8.68
1894	227,878	914,255	1,142,133	6,909,262	1,030,567	10,158,978	9.86
1893	220,396	791,626	1,012,022	6,622,129	975,358	10,296,828	10.56
1892	231,320	765,654	996,974	5,479,093	978,791	8,775,852	8.97
1891	224,125	932,191	1,156,316	....	....	....	......
1890	232,194	908,365	1,140,559	....	....	....	......

POULTRY.

TABLE XXIII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the number and value of Poultry on hand July 1, 1899, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; also, the number and value of Poultry sold or killed during the year ending June 30.

Counties and districts.	On hand July 1.						Sold or killed in year.	
	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Other fowls.	Totals.			
					No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Algoma	2,655	1,574	984	26,136	31,349	9,101	9,051	3,077
Brant	10,657	5,154	5,053	102,433	123,297	34,985	49,606	19,842
Bruce	27,756	16,702	17,707	223,780	285,945	81,695	81,972	32,789
Carleton	33,097	15,163	12,847	197,096	258,203	84,573	90,608	38,055
Dufferin	16,660	11,767	6,076	114,670	149,173	42,734	44,296	17,275
Dundas	25,580	6,595	7,387	124,780	164,342	51,243	45,658	18,720
Durham	17,055	14,084	9,445	164,918	205,502	62,535	58,232	22,710
Elgin	30,389	8,343	12,208	206,649	257.589	69,818	103,580	37,289
Essex	22,431	13,290	13,210	235,384	284,315	77,665	115,537	35,816
Frontenac	14,862	7,113	8,996	101,826	132,797	38,518	62,438	19,980
Glengarry	11,651	5,122	1,951	119,235	137,959	38,493	40,793	14,278
Grenville	19,489	4,635	7,426	95,598	127,148	39,377	35,524	11,012
Grey	41,848	21,320	25,178	298,240	386,586	108,774	111,727	40,222
Haldimand	14,400	5,956	7,285	121,761	149,402	42,343	62,219	19,288
Haliburton	3,181	1,311	126	16,294	20,912	6,290	6,953	1,808
Halton	12,685	6,162	2,846	94,208	115 901	33,334	55,690	23,390
Hastings	21,650	8,825	10,060	210,117	250,652	71,027	79,893	27,963
Huron	42,672	21,540	26,972	349 809	440,993	117,222	113,248	41,902
Kent	25,621	12,126	23,742	290,945	352,434	93,247	115,789	37,052
Lambton	38,262	10,278	21,146	263,148	332,834	93,737	100,424	38,161
Lanark	20,522	9,104	4,424	132,923	166,973	52,351	51,627	21,683
Leeds	28,528	6,857	7,997	143,801	187,183	58,803	52,861	21,144
Lennox and Addington	13,908	7,569	8,724	122,560	152,752	42,297	54,349	19.566
Lincoln	9,163	2,636	4,558	104,309	120,666	33,298	64,404	25,118
Manitoulin	2,124	1,493	949	20,248	24,814	6,935	8,620	2,672
Middlesex	66,824	17,184	28,784	398,270	511,062	148,794	175,663	72,022
Muskoka	3,789	1,432	1,253	36,045	42,519	12,040	15,883	5,083
Nipissing	1,341	320	403	14,792	16,856	5,000	6,396	2,558
Norfolk	23,464	5,256	8,050	170,122	206,892	55,205	64,371	19,311
Northumberland	20,455	9,651	7,037	196,614	233,757	64,248	74,519	29,808
Ontario	20,249	14,431	12,373	221,802	268,855	75,121	82,048	28,717
Oxford	25,297	6,953	10,578	229,068	271,896	76,154	82,662	33,891
Parry Sound	4,722	2,319	536	33,536	41,113	12,286	11,013	3,855
Peel	17,308	9,295	10,651	151,810	189,064	57,308	97,311	39.898
Perth	23,472	16,711	18,211	247,937	306,331	80,643	70,513	28,205
Peterborough	21,543	9,924	5,977	130,944	168,388	50,685	48,880	21,018
Prescott	15,198	3,602	6,895	97,781	123,476	35,423	41,142	17,280
Prince Edward	10,754	2,809	5,095	106,498	125,156	34,116	31.944	12,458
Renfrew	17,690	11,310	6,120	116,444	151,564	46.191	46.132	19,375
Russell	7,743	3,660	1,701	58,179	71,283	21,528	26,000	10,400
Simcoe	30,153	24,913	16,349	320,790	392,205	104,275	122,089	42,731
Stormont	12,850	4,201	3,300	102,679	123,030	36,027	32,192	12,233
Victoria	20,971	10,407	7,712	146,736	185,826	54,560	51,905	21,281
Waterloo	9,187	4,630	5,491	146,196	165,504	42,440	52,517	16,805
Welland	11,675	2,578	9,240	125,287	148,780	41,362	76,692	25.308
Wellington	26,632	19,012	17,835	239,762	303,241	87,742	95,157	39,014
Wentworth	9,952	4,905	9,480	131,286	155,623	44,260	79,144	31,658
York	19,341	11,617	18,129	232,795	281,882	82,518	103,342	39,270
The Province:								
1899	927,456	421,830	458,497	7,536,241	9,344,024	2,658,321	3,102,614	1,162,991
1898	1,024,285	454,335	7,605,653		9,084,273	2,578,136	3,072,767	1,131,923
1897	890,228	409,715	7,135,398		8,435,341	2,318,038	2,965,221	1,083,914
1896	715,770	391,547	6,626,850		7,734,167	2,130,807	2,711,771	985,629
1895	696,604	420,022	6,636,214		7,752,840	2,156,623	2,392,458	860,334
1894	689.205	438,208	6,425,249		7,552,662	2,208,518	2,131,222	782,588
1893	638,527	439,482	6,036,427		7,114,436	2,187,158	2,017,507	753,695
1892	628,504	445,154	6,005,315		7,078,973	2,091,450	1,966,409	778,308
1891	507,907	458,290	6,039.893		7,006,090	....	....	....
1890	466,742	438.722	5,949,460		6,854,864	....	....	....

WOOL.—BEES.

TABLE XXIV. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number, weight and value of fleeces of the wool clip in 1899, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; also, the number of colonies of bees and the value of apiaries.

Counties and districts.	Clip of Wool.				Colonies of Bees.		
	No.	Pounds.	Lb. per fleece.	Value.	No.	Value (including outfit.)	Value per hive.
				$		$	$ c.
Algoma	4,990	29,505	5.91	4,219	227	1,362	6 00
Brant	10,917	68,090	6.24	9,737	5,877	28,210	4 80
Bruce	52,155	323,463	6 20	46,255	4,591	26,582	5 79
Carleton	19,871	105,845	5.33	15,136	4,831	22,851	4 73
Dufferin	19,893	119,316	6.00	17,062	2,586	14,482	4 60
Dundas	5,956	32,943	5.53	4,711	4,924	22,355	4 54
Durham	23,352	159,324	6.82	23,783	3,212	16,638	5 18
Elgin	27,502	172,062	6.26	24,605	5,357	26,571	4 96
Essex	14,564	88,844	6.10	12,705	7,257	31,786	4 38
Frontenac	12,268	67,160	5.48	9,604	2,718	13,590	5 00
Glengarry	11,357	61,605	5.42	8,809	8,840	38,277	4 33
Grenville	7,011	36,772	5.24	5,258	4,892	23,824	4 87
Grey	64,591	384,308	5.95	54,956	5,802	36,495	6 29
Haldimand	15,307	99,971	6 53	14,296	4,971	27,738	5 58
Haliburton	5,039	24,849	4.93	3,553	165	825	5 00
Halton	11,076	75,365	6.80	10,777	1,566	8,159	3 21
Hastings	21,807	113,914	5.22	16,290	6,308	30,972	4 91
Huron	44,239	259,806	5.87	37,152	6,170	35,909	5 82
Kent	25,198	164,003	6.51	23,452	7,648	38,852	5 08
Lambton	26,166	159,590	6.10	22,822	8,005	43,547	5 44
Lanark	28,355	142,950	5.04	20,442	5,538	23,924	4 32
Leeds	11,452	61,890	5.40	8,850	9,898	49,490	5 00
Lennox and Addington	13,201	73,120	5.54	10,456	4,864	26,217	5 39
Lincoln	9,090	46,627	5.13	6,668	1,984	9,781	4 93
Manitoulin	9,362	53,877	5.75	7,704	713	3,380	4 74
Middlesex	35,793	232,348	6.49	33,226	11,958	59,670	4 99
Muskoka	10,970	55,419	5.05	7,925	389	1,933	4 97
Nipissing	1,144	6,106	5.34	873	18	90	5 00
Norfolk	16,182	89,114	5.51	12,743	7,088	40,139	5 67
Northumberland	18,186	112,214	6.17	16,047	7,167	33,398	4 66
Ontario	27,565	200,239	7.26	28,634	2,882	16,082	5 58
Oxford	11,970	74,313	6.21	10,627	4,292	26,911	6 27
Parry Sound	10,906	61,024	5.60	8,727	126	660	5 24
Peel	12,040	79,401	6.59	11,354	2,538	15,863	6 25
Perth	22,751	132,394	5.82	18,932	3,686	19,130	5 19
Peterborough	14,768	85,154	5.77	12,177	1,375	6,078	4 42
Prescott	8,772	49,571	5.65	7,089	5,196	24,629	4 74
Prince Edward	5,674	32,660	5.76	4,671	2,253	10,657	4 73
Renfrew	40,159	188,693	4.70	26,983	4,819	23,661	4 91
Russell	7,025	39,251	5.59	5,613	2,038	11,087	5 44
Simcoe	55,452	340,361	6.14	48,672	4,076	24,374	5 98
Stormont	4,885	28,847	5.91	4,125	1,759	8,162	4 64
Victoria	27,106	157,801	5.82	22,566	2,416	13,288	5 50
Waterloo	14,277	78,204	5.48	11,183	1,291	7,539	5 84
Welland	9,223	50,423	5.47	7,210	5,119	26,977	5 27
Wellington	44,931	290,469	6.46	41,537	2,241	11,922	5 32
Wentworth	11,845	73,624	6.22	10,528	3,780	25,931	6 86
York	21,841	142,293	6.51	20,348	7,892	43,406	5 50
The Province:							
1899	928,184	5,525,122	5.95	790,092	203,343	1,053,454	5 18
1898	865,179	5,104,686	5.90	847,378	190,080	998,049	5 25
1897	887,003	5,139,984	5.79	945,757	166,811	885,196	5 31
1896	991,371	5,581,387	5.63	1,026,975	160,076	854,408	5 34
1895	1,109,140	6,214,811	5.60	1,242,962	173,173	938,658	5 42
1894	1,092,467	6,235,036	5.71	1,053,721	200,094	1,051,574	5 26
1893	1,015,497	5,896,891	5.81	1,073,234	205,168	1,162,945	5 67
1892	961,160	5,643,706	5.87	1,027,154	195,822	....	.....
1891	954,522	5,498,141	5.76	1,066,639	....	....	......
1890	807,486	4,574,700	5.67	937,814	....	....	......
1882-99	987,458	5,547,438	5.62	1,017,438	....	....	.....

FARM PROPERTY, IMPLEMENTS AND LIVE STOCK.

TABLE XXV. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the values of farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock for the year 1899, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years; also, the aggregate value of live stock sold or slaughtered as determined from Tables xix-xxiii.

Counties and districts.	Value of Farm Property.					Value of Live Stock sold.
	Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Algoma	2,077,306	538,684	179,613	408,579	3,204,182	90,589
Brant	9,016,236	3,834,758	782,667	1,605,800	15,239,461	567,772
Bruce	19,912,795	7,005,558	1,899,389	4,676,296	33,494,038	1,715,992
Carleton	15,628,879	5,207,050	1,540,708	2,844,154	25,220,791	825,905
Dufferin	8,579,103	2,873.070	785,038	1,791,687	14,028,898	636,123
Dundas	6,842,677	2,874,857	755,495	1,586,172	12,059,201	313,323
Durham	12,332,964	4,723,181	1,087,011	2,345,131	20,488,287	805,080
Elgin	15,917,676	5,907,297	1,541,908	3,362,833	26,729,714	1,253,476
Essex	15,501,842	4,944,435	1,450,205	2,630,875	24,527,357	1,003,830
Frontenac	8,276,945	3,094,747	902,254	1,695,556	13,969,502	349,791
Glengarry	6,797,397	3,368,268	897,434	1,838,460	12,901,559	388,091
Grenville	6,433,616	2,833,913	703,656	1,330,122	11,301,307	282,190
Grey	20,543,665	8,107,374	2,417,493	5,293,441	36,361,973	1,612,543
Haldimand	7,758,223	3,647,304	999,383	1,801,253	14,206,163	552,401
Haliburton	953,694	295,464	109,240	295,555	1,653,953	83,906
Halton	9,262,330	3,811,574	814,128	1,524.135	15,412,167	451,820
Hastings	13,952,371	5,291,688	1,501,892	3,085,862	23,831,813	679,971
Huron	27,292,843	9,818,874	2,489,518	5,981,088	45,582,323	2,242,373
Kent	21,625,463	6,681,243	1,917,262	4,135,528	34,359,496	1,638,783
Lambton	18,014,953	5,928,746	1,700,899	3,689,812	29,334,410	1,374,411
Lanark	9,910,922	3,697,465	912,693	2,236,793	16,757,873	632,576
Leeds	10,373,041	4,207,778	1,011,517	2,190,706	17,783,042	457,199
Lennox and Addington	8,366,633	3,462,927	915,523	1,748,151	14,493,234	502,555
Lincoln	9,624,200	4,160,302	945,630	1,279,624	16,009,756	408,312
Manitoulin	918,216	331,495	123,461	382,963	1,756,135	104,481
Middlesex	28,965,649	10,672,378	2,509,446	6,466,724	48,614,197	2,647,896
Muskoka	1,971,338	798,992	271,128	616,910	3,658,368	151,009
Nipissing	975,536	263,641	101,733	201,052	1,541,962	36,381
Norfolk	10,800,799	4,636,963	1,147,950	2,067,557	18,653,269	600,023
Northumberland	12,111,869	5,134,591	1,234,655	2,486,882	20,967,997	728,387
Ontario	15,855,809	6,141,270	1,443,066	3,301,679	26,741,824	1,142,073
Oxford	19,949,255	7,726,542	1,670.984	4,005,581	33,352,362	1,613,108
Parry Sound	1,731,109	633,417	210,796	590,620	3,165,942	141,044
Peel	11,008,939	4,611,474	997,191	2,105,219	18,722,823	693,358
Perth	20,081,546	7,594,597	1,958,507	4,420,911	34,055,561	1,618,491
Peterborough	9,489,202	2,914,622	818,200	1,680,157	14,902,181	484,475
Prescott	6,406,727	2,537,463	776,383	1,354,559	11,075,132	266,559
Prince Edward	6,733,699	3,211,779	830,109	1,214,978	11,990,565	268,619
Renfrew	9,542,532	3,698,760	1,158,970	2,475,655	16,875,917	605,150
Russell	4,891,851	1,340,741	507,327	954,427	7,694,346	223,685
Simcoe	23,140,555	8,258,082	2,346,593	4,913,879	38,659,109	1,756,080
Stormont	5,657,967	2,650,287	635,396	1,357,545	10,301,195	240,696
Victoria	9,993,671	3,428,291	921,688	2,204,957	16,548,607	748,321
Waterloo	11,765,700	5,264,166	1,236,573	2,104,965	20,371,404	1,119,484
Welland	8,159,415	3,629,451	813,120	1,318,714	13,920,700	384,680
Wellington	19,070,472	7,445,053	1,797,429	4,371,952	32,684,906	1,929,004
Wentworth	12,849,209	4,920,801	1,185,416	1,988,550	20,943,976	634,232
York	26,204,938	9,278,868	2,038,180	3,842,396	41,364,382	1,450,770
The Province :						
1899	563,271,777	213,440,281	54.994,857	115,806,445	947,513,360	38,457,018
1898	556,246,569	210,054,396	52,977,232	103,744,223	923,022,420	34,450,583
1897	554,054,552	206,090,159	51.299,098	93,649,804	905,093,613	29.753,599
1896	557,468,270	205,235,429	50,730.358	96,857,566	910,291.623	28,748,995
1895	572,938,472	204,148,670	50,944,385	103,958,047	931,989,574	29,301,131
1894	587,246,117	204,071,566	51,530,172	111,547,652	954,395,507	31,935,589
1893	602,664,361	200,189,888	51,435,919	116,070,902	970,361,070	34,510.356
1892	615,828,471	195,644,258	51,003,020	117,501,495	979,977,244	32,453,617
1891	621,245,223	191,268,327	50,651,442	108,721,076	971,886,068	....
1890	622,886,000	193,438,826	50,515,583	104,086,626	970,927,035	....

FARM VALUES AND RENTALS.

TABLE XXVI. Showing by county Municipalities of Ontario, average values per acre of farm property and rentals of leased farms based upon (1) the total acreage occupied and (2) the area cleared.

Counties and Districts.	Farm values—average per acre, occupied.					Value buildings, implements and live stock per acre cleared.	Rent per acre on land—	
	Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live stock.	Total.		Occupied.	Cleared.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	3 03	78	26	60	4 67	27 14	54	2 07
Brant	41 88	17 81	3 64	7 46	70 79	35 30	2 89	3 34
Bruce	22 00	7 74	2 10	5 17	37 01	26 16	1 62	2 12
Carleton	27 53	9 17	2 71	5 01	44 42	31 02	1 85	2 55
Dufferin	24 05	8 06	2 20	5 02	39 33	23 13	1 70	2 20
Dundas	28 86	12 12	3 19	6 69	50 86	34 67	2 03	2 62
Durham	33 31	12 76	2 94	6 33	55 34	28 21	2 17	2 62
Elgin	36 58	13 58	3 54	7 73	61 43	32 37	2 34	2 87
Essex	36 09	11 51	3 38	6 13	57 11	32 85	2 38	2 97
Frontenac	12 09	4 52	1 32	2 48	20 41	22 26	89	1 69
Glengarry	23 79	11 79	3 14	6 43	45 15	34 20	1 55	2 23
Grenville	23 72	10 45	2 59	4 91	41 67	28 70	1 55	2 03
Grey	19 37	7 64	2 28	4 99	34 28	24 83	1 35	1 83
Haldimand	27 71	13 03	3 57	6 43	50 74	28 19	1 68	2 12
Haliburton	1 70	53	19	53	2 95	19 91	39	1 12
Halton	41 23	16 97	3 62	6 78	68 60	36 30	2 31	2 97
Hastings	13 61	5 16	1 46	3 01	23 24	25 25	1 18	1 95
Huron	34 14	12 28	3 11	7 48	57 01	29 69	2 19	2 61
Kent	38 15	11 79	3 38	7 29	60 61	31 18	2 66	3 36
Lambton	27 33	9 00	2 58	5 60	44 51	28 82	1 86	2 43
Lanark	14 76	5 50	1 36	3 33	24 95	22 01	1 06	1 64
Leeds	22 16	8 99	2 16	4 68	37 99	26 94	1 49	2 17
Lennox and Addington	19 26	7 97	2 11	4 02	33 36	23 37	1 68	2 22
Lincoln	50 34	21 76	4 95	6 69	83 74	39 42	2 80	3 33
Manitoulin	4 34	1 57	58	1 81	8 30	21 26	45	1 18
Middlesex	38 28	14 10	3 32	8 55	64 25	33 28	2 44	2 93
Muskoka	3 69	1 49	51	1 15	6 84	28 45	23	1 75
Nipissing	3 28	89	34	68	5 19	23 37	68	2 66
Norfolk	26 96	11 57	2 87	5 16	46 56	30 47	1 89	2 39
Northumberland	27 75	11 77	2 83	5 70	48 05	26 51	1 85	2 26
Ontario	31 34	12 14	2 85	6 52	52 85	30 36	2 16	2 65
Oxford	42 27	16 37	3 55	8 49	70 68	35 80	2 63	3 15
Parry Sound	3 09	1 13	38	1 06	5 66	23 09	32	1 42
Peel	38 14	15 98	3 45	7 29	64 86	31 00	2 57	2 92
Perth	38 71	14 64	3 77	8 54	65 66	33 49	2 47	2 94
Peterborough	16 55	5 08	1 43	2 93	25 99	21 74	1 18	1 89
Prescott	22 34	8 85	2 71	4 73	38 63	28 64	1 46	2 27
Prince Edward	29 10	13 88	3 59	5 25	51 82	27 18	1 95	2 30
Renfrew	9 90	3 84	1 20	2 57	17 51	24 22	96	1 91
Russell	19 45	5 33	2 02	3 79	30 59	28 74	1 62	2 48
Simcoe	24 02	8 57	2 44	5 10	40 13	27 19	1 84	2 41
Stormont	23 00	10 83	2 58	5 53	41 94	34 10	1 61	2 44
Victoria	16 76	5 75	1 55	3 70	27 76	24 17	1 39	2 24
Waterloo	38 35	17 16	4 03	6 86	66 40	34 76	2 33	2 76
Welland	35 89	15 97	3 58	5 80	61 24	32 63	1 86	2 25
Wellington	30 38	11 86	2 86	6 97	52 07	28 85	1 97	2 41
Wentworth	47 20	18 08	4 35	7 30	76 93	37 52	2 90	3 53
York	48 90	17 32	3 80	7 17	77 19	35 55	2 95	3 46
The Province :								
1899	24 02	9 10	2 34	4 94	40 40	29 31	1 77	2 51
1898	23 78	8 98	2 26	4 44	39 46	28 23	1 76	2 50
1897	23 72	8 82	2 20	4 01	38 75	27 31	1 73	2 44
1896	24 06	8 85	2 19	4 18	39 28	27 84	1 88	2 54
1895	24 79	8 83	2 20	4 50	40 32	28 89	1 87	2 59
1894	25 49	8 86	2 23	4 84	41 42	29 86	1 88	2 65
1893	26 25	8 72	2 24	5 05	42 26	30 31	2 00	2 72
1892	26 91	8 55	2 23	5 13	42 82	30 38	1 98	2 74
1891	27 57	8 49	2 25	4 82	43 13	29 71	1 95	2 70
1890	27 79	8 63	2 25	4 64	43 31	30 47	1 98	2 72

MARKET PRICES.

TABLE XXVII. The following table is compiled from twenty-nine well distributed market points. The figures for the six months, July-December, are also given, together with the average price for the past ten years, and the average for eighteen years.

Markets.	Fall wheat, per bush.	Spring wheat, per bush.	Barley, per bush.	Oats, per bush.	Peas, per bush.	Beans, per bush.	Rye, per bush.	Buchwheat, per bush.	Corn (in ear) per bush.	Hay, per ton.	Potatoes, per bush.	Wool, per lb.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ c.	cts.	cts.
Barrie	63.8	.....	42.5	28.6	60.5	.....	47.1	46.2	.....	7.65	24.6	14.9
Belleville	65.5	.....	41.5	28.2	56.8	.....	51.0	49.0	.....	7.43	45.0	13.0
Bowmanville	68.1	66.9	34.9	25.7	59.6	.....	51.4	45.2	.....	5.58	22.7	.....
Brampton	67.9	.....	38.6	26.8	56.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.43	27.8	.....
Brantford	65.7	65.8	38.1	29.6	52.6	67.5	48.2	44.6	22.5	9.00	46.7	16.0
Brockville	70.8	69.7	48.3	29.2	60.8	.....	50.3	45.5	20.6	7.82	38.8	13.0
Chatham	66.3	.....	33.1	24.7	.....	110.5	65.8	45.0	14.9	7.47	45.8	13.7
Cobourg	65.0	.....	41.9	27.0	59.9	.....	51.0	48.9	.....	5.50	26.4	.....
Essex	64.8	.....	40.0	24.4	54.0	.....	47.9	.....	15.3	9.00	.....	13.5
Goderich	64.1	.....	38.3	26.1	55.7	.....	45.0	45.0	.....	6.51	34.6	.....
Guelph	67.1	.....	40.9	27.7	59.2	.....	48.5	.....	.....	7.88	26.3	13.6
Hamilton	69.0	.....	38.9	30.4	59.4	.....	51.7	.....	.....	9.72	46.0	.....
Kingston	68.9	68.3	41.0	26.7	58.7	140.0	49.3	46.8	.....	.....	43.8	13.0
Lindsay	66.5	64.7	37.8	26.6	58.7	.....	48.7	43.2	.....	6.78	27.0	13.5
London	66.9	67.2	40.1	29.8	58.8	113.4	56.5	38.0	21.9	8.84	37.2	14.9
Orangeville	65.9	64.9	38.0	25.1	55.9	.....	49.7	40.1	.....	6.51	18.5	14.0
Owen Sound	65.3	62.7	44.6	27.3	59.6	.....	.....	44.5	.....	6.71	28.5	14.2
Pembroke	67.5	67.5	35.0	28.1	54.2	112.8	45.1	.....	.....	6.60	28.3	16.6
Perth	70.0	70.0	40.0	25.8	54.3	.....	43.3	45.7	.....	8.50	25.4	14.8
Peterborough	63.9	65.3	39.6	26.6	60.1	.....	50.2	42.9	.....	.....	35.0	13.5
Ridgetown	68.1	.....	38.4	28.0	.....	115.4	.....	.....	17.5	.....	37.1	12.4
St. Thomas	67.2	.....	39.1	28.5	55.0	.....	56.8	.....	23.2	8.69	41.2	14.4
Simcoe	65.0	.....	37.5	28.3	42.1	.....	43.2	45.2	19.9	8.25	35.9	.....
Stratford	65.5	.....	35.2	27.0	60.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.96	.....	.....
Toronto	69.9	69.5	43.3	31.2	60.4	.....	54.3	50.0	.....	10.70	29.5	18.0
Walkerton	63.7	62.9	35.4	25.5	56.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.38	24.4	12.5
Waterloo	66.6	.....	39.4	29.7	59.8	.....	50.0	.....	.....	8.89	30.0	.....
Whitby	65.6	65.2	38.3	26.2	58.6	.....	50.1	50.0	.....	5.90	26.3	15.4
Woodstock	67.5	.....	39.5	29.2	58.7	.....	47.5	.....	21.7	9.01	43.4	13.2
The Province:												
July	68.8	68.0	42.1	31.4	60.5	.....	49.3	.....	.....	7.17	.....	14.1
August	67.1	66.5	39.6	29.1	58.0	.....	48.0	.....	.....	7.11	.....	14.1
September	66.6	66.4	38.0	25.7	55.7	.....	48.7	.....	.....	7.72	.....	13.9
October	66.5	66.5	39.7	26.4	58.1	91.2	52.3	45.9	20.0	7.98	34.0	14.4
November	65.9	66.3	39.2	26.8	56.3	108.6	51.6	45.8	19.7	8.30	32.5	14.6
December	65.2	65.3	38.7	26.7	55.8	117.6	50.1	45.0	19.7	8.10	32.3	15.2
Average for six months:												
1899	66.7	66.5	39.5	27.7	57.3	108.0	50.0	45.5	19.8	7.72	32.8	14.3
1898	69.4	69.2	38.0	25.8	52.2	70.0	43.5	38.2	20.1	6.22	44.1	16.6
1897	78.2	78.6	27.0	22.6	42.1	65.2	37.7	30.0	19.7	7.18	39.9	18.4
1896	71.0	70.6	31.6	20.0	44.0	68.4	36.6	30.5	19.6	9.68	26.2	18.4
1895	69.3	69.8	40.0	29.1	54.8	94.7	45.6	36.8	22.6	12.30	20.2	20.0
1894	55.0	55.5	40.5	30.8	53.6	110.4	44.2	39.2	26.1	7.56	35.4	16.9
1893	59.9	59.4	40.1	33.2	54.0	118.0	47.5	41.8	26.5	7.64	39.5	18.2
1892	70.7	67.8	41.3	30.8	59.0	98.8	55.8	42.2	26.3	8.20	50.4	18.2
1891	95.1	92.9	49.1	36.5	63.8	106.1	72.3	44.1	31.1	11.91	32.6	19.4
1890	94.2	91.3	50.2	41.1	60.3	128.5	52.7	43.0	30.5	7.95	44.3	20.5
1882-99	80.2	82.6	48.7	31.4	57.2	99.8	52.0	39.1	27.9	9.18	40.1	18.3

CHEESE FACTORIES.

TABLE XXVIII. Showing by county Municipalities of Ontario the number of cheese factories in operation, the quantity and value of cheese made, the number of patrons and the amount paid to patrons for milk delivered at the factories in 1899, together with the totals tor the Province for the past ten years.

Counties and districts.	Factories in operation.	Quantity of—		Gross value of cheese.	Average No. of patrons.	Milk to make 1 lb. of cheese.	Value of cheese per 100 lb.	Amount paid to patrons for milk at the factory.	
		Milk used.	Cheese made					Total.	Per 100 lb. of milk
		lb.	lb.	$		lb.	$ c.	$	cts.
Algoma	2	503,064	48,547	4,239	74	10.36	8 73	3,598	71.5
Brant	9	9,768,705	879,448	85,203	512	11.10	9 68	74,964	76.7
Bruce	18	18,535,904	1,724,814	171,944	1,374	10.74	9 96	152,343	82.1
Carleton	60	57,205,605	5,429,516	541,765	2,427	10 53	9 97	474,485	82.9
Dufferin	3	3,111,136	286,889	26,912	264	10.84	9 38	22,510	72.3
Dundas	52	72,770,750	6,983,346	700,946	1,836	10.42	10 03	619,680	85.1
Durham	13	12,318.895	1,137,810	113.826	917	10.82	10 00	99,085	80.4
Elgin	24	40,894,888	3,709,044	355,789	2,164	11.02	9 59	317,560	77.6
Essex	10	2.623,072	237,832	23,186	444	11.02	9 72	21,251	81.0
Frontenac	72	54,222.846	5,161,350	495,291	2,273	10.50	9 59	442,344	81.5
Glengarry	67	43,094,851	4,095,413	406,151	1,582	10.52	9 91	358,823	83.2
Grenville	41	54,905,355	5,172,857	510,498	1,893	10.61	9 86	448,770	81.7
Grey	10	5,551,203	512,471	50,202	540	10.83	9 79	44,033	79.3
Haldimand	12	11,645,301	1,077,678	105,849	1,101	10.80	9 82	92,608	79.5
Haliburton	5	2,257,295	217,385	20,955	110	10.38	9 18	17,829	78.9
Halton (estimated)	2	1,080,000	100,000	9,500	87	10.80	9 50	8,500	78.8
Hastings	94	105,008,904	10,084,170	975,141	4,002	10.41	9 67	870,496	82.8
Huron	16	13,233,306	1,206,272	122,049	1,051	10.97	10 11	108,225	81.7
Kent	6	3,216,210	296,346	27,041	328	10.85	9 12	23,543	73.2
Lambton	18	10,499,392	951,451	93,086	1,240	11.03	9 78	82,760	78 8
Lanark	45	49,063,726	4,614,027	460,576	2,306	10.63	9 98	401,284	81.7
Leeds	85	110,241,335	10,412,270	1,018,796	3,112	10.58	3 78	903,621	81.9
Lennox & Addington	31	52,830,765	5,083,058	487,039	2,561	10.39	9 58	418,138	79.1
Lincoln	3	3,650,050	335,615	32,471	400	18.87	9 67	28,955	79.3
Manitoulin	1	199,799	19,057	1,664	24	10.48	8 73	1,180	59.0
Middlesex	34	47,952,286	4,353,995	431.596	2,146	11.01	9 91	386,559	80.6
Muskoka	3	857,796	79,785	7,597	86	10.75	9 52	6,261	72.9
Norfolk	23	22,825,016	2,088,816	204,226	1,826	10.92	9 77	183,073	80.2
Northumberland	44	61,146,212	5,641.997	555,524	2,835	10.83	9 84	479,790	78.4
Ontario	5	1,387,300	127.043	12,489	172	10.92	9 83	10,298	74.2
Oxford	44	104,966,607	9,530,522	932,409	3,542	11.01	9 78	835,601	79.6
Parry Sound and Nipissing	6	1,012,616	96,908	9,768	124	10.44	10 08	7,581	74.8
Peel	5	2,016,105	192,098	18,361	63	10.49	9 55	15,905	78.8
Perth	25	46,269,045	4,207,898	419,525	2,368	10.99	9 96	370,637	80.1
Peterborough	36	41,984,588	3.846.460	382,076	1,916	10.91	9 93	333,883	79.5
Prescott	70	49,188,636	4,846,488	475,443	2,160	10.14	9 81	413,025	83.9
Prince Edward	22	30,525,714	2,908,307	282,524	1,730	10 49	9 71	244,770	80.1
Renfrew	27	18,410,109	1,761,214	173,938	1,170	10.45	9 87	145,440	79.0
Russell	46	39 069,612	3,846,384	380,942	1,764	10.16	9 90	334,994	85.7
Simcoe	13	5,584,298	521,816	51,436	546	10.70	9 85	44,202	79.1
Stormont	46	53,221,905	5,178,586	513,014	1,876	10.27	9 90	455,145	85.5
Victoria	18	15,030,148	1,424,890	143,863	1,128	10.54	10 09	123,548	82.2
Waterloo	8	6,662,616	616,064	60.850	500	10.81	9 87	54,347	81.5
Welland	3	3,080,749	290,471	29,185	262	10.60	10 04	26,182	84.9
Wellington	11	12.960,667	1,176,430	117,019	840	11.01	9 94	104,996	81.0
Wentworth	7	5,998,040	543,152	53,129	475	11 04	9 78	46,950	78.4
York	8	2,948,505	267,933	25,824	292	11.00	9 60	22,421	76.0
The Province:									
1899	1,203	1,311,530,927	123,323,923	12,120,887	60,443	10.63	9 83	10,682,193	81.4
1898	1,187	1,374,399,482	128,116,924	10,252,240	65,121	10.73	8 00	8.417,535	61.2
1897	1,161	1,455,937,148	137,362,916	11,719,468	66,104	10.60	8 53	9,709,004	66.6
1896	1,147	1,108,124,659	104,393,985	8,646,735	57,635	10.62	8 28	7,040,927	63.5
1895	1,164	1,174,008,592	109,230.340	8.607,389	65,661	10.75	7 88	6,922,962	59.0
1894	1,011	1,027.577,831	97,284,547	9.441,247	54,839	10.56	9 70	7,931,022	77.2
1893	897	911,791,204	86,166,719	8,338,709	50.870	10.58	9 68	....	....
1892	856	984,356.444	93,848,948	8.959,939	48.601	10.49	9 55	....	....
1891	838	865,453.574	81,929,042	7,656,484	45,066	10.56	9 35	....	....
1890	817	836,387,516	79,364,743	7,189,957	44,838	10.54	9 06	....	....

PART II—CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

Table showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the total number and amount of Chattel Mortgages on record and undischarged on December 31st, 1899, against (1) all occupations; (2) farmers; together with totals for the Province for the past ten years.

Counties and Districts.	CHATTEL MORTGAGES AGAINST ALL OCCUPATIONS.				CHATTEL MORTGAGES AGAINST FARMERS.			
	To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.		To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		$		$		$		$
Algoma	123	396,182	....	....	80	12,795	....	....
Brant	339	263,429	3	2,128	117	71,290	2	1,500
Bruce	714	217,903	2	13,100	512	131,066	1	1,100
Carleton	666	433,378	5	4,338	103	31,245	1	60
Dufferin	236	78,056	2	2,900	183	56,714	1	400
Elgin	399	161,797	....	....	212	72,426	....	....
Essex	343	108,772	31	91,865	221	35,135	12	1,702
Frontenac	425	206,636	....	....	256	121,604	....	....
Grey	930	247,908	3	13,500	742	172,904	....	....
Haldimand	179	43,923	....	....	135	30,513	....	....
Haliburton	71	249,248	1	3,000	62	7,388	....	....
Halton	132	67,050	....	....	56	35,985	....	....
Hastings	684	235,051	23	7,014	527	125,094	18	3,014
Huron	374	231,782	6	5,683	219	108,320	1	250
Kent	1,140	234,420	....	....	898	125,092	....	....
Lambton	513	218,088	61	9,398	335	78,575	44	7,019
Lanark	181	124,330	8	6,400	86	5,512	4	448
Leeds and Grenville	390	147,231	9	7,713	250	70,770	3	4,351
Lennox and Addington	236	79,526	2	473	147	56,074	1	173
Lincoln	305	181,618	2	5,210	122	46,040	1	300
Manitoulin	99	59,097	1	3,500	45	18,492	....	....
Middlesex	625	261,944	....	....	216	89,832	....	....
Muskoka	225	132,821	8	23,009	142	16,312	....	....
Nipissing	249	918,710	2	10,000	123	20,985	....	....
Norfolk	313	63,361	....	....	225	42,309	....	....
Northumberland and Durham	594	338,350	2	2,370	386	168,125	....	....
Ontario	383	244,034	3	3,750	264	157,584	1	3,000
Oxford	299	255,360	10	6,472	135	64,649	7	1,222
Parry Sound	193	748,949	....	....	106	11,569	....	....
Peel	166	78,049	5	1,239	108	51,463	3	1,010
Perth	196	143,976	3	708	91	53,861	1	500
Peterborough	305	445,606	....	....	161	53,935	....	....
Prescott and Russell	197	99,160	....	....	150	36,752	....	....
Prince Edward	189	120,622	5	515	147	54,638	5	515
Rainy River	48	52,260	....	....	6	1,264	....	....
Renfrew	306	124,544	7	11,430	196	53,916	1	200
Simcoe	622	353,092	....	....	423	167,162	....	....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	288	105,759	25	22,993	172	48,866	13	3,729
Thunder Bay	45	42,981	5	3,416	11	3,374	....	....
Victoria	289	368,154	1	25,000	230	100,523	....	....
Waterloo	244	190,906	3	7,096	75	51,055	....	....
Welland	264	103,731	1	2,500	91	16,529	....	....
Wellington	382	192,653	....	....	166	84,171	....	....
Wentworth	788	368,784	11	6,658	161	72,627	4	4,305
York	2,527	1,328,433	41	21,250	299	154,248	....	....
The Province :								
1899	18,216	11,067,664	291	324,628	9,392	2,988,853	124	34,798
1898	19,526	12,001,075	283	281,142	10,514	3,547,554	117	32,943
1897	21,144	13,004,342	382	377,853	11,902	3,889,190	201	44,410
1896	21,402	13,180,205	387	381,511	11,638	3,826,582	206	51,416
1895	22,018	10,555,922	373	456,398	12,121	3,711,338	167	56,258
1894	21,276	10,603,393	483	616,812	11,447	3,378,079	240	68,805
1893	19,342	8,973,118	380	360,267	10,489	3,003,109	195	56,748
1892	18,927	9,215,753	455	829,724	10,576	3,062,349	198	55,628
1891	18,902	8,595,417	516	908,971	10,748	3,035,342	241	62,259
1890	17,271	8,121,316	632	857,542	10,163	3,090,664	398	132,633

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REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE YEAR

1898.

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1900.

REPORT OF THE ONTARIO GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONERS.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario :

Sir,—In presenting this the eighth annual Report of the Game and Fish Commission, we do so with full confidence that in some respects we have made good progress during the past year, but in others we have retrograded.

We are glad to say that many of the changes for the further protection of game which we had the honour last year to suggest to your Government were incorporated in the law, and for these concessions we are confident that all sportsmen and others interested in the subject are truly grateful. Of course, we urged a great many other changes or additions to the Act, but perhaps it was asking too much to expect that all would be adopted by your Government without further thought by those who do not give game matters much thought as a rule. However, we are glad to see that the members of your Legislature are to a certain extent forced by improved public opinion to take an interest in the preservation of the birds and animals of our country.

A much greater interest among the agricultural classes is being engendered by teaching in various ways, not the least perhaps by the very wise suggestion that at the Farmers' Institutes, which are so extensively attended by the farming community throughout the Province, certain lectures were delivered last year upon the benefit derived by agriculturists from bird life. The publicity of pamphlets or bulletins on the same subject, together with the work of your Commissioners and Game Wardens, all tend to draw attention to the subject and to educate those interested therein. We are happy to say that this process of education is going on in the neighboring States as well, and we are confident that it is only necessary to get the public to recognize the benefits of bird life to make them demand that our Legislatures shall take the most efficient steps to preserve the fauna which we have, and to encourage the introduction of other species which will in the future take the place of some of the species of our native birds which we cannot propagate, and which are rapidly becoming extinct.

Some may, even yet, thoughtlessly ask, after all, what is the use of preserving our game birds and animals. To answer this question properly would, perhaps, take up more room than would be warranted in a report such as this; but, in short, we would suggest, first, that the pursuit of game tends to make men of endurance in whom has been cultivated all those attributes which go to make a manly man, one capable of not only thinking vigorously, but also of acting vigorously, and what better education could a man have to enable him to help make a nation capable of taking a first place among the nations of the world? A nation of hunters who have spent a portion of their time in the chase, enduring the necessary hardships in the open air, is sure to consist of men with vigorous bodies and minds, and capable of taking care of their country in time of peace or war. Again, if we look at the question from a financial point of view, we find that it pays to husband the game resources of a country; for, independent of the pleasure and healthful exercise it gives the nation, other people than our own, as in our case, are only too glad to be allowed the opportunity of hunting in our country, and to pay well for the privilege, thus enhancing the revenue directly to the Government and also enriching the people in the districts where the game is found. In Ontario there is an ever-increasing number of hunting,'fishing and pleasure-seeking parties making their way to our country from the country to the south of us, and also from abroad, and if we had the facilities for acquiring the statistics as to the amount spent in our country each season we would be amazed at the sum. Last year the State of Maine reported officially through its Game and Fish Commission that at least four million of dollars were spent in the State in the pursuit of game and fish and pleasure during the year. The State of Maine has a system of licensed guides who help the commissioners to get at proper statistics.

Now, while we contend that the Province of Ontario is a greater game and fish territory than the State of Maine, we have as yet no definite facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the approximate value of the game and sporting fish interests of the province. It was in consideration of this deficiency and with a view to affording better protection to those interests that induced us last year to suggest that we adopt the very valuable system of having registered licensed guides which the State of Maine has adopted with such success. It has a force of 1,780 licensed guides who were employed last year in their business 75,600 days, and each one of these men makes a report of their year's work and observations, thus making it possible to arrive at some definite ideas as to the game and fish resources of the country, and also enables the commissioners to suggest intelligently better means for their protection and preservation.

We, your commissioners, last year were fully impressed with the great value and possibilities of such a system for Ontario, and we asked that it be adopted by the Goverment, for we felt that it would not only give us valuable information, but it would also be a means of better protecting the interests they had in charge as well as yielding something of a revenue to help bear the necessary expenses of game and fish protection, for each guide should pay an annual fee of at least $1.00 for the privilege of guiding as a registered licensed guide. However, the Government saw fit to emasculate the measure by making the licensing and registration of guides optional with them; of course as a result not one guide as far as we know sought to be registered. The plan to be of any use must be compulsory, and we owe this much to our own as well as to foreign sportsmen who take out the license to hunt in Ontario that the guides whom they employ shall be steady and capable men, fit to be trusted in every way as a guide in the somewhat dangerous positions in which hunters occasionally find themselves. We trust that in order to get the full benefit of this measure your Government will see fit to make the licensing of guides compulsory. Another reason is that the public has a right to have some protection from the number of men who enter upon their property to hunt that the said property will be properly safeguarded, that dangerous fires are not started and immense quantities of valuable timber destroyed, and that not more than the authorized quantity of game be taken. It does not seem yet to be quite realized by the general public what a valuable heritage the game of the Province is if properly taken care of and husbanded. There can not be the least doubt but if properly managed the stock of fish and game should be worth millions of dollars each year to the Province.

Your commissioners regret that although the Province has now full control of its waters little or nothing is being done to restock them with valuable food fish, and especially those waters which are frequented so much by summer visitors and reported to be nearly barren of fish life. We think that those visitors (having spent so much money in our province) have a right to expect a reasonable amount of sport in angling, and we respectfully suggest that something be done toward re-stocking those waters so as to make them more attractive to summer tourists and visitors. A policy of merely issuing licenses to fishermen to fish in the waters of the province until they are exhausted without any attempt to replenish the stock by intelligent and modern plans of fish culture is in the opinion of your commissioners a wasteful and shortsighted policy. We trust that at an early date some steps will be taken to study scientifically the condition of the fish life in the great waters of the Province, and before it be too late scientific methods adopted to re-stock some at least of those waters which are well known to be nearly depleted of the fish life which in former times was so abundant.

To a certain extent the same thing may be said of our forests and covers in the more settled districts. The birds and animals are gradually but surely vanishing and do not now exist as they did a few years ago. This is of course owing to the clearing up of covers and the greater tendency to engage in the pursuit of game and with better guns. We understand that the same precise and scientific means cannot be taken toward re-stocking our covers as there can be of re-stocking our waters, yet very much may be done.

Your Commissioners have made some attempts along these lines by urging that some of the best game birds which have for so many years been successfully raised in European and other countries, should be introduced here. As a result your Government has been good enough to engage a man at Rondeau Park to do what he can in the way of raising for re-stocking some of these birds. A number of Mongolian and English pheasants were purchased some years ago and they did fairly well for some time since the flock numbered about seven hundred, and we had great hopes of the next year being able to plant a number of them, but vermin made great havoc among them, and besides, many of the birds became affected with tuberculosis, and from this cause a number were lost since it is very infectious when it once appears in a flock of confined birds. An incubator has been furnished Mr. H. Gardiner with which to hatch the pheasant eggs, but that does not seem to have been managed successfully, although better results may be expected next year now that it is better understood. Mr. H. Gardiner, who has charge of the pheasantry at Rondeau Park, makes the following report :—

Dr. G. A. McCallum,
Chairman, Game and Fish Commissioner.

Dear Sir,—In answer to you letter of Dec. 23rd I would say that we have succeeded in getting more of the young pheasants into captivity this season than heretofore, for the natural reason that we have more covered-in space to keep them in. We caught them up just as soon as they were old enough to stand confinement.

The plot that we have covered in with wire netting is about 38x75 feet, divided into 4 pens. One pen of 4 Mongolians acquired the habit of plucking feathers from each other. In the cold weather several died from loss of blood when the tail feathers were pulled. I saw an article in a paper saying that to hang raw meat in the pens would stop the habit. I did this with good result, but a number of them are left with short tails.

We had not a very satisfactory season with the incubator, only a few pheasants and chickens were hatched in it. I think the incubator is all right only we had it in a small building too much exposed to the sun, making it almost impossible to regulate the heat· We have an underground cellar for it now and I think will have better success with it next season. I find that it takes time and experience to handle pheasants successfully. We now have about 70 birds, but am sorry to say more than half of them are cocks.

There are 27 Mongolian hens, 6 English hens and 3 English cocks, and if we have have no further loss during the winter, I think we might spare 12 or 15 Mongolian hens and cocks enough to go with them for breeding. Thos. W. Gibson, Secretary for Parks, wants to send 3 or 4 pair to Algonquin Park in the spring to give them another trial there. We want to keep enough here to run the incubator and brooder constantly, some sitting hens also. I think a dozen Mongolian hens and the six English hens will be sufficient for our work. As to the birds wintering in the bush, there is no doubt of their standing the weather and getting their own living, if they were not molested by the vermin (foxes, racoons, skunks, minks, etc.) We know that there are some pheasants in the bush in the Park, but cannot say if they are numerous.

There are so many coverts and thickets that the partridge, quail and pheasants shelter in, it is next to impossible to know if they are plentiful. The black squirrels and rabbits are increasing rapidly. The six red deer in the enclosure and the three wild in the bush are doing well. The one remaining moose is rather thin. We lost the female moose. In a combat, the young bull moose drove two points of his antlers through between her ribs and in about a week she died of blood poisoning.

I am going to work hard to have a large number of birds to put down at the end of next season.

Your obedient servant,

HERBERT GARDINER.

P.S.—Will write you again concerning plans for the coming season.

H. G.

As will be seen, there will be but few birds to put down in the covers in the spring; still there will be some, and they should be given in charge of certain persons along the southern borders of the Province. The chances are much against these birds succeeding in the Algonquin Park or the north on account of the snow. The birds must reach the ground during the winter much as quail do, and there is no reason whatever why Mongolian pheasants should not live and prosper in any of the counties where quail thrive. If this proves true, these birds will take the place of the much hunted and destroyed Ruffed Grouse—the bird of all others which sportsmen so love to hunt. It seems to your Commissioners a somewhat strange policy, such as was adopted last year, of allowing the sale of partridge. As every sportsman well knows it has been a great struggle for this noble bird to put in an appearance in any numbers in the southern half of Ontario, and hundreds of sportsmen were holding their hands from destroying it and saving it whenever possible. Your Commission had not a single complaint during late years against our suggestion that no inducement to destroy it should be held out by allowing it to be sold, yet we regret to say that last year a clause was inserted allowing its sale in alternate years. This policy of almost annihilating in many counties this our best native game bird while we are spending each year a good deal of money in an endeavour to raise and introduce foreign birds, was such a shock to sportsmen and others interested that they nearly gave up in despair. We trust that your Government will at its earliest opportunity correct this mistake.

MOOSE.

Reports from the northern districts say that the moose have increased and are there in fair numbers. If the Government decides to allow them to be hunted next autumn your Commissioners would suggest that a special license costing say from $5 or $10 should be charged each hunter who wants to hunt moose, and further that only one bull be allowed to each hunter—cows and calves not to be killed on any consideration. The same provisions should be made for caribou. We would also urge that your Government appoint a few detectives to look after the lumber camps during the winter, for we have reason to fear that many illegally killed moose and deer find a market at these places.

DEER.

The deer season just closed has been a most successful one, the game was fairly plentiful and an ever increasing number of hunters enjoyed their outing. A prominent railway official reports as follows of the deer hunting of the season just closed :—

" The Canadian Express Company carried 1,939 carcases of deer, weighing 196,524 pounds. The Dominion Express Co. carried 93 carcases, making a total of 2,032 carried by these companies. Returns are not all in from License and Permit Issuers, but so far they show that 3,559 deer hunting licenses and 2,065 Settlers Permits have been issued. These figures being largely in excess of those of 1898. The returns to date show that more than 5,600 deer hunters were in the woods during the fifteen days in which deer could be legally killed in Ontario. You will understand the number of deer carried by the express companies, large as these numbers are, cannot be taken as a criterion of the total number killed. Those killed by the settlers are not shipped, and a large number of hunters from inland towns and villages adjacent to the hunting grounds have the deer killed by them taken to their respective homes by teams. So we will be well within the actual number killed in stating that fully 6,500 were taken during the open season of 1899."

DUCK.

We have to admit at this the end of another year that as reported last year duck are not so plentiful as they were last year, and we fear that this will be the story each year unless some steps are taken to give the birds a chance. Even at such a wonderful resort as Long Point Marsh none of the members this season bagged many more than half the number allowed by their own rules, viz:—500 to each gun. In the opinion of your Commissioners the time has arrived when measures should be taken to protect them in some way either by stopping the sale or by shortening the shooting season. As these birds cannot be produced artificially so as to re-stock the marshes and waters, we are confident that the great majority of sportsmen would gladly submit to some such restriction for a few years if by so doing the number of birds would thereby be increased. If, however, the present persistent hunting, sometimes by unfair means, continues in our own country as well as in the country to the south of us, we cannot expect the birds to thrive. American sportsmen seem never to think of sparing the birds, since from the time they leave this country in the autumn until the next April they are relentlessly pursued by them, even in the spring when the birds are mated and often contain eggs ready to lay. Although we do not shoot duck in the spring, yet we have often urged that unfair advantage should not be taken of the birds, such as shooting them before sunrise and after sunset, hunting them in sailboats, steamers and skegs, and placing decoys at a greater distance from the shore or bed of rushes than one hundred yards; these are things which our sportsmen do and they should be strictly forbidden by law.

WOODCOCK.

This grand and gamy little bird is fast becoming extinct. A few may still be taken each year but they are becoming so scarce that many think it should be protected for a term of years.

INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

We regret that year after year we have in the strongest terms warned your Government that in extravagantly granting as many as fifty or sixty licenses to men to destroy all the most beautiful and useful birds, they wanting to make large collections of skins, is simply sanctioning officially one of the most detrimental acts possible for the agriculturist. In saying this your commissioners merely assert what is admitted by everyone interested except perhaps the professional bird skinner and egg collector. These men would, and do no doubt, kill thousands of birds and destroy thousands of eggs of the farmer's best friend. We trust that the members of the Legislature representing rural constituencies will demand that something be done to stop this wholesale slaughter of one of the most useful forms of living creatures. It is their duty to do so.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We have usually placed before the Government a number of recommendations which we have thought desirable, but this year it is understood that your Government have in hand a thorough revision and consolidation of the game laws, therefore until we see how far the new law will reach, we will refrain from making any recommendations other than what has been argued in the body of this report, all of which is respectfully submitted.

G. A. MacCALLUM,
Chairman Ontario Game and Fish Commission.

Dunnville, Dec. 31st, 1899.

REPORT OF CHIEF GAME WARDEN.

TORONTO, January, 1900.

G. A. MACCALLUM, ESQ., M.D.,
Chairman of the Ontario Game Commission.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting for your approval the work of the commission for the year ending December 31st, 1899.

In my report for 1898 I had the honor of drawing your attention to the necessity of having the Game Laws revised and condensed as far as practical with efficiency; this I am glad to say is being done. Copies of the Orders-in-Council having reference to the Commission with other matters appear in this report, which I trust will meet your approval.

In the discharge of my duties as Chief Game Warden of the Province, I have been ably assisted by the officers of the Railroad and Express Companies, who are doing their full share in the good work of game protection. I am also indebted to the press of the Province, who have inserted in their respective papers anything having a tendency to assist in the work we are engaged in.

WARDENS.

The wardens in charge of districts have discharged their increasing duties in the most satisfactory manner, with credit to themselves and in the interest of the public at large.

Inspectors J. E. Rogers and W. Greer have rendered the Commission valuable service, the former being instrumental in ending the illegal traffic in Moose Meat that prevailed at Sturgeon Falls and vicinity.

DEPUTY WARDENS.

There is a slight increase in the number of deputy wardens, (527) being on the list, an increase of (20) for the year. Many have done good work under very difficult circumstances. Many have been deterred from prosecuting offenders by the fear of having to pay the costs when unable to secure conviction. A remedy for this should be devised to make the present system of deputy wardens more effective.

SPORTSMEN.

I should be remiss in failing to express my warmest thanks to the sportsmen of the Province, not only for the interest they have taken in the propagation and protection of game, and also for the assistance rendered in bringing offenders to justice.

GAME IN ONTARIO.

Returns made show that 3,917 Deer Hunters' Licenses and 2,615 Settlers' Permits were issued, the returns not yet being complete.

These figures show that 6,532 Deer Hunters were in the woods during the 15 days of the open season, each of these men being entitled to kill 2 deer, a large proportion of them doing so. This fact will justify the statement that more than 6,500 deer were killed during the late open season, assuming the very low average of one deer to each resident hunter.

Hunters report a falling off in the number of deer found in localities hunted over for many years past, while from other localities deer are reported more numerous than ever. Another season no doubt will demonstrate the advisability of more stringent protective measures being adopted.

If Moose are allowed to be killed during the present year, *males* only should be killed, and heavy fines imposed for killing cow moose. Many hunters express regret at the retrogressive action permitting deer to be killed in the water.

Judging from the immense number of Ruffed Grouse or Partridge sent to the cities and towns during the past season, and the large number at present in cold storage, has convinced me that another season of similar slaughter would necessitate a continuous close season of several years. The non-sale of our native game birds is a factor that cannot with impunity be ignored.

The combined efforts of the Government and Sportsmen resulting in abundance of quail in the western counties, should be satisfactory to all concerned, and should be an object lesson in preventing a recurrence of the methods that so nearly depleted the Province of this grand and useful little game bird.

Duck Shooting—The fine weather prevailing during the entire open season, enabling the ducks to stay out in the open waters of the lakes and bays, prevented large bags being made, and so far as I am able to learn, with a few exceptions, has not been as satisfactory as in past seasons. In consequence of the exceedingly mild weather prevailing during the months of September and October for several years past, the opinion prevails that the open season should be from October 1st, instead of September 1st as at present. Boats and decoys should not be allowed to anchor, or structures of any kind erected for the purpose of taking wild fowl, at a greater distance than 100 yards from shore or well defined rush line.

No doubt the unprecedented storms in the southern winter quarters of the Woodcock and Snipe has in a large measure been the cause of so few being found in their usual resorts in Ontario during the past season.

WILD TURKEYS.

If any Wild Turkeys in their wild state are still to be found in the Province, efforts should be made to have some captured and placed in the care of the superintendent of Rondeau Park, for the purpose of re stocking that very suitable locality. Strong measures should be taken to prevent interbreeding with the domestic species.

I regret our failure with the imported eggs of the Capercaillie. I am not sanguine as to the result of hatching the eggs after crossing the Atlantic. I think an effort should be made to procure a few adult birds of the Black Game as well as Capercaillie, feeling sure that both would thrive and increase in our western counties.

INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

The same number of permits to take insectivorous birds were issued as last year, 56, more than double this number being applied for. I am pleased to report that very few complaints reached me of these privileges having been abused.

NON-RESIDENT LICENSES.

Eighty Non-Resident Licenses have been issued, an increase of 28 over last year. The Dominion regulations permitting Non-Resident Sportsmen to take from the Province two Deer, resulting in this increase,

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By your obedient servant,

E. TINSLEY,
Chief Game Warden.

BEAUMARIS, December, 1899.

E. TINSLEY, ESQ.,
Chief Game Warden,
Toronto.

Sir,— I have the honor of submitting my annual report relating to game in that portion of the Province under my charge.

Deer.—These animals in many places are reported to be as plentiful as ever, whilst in other sections which have been steadily hunted for years, there is a decided falling off. The decrease is not so noticeable when comparing one year's supply with another, but when comparisons are made with that of 10 or 15 years ago, the diminution is apparent. The march of settlement of our northern country has been, as is always the case in the settlement of new territory, a factor in the destruction of game. On the whole, considering what the game has to contend against, including the thousands of sportsmen who now take their annual hunt, I consider that the supply has been kept up wonderfully.

The Game Laws, which as a whole are well observed, have no doubt been the cause of this satisfactory state of affairs.

There has been a great falling off in the number taken from the neighborhood of the Muskoka Lakes, the number being fully one hundred less than that of last year. A diversity of opinion exists as to water shooting, but the majority are unquestionably against it.

Moose.—As the close season expires in 1900, most stringent measures should be adopted to prevent a wholesale slaughter. I would recommend that one season at least should be left open for hunting. That no individual should be allowed to kill more than one, also that the killing of cows be prohibited.

These animals are undoubtedly on the increase, and are found farther south than formerly. I may mention that I have sent a young buck (deer) to Mr. Bartlett, Superintendent of the Algonquin Park ; this animal I had occasion to confiscate.

Partridges.—These birds have been reported plentiful in the more unsettled portions of the northern districts ; in the older and more settled portions shooting is carried on to such an extent that scarcely a good breeding stock is left over.

This, and unfavorable nesting seasons, no doubt keep the supply at a low ebb. During the earlier portion of the year I had a number of prosecutions, but there have been comparatively few lately. There are, however, several cases to attend to in January.

The efforts of the Fish and Game Commission are evidently bearing fruit, and it is most gratifying to see their actions endorsed by hundreds of sportsmen.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WILLMOTT,
Game Warden.

BELLEVILLE, Dec. 30th, 1899.

E. Tinsley, Esq., Chief Game Warden :

SIR,—Herewith I beg to submit my annual report respecting the condition of Game in this district.

Deer seem to have been as plentiful as usual in most of the localities, according to the report of the hunters. From my observations, however, I do not think the number taken per man has been as large as usual, averaging probably one and one quarter ; but, considering the increase in the number of hunters this season, the total number of deer killed will probably be as large as in any previous year.

Partridge, I am pleased to state, have been very plentiful this season, more so than expected, considering how scarce they have been the last two years, and, with favorable conditions and the non sale clause in force this coming season, we may look for a large increase in the quantity of this favorite game.

Ducks have been fairly plentiful in some localities during the latter part of the season, but the number seems to be gradually decreasing, due, no doubt, to the incessant pursuit of them while south during the winter months.

Regarding fur-bearing animals, Beaver may be considered as almost extinct in this district, but Otter are reported as being quite numerous on many of the streams, while muskrats apparently are as numerous as they have been of late years.

Violations of the law are still of very frequent occurrence, but the complaints are investigated and the offenders brought to trial as promptly as possible.

Regarding the issuing of Settlers' Permits, it is pleasing to note that some of the Township Clerks are exercising more care in the distribution, but there is still great room for improvement.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. K. SMITH.

WINDSOR, Dec. 31st, 1899.

E. Tinsley, Esq., Chief Game Warden :

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting to you my report as Warden of the Western District, comprised of Lambton, Essex, Kent, Middlesex and Elgin counties, for the year ending the 31st Dec. 1899.

The Game Laws are becoming more popular and respected by all classes, and this satisfactory result is, in a large measure, due to the good example of the members of the various Sportsmen's Clubs and the associations in my district, from whom I have received most valuable assistance.

Quail shooting has been excellent in Essex and Kent, and a great many hunters from London, St. Catharines and various other places have had the pleasure of enjoying good sport. Quail are increasing in spite of so much hunting. This is, no doubt, owing to the good care the Quail receives during the hard winters that "Bob White" is yet plentiful. It is a well known fact that Kent county spends a great deal of money yearly for feeding and protecting game birds, also hiring men to attend to it every winter. I know of no other county doing that in my district.

Partridge and Snipe have so far held their own in these parts. In some locations they are plentiful, while in others very scarce.

Duck Hunting.—In the early part of the season duck shooting was good on Lake St. Clair and Horseshoe Bay Marsh, but the birds departed early this year in large numbers. In the Detroit River district and the many islands, more ducks have been killed this year than any previous year since 1893 The weather has been very mild ; that is the reason why river ducks have been late in coming.

I regret to inform you that the Governor of Michigan vetoed the *Spring* shooting law, and Michiganders can shoot and slaughter ducks all winter, up to April of the following year.

Deer in Essex are doing well. The people of Colchester take great interest in them, as they are the only deer of any account in the western district. There is occasionally one seen at "Dawn", in Kent County. Deer have also been seen near Petrolea, in Lambton County.

I may mention that a great many swans have been seen in the bays of Lake St. Clair this fall.

Fur-bearing animals are increasing in the marshes of Fighting Island, Grassy and Canard, especially Muskrat.

In closing my report, I feel it my duty to speak highly of the work of Deputy Warden Lindsay, of Comber, who has always given what help he could, and proved himself a good officer ; and the same can be said of Constable Wilson, of Sandwich, who has devoted a great deal of time in looking after poachers and Sunday hunters.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES F. QUALLINS.

DUNNVILLE, December 31st, 1899.

E. TINSLEY, Esq.,
Chief Warden.

SIR,—I herewith have the honor to submit to you my annual report for number three district.

The increase in game has not been so visible during the past year, one reason being the very noticeable increase in younger sportsmen who are coming to the front each year, the game Act being responsible to some extent. They reason, and rightly, that the close season must result in an increased supply of game up to the time when all have their season's gunning on equal terms according to their abilities. Another reason is that many boys who can get hold of guns may be seen roaming the woods in couples at all seasons with the excuse of hunting the cottontail and blackbirds: their real object being to shoot anything they can find and to practice with their guns.

I would recommend a gun license for all sportsmen and others who might desire to use it off their own premises for the purpose of hunting any kind of birds or animals. The revenue from which should be applied to the propagation of game birds suitable to the climate of Ontario.

Black and grey duck appeared to be quite numerous during the summer, judging from the number seen by myself and many others around their hatching haunts, but proved to be very scarce again when the open season arrived.

Migrating ducks were unusually scarce and remained but a short time with us in comparison with other years. Some say the season was too warm, others that spring shooting by the Americans was the cause.

The smaller birds were about the same as last year. Partridge and quail about held their own. Squirrels, grey, having become quite numerous in some parts of my districts, while the black ones shewed a corresponding decrease.

Wild geese were in fairly good sized flocks in both spring and fall migrations.

On the whole the game law has been more than respected, many lending what assistance they could towards its support that in the past did not take kindly to its restrictions.

As I have reported before, I should like to see the open season shortened by opening on September 15th in place of the 1st. It is the general opinion that the season for all water fowl should open on the same date; the first half of September is too hot, the birds spoil quickly, while the northern duck do not arrive before October. Skunk and mink should be placed on the protected list for one reason among many others to stop the taking of muskrats at the same time and in the same traps at all times.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. GILL,
Warden.

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 28TH DAY OF JUNE, A.D. 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Committee of Council advise that Dr. G. A McCallum of Dunnville, be reappointed as a member of the Game Commission from the first day of April last, when his time expired, and that he be appointed Chairman of the said Board of Commissioners, at the honorarium heretofore annually paid him.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

List of Issuers of Deer-hunting Licenses, 1899.

J. H. Willmott, Beaumaris.
William Kirk, Bracebridge.
J. Sharp, Burk's Falls.
J. A. Ellis, Fenelon Falls.
J. A. Johnson, Parry Sound.
H. R. Shaw, Rosseau.
S. A. Huntington, North Bay.
John Regan, Orillia.
W. H. Lawson, Park Head.
W. Climie, Listowel.
P. M. Shannon, Port Carling.
J. B. McWilliams, Peterborough.
J. H. Brickwood, Kingston.
C. A Richards, Tara.
John Nott, Port Perry.
William Fielding, Minden.
J. Walmsley, Wiarton.
George Eady, Renfrew,
William Mathieson, Havelock.
William Carmichael, Collingwood.
S. M. Johnston, Arnprior.
C. S. Gillespie, Campbellford.
F. J. Moore, Lakefield.
A. H. Taylor, Ottawa.
Thomas Beasley, Hamilton.
James Dougherty, Stouffville.
T. Fraser, Norwood.
B. O'Hara, Madoc.
W. Prust, Haliburton.
R. Cockburn, Sturgeon Falls.
R. Rush, Sault Ste. Marie.
J. J. Bampfield, Niagara Falls.
William Carmichael Powassan.
G. A. McCallum, M.D. Dunnville.
J. T. Robinson, Bobcaygeon.
B. J. Gilligan, Mattawa.
Major T. H. Lloyd, Newmarket.
T. G. Eastland, Apsley.
W. A. Field, Lanark.
Austin Moran, Dacre.
Peter Munshaw, Eugenia.
William Long, Kalapore.
F. C. Quallins, Windsor.
Charles Knapp, Lion's Head.
Edward Mosgrove, Kirkfield.
W. J. Leatherdale, Coldwater.
J. D. Rowe, Trenton.
John H. Ramer, Markham.
Stephen Lake, West Lake.
William Lynn, Penatanguishene.
B. C. Hubbell, Marmora.
W. J. Gallagher, Frankford.
H. W. Huff, Napanee.
M. Maybee, Madoc.
J. Cleak, Bancroft.
A. R. Carmichael, Sudbury.
Charles Hart, Barrie.
F. J. Stewart, Stayner.
Benjamin Bryan, Lindsay.
A. R. Ewing Waterford.
A. D. Carley, King.
J. Y. Hammond, St. Thomas.
George Packham, Alliston.
W. P. McEwen, Almonte.
Esli Terrell, Wooler.
Henry Mathen, Brockville.
J. F. Gillespie, Picton.
D. Woodward, Cannington.
Duncan McMillan, Beaverton.
J. E. Gould, Uxbridge.
George Southeran, Millbrook.
E. J. Breen, Uxbridge.
H. B. Harrison, Owen Sound.
Henry Taylor, Perth.
O. Bascom, Kemptville.
G. A. Pollock, Aurora.
John Wright, Flesherton.
N. D. McCallum, Carleton Place.
A. E. Sarvis, Sarnia.
James Martin, Hillsdale,
David Williams, Gooderham.
G. A. Stoddart, Bradford.
Duncan McFarlane, Red Bay.
A. H. Brandon, Gelert.
J. H. Anderson, Tory Hill.
James Scott, Gooderham.
J. Austin, Kinmount.
James Reeves, Eganville.
H. K. Smith, Belleville.
R. K. Johns, Gravenhurst.
Peter Stewart, Grant.
John Carter, Sundridge.
J. B. Sanche, Mayerville.
H. Rankin, Prescott.
John Chanonhouse, Eganville.
Robert Watt, Brussels.
John P. Evans, London.
T. Upton, Sprucedale.
A. McDonald, Sundridge.
Andrew Hunter, Moorewood.
W. R. Craig, Russell.
John Elkington, M.D., Lavant.
B. B. Miller, Wiarton.
F. Iveson, Metcalf.
Richard Cole, South River,
F. N. MacFie, Dunchurch.
Thomas Kennedy, Parry Sound.
William Campbell, Restoul,
J. P. LaBrash, Maple Island.
W. Clearwater, Huntsville.
G. G. Thrasher, Stirling.
William Dafoe, Avon.
James Packham, Brampton.
George Bilton, Newboro.
James Tedford, Dundalk.
John Scheich, Trout Creek.
Andrew Morton, Brantford.
George B. Holmes, Markdale.
Donald A. McNiven, Barrie.
W. H. Blair, Arthur.
P. K. Newton, Tweed.
C. E. Clancy, Enterprise.
S. G. Best, Magnetawan,
Charles Mills, Warkworth.

LIST OF ISSUERS OF DEER-HUNTING LICENSES, 1899 —*Continued.*

John Brown, Rockdale.
Peter D. McKercher, L'Orignal.
John M. Collins, Ormsby.
D. McFarlane, Midland.
S. L. Doolittle, Ingersoll.
T. W. Jackson, Orono.
H. B. Preston, Marmora.
William Harris, Jr., Day Mills.
George W. Savage, Novar.
J. B. Shrigley, Dorset.
Andrew Pattullo, Woodstock.
Robert McConkey, Kearney.
Joseph E. Rogers, Toronto.
George Morrison, Callender.
William Franklin. Riceville.
Chris. Nixon. Elmvale.
Karl Hartung, Berlin.
William Robertson, Wingham.
J. R. Gibson, Mallorytown.
Benjamin Dixon, Unionville.
J. C. Gilchrist, Woodville.
W. H. O'Neil, Dorchester Station.
Nap. Longtin, The Brook.
William Martyn, Mitchell.
Harvey Rogers, Cambray.
F. A. Watson, Creemore.
F. W. Dunn. Barry's Bay.
C. C. Gilbert, Seeley's Bay.
George Rutherford. Rosseau.
E. R. Emery, Eden Grove.
F. Atkinson, Ailsa Craig.
Alex. Fraser, New Hamburg.
W. C. Vanloan, Hagersville.
John Devitt, Waterloo.
Fred. Dupius, Embrun.
W. G. Otto, Vars.
A. W. Fisher, Stratford.
Walker Unwin, Bannockburn.
E. A. Garnham, Staffordville.
B. S. O'Laughlin, Yarker.
John Hines, Barrie.
A. E. Sliter, Morton.
E. W. Kitchen, Lovering.
A. W. Wood, Plevna.
S. W. Davey, Harrowsmith.
John Stark, Hespeler.
Alex. Montgomery. Sebright.
C. W. Davidson, Mount Albert.
H. E. Snell, Toronto Junction.
H. P. Dwight, Toronto.
M. W. Price, Sharbot Lake.
William Waffle, Coboconk.
Harry Johnston, Coe Hill Mines.
James A. Orr, Sudbury.
John Critchley, Harlowe.

Shooting Licenses Issued to Foreign Sportsmen, 1899.

Horace White, Syracuse, N. Y.
F. C. Todd, Baltimore, Md.
H. C. Haggerty, Rochester, N. Y.
F. S. Wanklyn, Montreal, P. Q.
Charles Meredith, Montreal, Que.
Peter McKenzie, Montreal, Que.
A. J. Dawes, Lachine, Que.
John Nichols, Montreal, Que.
D. Robertson, Montreal, Que.
H. B. Arnold, ———N. S.
C. T. Nelson, ———N.S.
Lewis Derium, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
J. E. Tracey, New York.
A. E. Brush, Detroit, Mich.
T. S. Hathaway, New Bedford, Mass.
Geo. N. Smalley, Boston, Mass.
Charles Campbell, Detroit, Mich.
W. J. Higham, "
M. M. Stanton, "
F. W. Eddy, "
H. W. Williams, Chippewa Bay.
H. W. Cannon, New York
W. B. Dickerman, New York.
Dean Sage, Albany, N.Y.
J. T. Fuller, Alexandria Bay, N.Y.
S. B. Corby. Plainfield, N.J.
John O'Leary, New York.
G. C. Hartman, Pittsburg, Pa.
T. Mercier, ...
Charles Tousley, ...
H. G. Barker, ...
Louis Cabot, Boston, Mass.
Geo. W. McKay, Detroit, Mich
S. Baugh, "
P. Hutchins, "
A. Anderson, "
Z. H. Bishop, Wyandott, Mich.
Gus Baunler, "
F. H. Walker, Detroit, Mich.
Donad McLean, "
J. H. McMulhan, Detroit, Mich.
H. G. Meredith, "
W. J. Beclore, St. Clair Flats, Mich.
J. L. Rhodes, Lockport, N.Y.
J. M. Moon, New York.
William Nichols, New York.
Maurice B. Seargent, New York.
F. W. Sackett, Cape Vincent N.Y.
E. Wilbur, ...U.S.
William Thompson, Detroit, Mich.
Rev. W. J. Finley, Boston, Mass.
John T. Lord, New York.
Walter Abbott, Boston, Mass.
P. V. B. Ely, "
G. Y. Hammond, "
Strathearn Hendrie, Detroit, Mich.
G. H. Richards, Boston, Mass,
D. Isaacs, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Thos. MacConnell, Pittsburgh, Pa.
M. M. Zellers, Cleveland, Ohio.
F. D. Lawrence, "
W. M. Healy, New York.
Andrew Mills, "
B. F. Dutton. Boston, Mass.
J. H. Smedler, Detroit, Mich.
G. N. Ralston, Denver, Col.
A. T. Cabot, Boston, Mass.
J. A. McAfee, Pittsburg, Pa.
A. W. Pollock, "
S. H. McKee, "
D. W. McNaugher, Pittsburg, Pa,
G. A. Farmer, Montreal, Que.
A. T. Bowker, New York.
Aubrey Smith, Alexandria Bay, N.Y.
W. E. Warner, Detroit, Mich.
Walter Hinkiel, Baltimore Bay.
Edmond Hayes, Buffalo, N.Y.
David Gray, Detroit, Mich.
W. F. Blake, "
S. J. Bowling, "

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.

Algoma.

Anderson, Alexander, Pearl River, C.P.R.
Brown, Frank, Port Arthur.
Bole, Duncan, Sault Ste. Marie
Black, Andrew, Richard's Landing.
Congrave, Geo. [care H. Munro) Port Arthur
Emmons, John. Rat Portage.
Fraser, D., " "
Geddes, Thomas R., Jack Fish Bay.
Gilmour. William, Sault Ste. Marie.
Harris, John, " "
Higgins, Wm., Thessalon.
McKewen, S. R., Tekkummah.
McKirdy. Wm. Nepigon.
Patterson, M. J., Webbwood.
Riley, Edward, Port Arthur.
Rush, Robert, Sault Ste. Marie.
Reid. W. D., Thompson.
Smith, Alfred Bird, Schreiber.
Whalen, Joseph, Port Arthur.
Woods, J. M., Thessalon.
Kemp, L., Silver Lake, Manitoulin Island.
Harkness M., Vavasour.
Hymer, G., Beaver Mine.
Curran, T., Murilla.
Hyman, G., "
Piper, D., Slate River.
Wentfield, H., Kaministiquia.
Morton, E. A., Fort William.
Lalonde, E , Port Arthur.
Grattan, H., " "
McIlwraith, J., Nepigon.
Walker, J., Schreiber.
Norquay, T., Manitowaning.
Tennant, D., Uplands.
Carmichael, A. R., Sudbury.
Harris, W. J., Day Mills.
Allard, John, Sault. Ste. Marie.

Addington.

Donaldson, William J., Donaldson's Mills.
Clancy, C. E., Enterprise.

Bruce.

Armstrong, Joseph, Kinloss.
Barley, Edward, Lion's Head.
Farquharson, John, Teeswater.
Gardiner, John H., Lucknow.
Grey, Wesley, Chesley.
Henry, George, Port Elgin.
Henderson, James, Kincardine.
Heffernan, Patrick, Walkerton.
Hogg, Wm. W., Paisley.
Lawson, W. H., Park Head.
Millions, Robert, Walkerton.
Manly, David, Riversdale.
McKillop, Hugh, Hepworth.
McIvor, John, McIvor.
McFarlane, Duncan, Red Bay.
McDonald, Donald, Ripley.

Bruce.—Contiued.

Pratt, John, Kincardine.
Richards, Chas. A., Tara.
Curry, John, Goderich.
Wiginton, J., Clinton.

Brant.

Montgomery, C. A., Brantford.
McGlaughlin, Geo. W., Brantford.
Irving, Robt. P., Glenmorris.
Willett, B. P., St. George.
Telfer, W.. Paris.

Carleton.

St. George, George, Ottawa.
Taylor, A. H., Ottawa.
Portt, Robt. L., South March.

Dufferin

Durkin, Wm., Bowling Green.
Gordon, James, Monticello.
Aubbard, James J., Orangeville.

Durham.

Carson, J., Durham.
Jackson, T. W. Orono.

Dundas.

Cameron, Lachlin, Iroquois.
Price, James, Inkerman.

Elgin.

Fairbrother, Wm., St. Thomas.
Fowler, Jacob, Fingal.
Hannen, Isaac, Union.
Hopkins, John, St. Thomas.
Huffman, Jeremiah, Aylmer.
Hammond, John, Aylmer.
Kirkpatrick, Donald, West Lorne.
Miller, Robert, Lawrence Station.
Neeley, John R., Fingal.
Philpott, Wm., Iona.
Thornton, Henry, St. Thomas.
Gardiner, H., Morpeth.
Chute, Ernest A., Lakeview.
Goodall, James, Wallacetown.

Essex.

Ontago, Daniel, Sandwich.
Banks, Anthony, Harrow.
Cornette, Chas. F., Belle River.
Teller, Wolfe, Walkerville.
Gignac, Horace, Gordon.
Gormley, John, Essex.
Holland, Hugh, Comber.
Hillman, Jonas, Hillman.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.—*Con.*

Essex.—Con.

Ives, Arthur, Leamington.
King, George, Ruthven.
Lindsay, William, Comber.
Lemaitre, Seraphirn, Tecumseth.
Marters, Allios, Sandwich.
Meloche, Joseph, Sandwich.
Robert, Joseph, Sandwich.
Smiley, C., Windsor.
White, Jesse. Cottam.
Rivard, Napoleon, Tecumseth.
Soulliere, Stephen, Tecumseth.
White, James H. Pelee Island.
Walker, Noll, St. Joachim.
Louchereau, Stephen, St. Clair Siding.
Mills, Chas., Wheatley.
Hugill, W., Staples
Solmone, C., Amherstburg.
Fontine, W. Fighting Island.

Frontenac.

Albertson George, Verona.
Brickwood, James H., Kingston.
Clark, Norman, Mississippi.
Darcy, Sydney W., Murvale.
Dermott, J. A., Tichborne.
Dowker, Wm. S., Harrowsmith.
Gilbert, Robert, Ompah.
Gates, George, Westbrook.
Greenwood, George, Wolfe Island.
Pallier, Alexander, Wilmur.
Smoke, Edward H., Desert Lake.
Smith, David John, Parham.
Sly, Henry, Verona.
Tryon, Levi, Sharbot Lake.
Tallon, James, Arden.
Walker, Nelson, Cataraqui.
Woods, J. M. Arden.
Woodman, W. G., Allen (Wolfe Island).
York, E. M., Bellrock.

Grey.

McKnight, Thomas, Dornach.
Campbell, Malcolm, Hanover.
Holmes, Geo. B. Markdale.
Long, William, Kolapore.
Simmons, M. H. Oxenden.
Leigman, Ludwig, Neustadt.
Wilson, William H., Shouldice.
Myers. J., Orchard.
Munshaw. P., Eugenia.
Webb, J., Vandeleur.
Hickling, J., Maxwell.
Peterson, W. H. Dundalk.
Tedford, J., Dundalk.

Glengarry.

Clark, James, Dominionville.

Glengarry.—Continued.

Dickson, Daniel, Williamstown.
Dunn, Ambrose, South Lancaster.
McGillivray, Donald W., Dalkeith.
McNaughton, J. P., Laggan.
McRae, Donald C., North Lancaster.
Stewart, M. W., Greenfield.
Pepin, E., Bainsville.
Sutherland, Hugh, Bainsville.

Hastings.

Barr, Peter, Maynooth.
Brinklow, Henry, Ormsby.
Birrell, James, Glanmire.
Bowel, W J., Tweed
Fauldner, Dr. D. W., Foxboro.
Faulkner, Dr. G. W., Stirling.
Foster, Alexander, Egan Creek.
Rupert, Thomas, Springbrook.
Sweet, A. H., Bancroft.
Sweet, W. James, Bancroft.
Tivy, Richard S., Coe Hill.
Unwin, Walker, Bannockburn.
Hubell, B. C., Marmora.
Taylor, J., Murchison.

Halton.

Bradley, Stinson, Milton.
Brown, Robert M., Campbellville.
Crawford, Murray, Campbellville.
Johnston, Walter N., Milton.
Lawson, John, Acton.
Racey, C. S., Milton.
Saunders, Edward G., Agerson.
Wilson, James, Bronte.
Hewson, G., Milton.

Huron.

Creech, James, Exeter.
Dalton Morgan, Kingsbridge.
Gill, John, Exeter.
Horton, George, Gorrie.
Naftal, Chas. J, S., Goderich.
Rider, J., Clinton.
Ross, John M., Blyth.
Sands, John, Saltford.
Seager, Charles, Goderich.
Scott, Alex., Westfield.
Watt, R., Brussells.
Anderson J. A., Seaforth.
McKay, Peter, Chiselhurst.
Foster, Byron, Holmesville.

Haliburton.

Day, Joseph, Essonville.
Hamilton, W. J., Dorset.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.—*Con.*

Haldimand.

Chrysler, Robert, North Cayuga.
Everingham, Wm., Canfield.
Farrell, John, Cayuga.
Winslow, Martin, Dunnville.

Kent.

Boles, Gordon, Chatham.
Crouch, Samuel, Ridgetown.
Eberts, Frank G., Chatham.
Johnson, W. J., Fargo.
Gardiner, Isaac, Morpeth.
Kime, George, Big Point.
Smith, W. D., Tilbury.
Cosgrove, M., Selton.
Dewar, G., Mitchal's Bay.
Robertson, Victor, Chatham.
Southgate, R. M., Wallaceburg.
Thomas, Joseph, Williams.
Fisher, B,, Wallaceburg.
McGregor, J. D., Chatham.
Dagneau, David, Chatham.
Waffle, Noah, Dresden.
Grieves, L. D., Rond Eau.

Lambton.

Beil, John, Port Frank.
Deans, James, Inwood.
Everest, G. M., Arkona.
Kennedy, Joseph, Port Lambton.
Miller, Frank, Port Franks.
Mott, Edwin L., Alvinston.
Myers, S., Port Lambton.
Taylor, S. P., Watford.
Mountain, H., Walpole Island
Sarvis, A. E., Sarnia.
Burley, S., Port Franks.
Hales, Hiram, Brigden.

Lanark.

Deacon, Ephraim, Bolingbroke.
Farnall, William, Smith's Falls.
Mair, David, Lanark.
Millford, R., Carp.
Patterson, J. R., Christie Lake.
Gardner, W., McDonald's Corners.

Leeds.

Bilton, George, Newboro.
Gibson, John R., Mallorytown.
Lappin, J. J., Westport.
Murchie, Robert, Wilstead.
Smith, Justus, Charleston.
Sly, Lester, Morton.
Sliter, A. E., Morton.
Stone, W , Gananoque.
Mathen, H., Brockville.
Brown, H. W., Gananoque.

Lennox.

Huff. Hiram W., Napanee.

Lincoln.

McPherson, James, St. Ann's
Kennedy, C. A., Smithville.
Randall, N. L., Grimsby.

Middlesex.

McCann, Peter, London.
Beverly, John, Dorchester Station.
O'Neil, W. H., Dorchester.
Ralph, Thos. J., Ballymute.
Ward, R. W., London West.
Williams, Alfred M., Lobo.
Forman, J., Dorchester Station.
Heney, J., London West.
Atkinson, F., Ailsa Craig.
Dafoe, W., Avon.

Monck.

Moore, Daniel, Perry Station.

Muskoka.

Kerr, J., Bala.
Butler, C. F., Point Kaye.
Brooks, Edgar, Jr., Huntsville.
Berry, William, Walker's Point.
Bradley, Enos, Beaumaris.
Stromberg, N., Torrance.
Crompton, W. B., Aspdin.
Dart, Stephen, Dorset.
Davidson, E. M., Brackenrig.
Foreman, Walter, Port Carling.
Gouldie, E. J., Dwight.
Gohm, William, Bracebridge.
Grenke, Gustav, Rosseau.
Henderson, Charles, Bracebridge.
Harbour, Joseph, Whiteside.
Paget, George, Huntsville.
Stephens, George, Shannon Hall.
Shannon, Peter, Port Carling.
Traves, Elias H., Fraserburg.
Silk, C., Torrance.
Thornton, Richard, Huntsville.
Wood, Michael, Cleveland.
Warne, Francis P., Bracebridge.
Wardell, John, Bracebridge.
Easton, R. T., Whitoff.
Hays, J., Parry Sound.
Harrison, J., Whitstone.
Smith, R., Golden Valley.
Traves, T., Fraserburg.
Hollingshead, Walter M., Bracebridge.
Parlett, Geo., Bracebridge.
Torrance, W., Muskoka Mills.
Weir, James, Utterson.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.—*Con.*

Muskoka.—Con.

McLean, Neil, Morrison Lake.
Laforce, Muskoka Mills.

Norfolk.

Baker, Huit, Windham Centre.
Brown, Isaiah, Port Rowan.
Barrett, A. P., Port Royal.
Dowswell, John, Lynedoch.
Ewing, Alex. B., Waterford.
Fick, Jerome B., Port Dover.
Hambley, William E., Rockwood.
Kramer, Conrad, Delhi.
Randall, Robert, Bookton.

Northumberland.

Diamond, T., Cobourg.
Field, Cyrus W., "
Fairbanks, Chas. S., "
Merrian, H. N., Harwood.
Row, George, Murray P. O.
Weblock, James, Bensfoot.
Wallace, Thomas, Gore's Landing.
Hicks, E. C., Baltimore.
Terrill, Eli, Wooler.
Mills, C., Warkworth.
Davis, C. D.. Murray.
Cook, Louis, Campbellford.

Nipissing.

Armstrong, John, Thornloe.
Bailey, John, North Bay.
Garrow, E., Nipissing Junction.
Huntington, S. A., North Bay.
Jessup, Robert, Nipissing.
Smith, E., Whitney.
Perant, I., Bonfield.
Hill, W., Rutherglen.
Rowland, J. S., Sturgeon Falls.
Stoddart, T., Copper Cliff.
Maloney. Theo., Sudbury.
Avery, G., Copper Cliff.

Oxford.

Cuthbert, George, Woodstock.
Huntingford, Henry, Woodstock.
Martin, Richard, Woodstock.
Tisdale, J. E., Woodstock.
Thornton, J. B., Woodstock.
Edwards, W., Jr., Sweaburg.
Watters, W., Drumbo.

Ontario.

Woodworth, Daniel, Cannington.
Bagshaw, Abed E., Vroomanton.
Frankish, F. M., Uxbridge.
Hall, Maxwell, Longford Mills.
Sniber, James, Longford Mills.
Gordon, John, Pickering.
Miller, Arthur, Seagrave.
McGrath, Michael, Beaverton.
McDermott, George, Port Perry.
Pettit, George, Port Perry.
Sutcliffe, James, Prince Albert.
Williams, Charles, Glen Major.
Remey, J. W., Dorset.
Crandall, M. L., Port Perry.
Steele, J., Uptergrove.
Pringle, J. H., Cooper's Falls.
Goodman, C., Oshawa.

Prince Edward.

Lake, Stephen, West Lake.
Rorabeck, Athol, Crofton.
Sprague, George G., Demorestville.

Peterborough.

Moore, F. J , Lakefield.
Moore, D. H., Peterborough.
McWilliams, J. B., Peterborough.
Smith, J. W,, Peterborough.
Wedlock, Wm., Keene.
Crow, C., Stoney Lake.
King, Noah, Havelock.
Lundy, R. B., Stoney Lake.

Parry Sound.

Burns, C. W., Trout Creek.
Butler. Clarence, Trout Creek.
Carmichael, William. Powassan.
Welsh, C. H., Sundridge.
Doupe, Sidney, Lawrence Mills.
Draycott, F. W., Ashdown.
Fry, Arthur, Seguin Falls.
French. Benjamin, Dunchurch.
Groom, Henry, Kearney.
Hall, Wm. H., Sprucedale.
Johnson, John A., Parry Sound.
Le Brash, James P., Maple Island.
Mainprize, N., Golden Valley,
Mitchell, Robert, Cecebe.
McDonald, Arch., Sundridge.
McDermott, G. Benj., Sundridge.
McGowan, Wm., Parry Sound.
McAmmond Wm., Dunchurch.
Ricker, David, Commanda.
King, J., Parry Sound.
Brown, Duncan, Starrat.
McGee, R., Whitestone.
Labrash, W., Maple Island.
Taylor, E., Parry Sound.

Prescott.

Bonville, Leon, St. Isidore de Prescott.
Barrett, John, Turnier.

List of Deputy Wardens by Counties.—*Con.*

Prescott.—Con.

Cunningham, A., Wendover.
James, Richard, Alfred.
La Belle, Leonce, Curran.
LeRoy, Ralph, Barb.
La Faivre, Hercule, Le Faivre.
Marston, Lewis F., L'Orignal.
Martineau, Joseph, Alfred.
McKercher, Peter, L'Orignal.
St. Pierre, Pierre, St. Eugene.
Taneck, Sonis, Riceville.

Peel.

Rayburn, John, Caledon
Walterhouse, Edward, Cooksville.

Perth.

Climie, W., Listowel.
Wilson, R., Stratford.
Fisher, A. W., Stratford.

Renfrew.

Brady, John, Renfrew.
Biggs, William E., Pembroke.
Briggs, Aaron, Pembroke.
Coffey, Wm., Pembroke.
Halliday, James, Springtown.
Johnson, S. M., Arnprior.
Kennedy, John, Pembroke.
McCagherty, P., Pembroke.
McDonald, Alex., Pembroke.
McFarlane, A., Calabogie.
Planut, Xavier, Renfrew.
Smith, Robert R., Eganville.
McLaren, J., Smoke River.
Yull, Walter, Calabogie.
George, W., Barry's Bay.

Russell.

Stewart, Peter, Grant.
McCallum, D., Cumberland.
Dupius, A., Embrun.
Longtin, N., The Brook.

Simcoe.

Bathie, Edward, Cookstown.
Beardsley, Alfred W., Barrie.
Coombs, John, Lovering.
Chapman, James, Cookstown.
Fidley, George, Cookstown.
Hines, John, Barrie.
Kearns, George, Ivy.
Kitchen, Joseph, Lovering.
Muir, John, Cookstown.
McLaughlin, James, Anten Mills.
Primrose, Alex., Apto.
Pollock, Thomas, Cookstown.

Semcoe.—Con.

Ross, Joseph, Cookstown.
Regan, John, Orillia.
Rawson, Wm., Coldwater.
Somerville, David, Stayner.
Upton, George, Nicholston.
Wilson, J. J., Fesserton.
Staunton, T., Hamlet.
Laughlin, T., New Lowell.
Reid, E., Everett.
Campbell, J., Ragged Rapid.
Peckman, G. C., Alliston.
Cheesman, B. C., Stayner.
Wood, P. V., Port Severn.
Lynn, Wm., Penetanguishene.
Pratt, W., Midland.
Watson, T. A., Creemore.
Nixon, Chris., Elmvale.
Davidson, J., Brentwood.
Loudon, H., Penetanguishene.
McNiven, D. A., Barrie.
Doner, J. B., Creemore.
Labatt, F., Port Severn.
McFarline, D., Midland.

Victoria.

Bowins, Charles, Coboconk.
Crowe, Nathaniel, Bobcaygeon.
Dewdney, Arthur, Bobcaygeon.
Daniel, John, Balsam.
Ellis, J. A., Fenelon Falls.
Galloway, David, Moore's Falls.
Harris, Noxon, Bobcaygeon.
Junkin, James, Fenelon Falls.
Lysh, Wm., Bobcaygeon.
McArthur, Donald, Manilla.
Silverthorn, George, Balsam.
Ray, John, Kirkfield.
Arnberg, Claes, Bobcaygeon.
Bryan, Benj., Lindsay.

Welland.

Augustine, Elias, Stonebridge.
Barkhart, George, Sherkston.
Beam, Horace H., Black Breek.
Griffin, Richard, Fort Erie.
Hersley, Milford, Garrison Road.
Miller, Chas. A., Black Creek.
Michener, Cyrenus, Ridgeway.
Neff, Peter, Marshville.
Nixon, J. C., Welland.
Rose, Chas., Jr., Garrison Road.
Risley, E. E., International Bridge.

Wentworth.

Gallin, Warren, Waterdown.
Raspberry, Wm., West Flamboro'.
Graham, H., Hamilton.
Hazell, J., Hamilton Beach.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.—*Con.*

Anderson, H. J., Bartonville.
Dills, Wm. W., Attercliffe.
Morden, E. L., Greensville.
Randal, R. W., Hamilton.

Waterloo.

Bulmer, George, Elmira.
Devitt, John, Waterloo.
Fraser, Alex., New Hamburg.
Gillier, Peter, Galt.
Gress, Philip, Blair.
Hall, James, Hawksville.
Mengers, William, St. Jacobs.
Mayers, Frederick, Bridgeport.
Mickers, Joseph, Heidleberg.
McMaster, Thomas, Hespeler.
Stark, John, Hespeler.
Springess Joseph, Kossuth.
Gammon, W. E., Ayr.
Riddell, W., Ayr.
McCruden, Robt., Galt.
Hartung, Karl, Berlin.

Wellington.

Gilchrist, John W., Gillean.
Hull, Wellington, Erin.
Love, James, Guelph.

Wellington.—Con.

Lang, George, Hillsburg.
Robertson, Thomas, Kilean.
Stewart, Donald, Crieff.
Smith, George, Eden Mills.
Stovel, Thomas, Mount Forest.
Williams, Henry M., Guelph.
Landoni, L., Dracon.
Robertson, C., Hillsburg.
Black, T., Elora.
Ireland, Dr., Harriston.
McNamara, M., Arthur.
Mereweather, H. D., Guelph.

York.

Hope, W. B., Toronto.
Tidsberry, James L., Coleman.
Kennedy, James, Toronto.
Blea, D., Humber Bay.
Sanderson, W. H., Toronto.
Humphrey P., Toronto.

Province of Quebec.

*Crowley, E. B., Montreal.
*Finnie, Dr. J. T., Montreal.

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*These officers have been especially appointed to enforce the Game Laws on Lake St. Frances, which is partly in Ontario and partly in Quebec.

REPORT ON CASES

District or county.	Name of prosecutor.	Date, 1898.	Name of offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Simcoe	John Hines	March 9			
	do	do 11			
	do	April 5			
Frontenac	Geo. Gates	do 20	John Theobold	Kingston	Trespass
	do	do 20	— Stewart	do	Running hares
Waterloo	Karl Harttung	do 1	Karl Muller	Berlin	Shooting duck out of season.
Leeds	Geo. Bilton	July 29	Joseph McDonald	Portland	Shooting duck
Lanark	David Mair	Oct. 8	William Kingston	Tatlock	Hunting deer
	do	do 8	Henry Raycroft	do	do
Frontenac	J. H. Brickwood	Jan. 22	Chas. Potter	Cataraqui	Killing black squirrel
	do	Mch. 21	D. Larush	Wolf Island	Breaking rat houses.
	do	Feb. 19	A. Seers	Perth Road	Deer in possession
	do	April 1	H. Amery	do	Hunting deer without license.
	do	do 18	D. Namey	Wilmur	Killing deer in water
	do	do 11	Wm. Shales	Perth Road	Hunting without license.
	do	May 17	Geo. Woodruff	Sydenham	do
	do	do 19	D. McQuade	Wilmur	Shooting on Sunday.
	do	April 7	Sol Cronk	Parham	Hunting deer without license.
	do	May 7	Allen Wager	do	do
	do	do 7	J. M. Wager	do	do
	do	do 7	G. Cronk	do	do
	do	do 7	Dan. McLeod	do	do
	dc	do	John Brouce	Kingston	Killing deer in water
	do	do 20	Wm. Nancourt	Perth Road	Killing deer in close season.
	do	April 20	A. Gibson	Kingston	Shooting fish
	do	do 20	A. Mahood	do	do
	do	Aug. 1	Allen Wallace	New York	Sunday fishing
Prince Edward.	Stephen Lake				
Elgin	J. M. Huffman	May 20	George House	Aylmer	Catching undersized trout.
Peterboro'.	Wm. Wedlock	Aug. 15	Chas. Parks	Brooklyn, N.Y.	Attempting to shoot.
	do	Oct. 8			
Lanark	J. W. Kirkwood	do 20			
Hastings	Walker Unwin	Dec. 20	D. Thompson	Bridgewater	Killing deer
	do	do 20	Wm. Whittle	do	do
Carleton	Robert L. Port	Feb. 13			
	do	do 28			
	do	Nov. 26			
Victoria	Benjamin Bryan	Aug. 12	D. V. Wait	Lindsay	Killing wild duck out of season.
	do	do 12	A. H. Wait	do	

FOR YEAR 1898.

Was offender arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of magistrate.	Result of case.	Nets, traps or illegal appliances seized during season of 1898.
				Two small gill-nets and confiscated same; seized a quantity of spears and have same still in my possession.
				Seized one small gill net in Nottawasaga river and confiscated same.
Summoned	Cataraqui	Jno. Simpson	Dismissed	
Summoned	Berlin	J. A. Mackie	Fined $5	
Paid without trial.		H. K. Smith	do $5	
Summoned	Lanark	Jno. McLean	Dismissed with costs.	
do	do	do	do	
do	Kingston	D. J. Walker	Fined $5 and costs	
do	do	do	do 10 do	
Search warrant.	do	do		Sent to Rondeau Park.
Summoned	Sydenham	H. K. Smith	Fined $20 and costs	
do	do	do	do 20 do	
do	do	do	do 20 do	Admitted.
do	do	do	do 20 do	do
do	do	do	do 5 do	do
do	do	do	do 20 do	
do	Parham	do	do 20 do	
do	do	do	do 20 do	
do	do	do	do 20 do	
do	do	do	do 20 do	
do	Kingston	D. J. Walker	do 20 do	Suspended sentence.
Admitted	do	H. K. Smith	do 20 do	do
Summoned	Cataraqui	John Simpson	do 5 do	
do	do	do	do 5 do	
do	Wolf Island	Phillip Vaners	do 10 do	
				Seized decoy ducks and destroyed them.
Summoned	Aylmer	H. H. McDiarmid	Fined 25c and costs	
No				Seized one gun.
				Seized nine traps.
				Two nets, destroyed them.
Caught	Queensboro'	H. K. Smith	Fined $80	
do	do	do	do 40	
				One net.
				do
				do
Summoned	Lindsay	J. Deacon	Fined $10 and costs	
do				

Report on Cases

District or County.	Name of prosecutor.	Date, 1898.	Name of offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Lennox	Wesley Huff	Dec. 12	Sampson King	Enterprise	Killing one moose
	do	do 12	Carl Bombough	do	do
Victoria	A. McArthur				
Muskoka	Jos Hey	Jan. 23	G. Brown	Bracebridge	Shooting deer in water or immediately after leaving the water.
	do	do 23	G. Walton	do	do
	do	do 23	H. Brown	do	do
	do	do 23	W. Armstrong	Stoneleigh	do
	do	do 23	T. Gohn	Bracebridge	
Lanark	J. R. Patterson	Dec. 31			
Algoma	Wm. T. Harris	Oct. 4			
Simcoe	D. Somerville	Mch. 20			
Grey	Geo. B. Holmes	Jan. 5	John Pilkey	Markdale	Setting out poison
	do	Mch. 10	Robert English	Glascot	do
	do	May 11	Samuel Morrow	Markdale	Catching over 50 speckled trout.
	do	Jan. 18	H. Noble	do	Shooting hares out of season.
	do	May 21	Angus Pickett	Berkley	Fishing on the Sabbath day.
	do	do 21	Edward Walter	do	do
	do	do 21	Peter Hamilton	do	do
	do				
Nipissing	Joseph Perron				
Algoma	Thomas Norquay	Oct. 8			
York	E. Tinsley	April 14	Renfrew & Co	Toronto	Illegal possession of furs.
	do	do 16	— Lemon	Owen Sound	do
	do	Jan. 21	Anderson Redditt	Conger	Killing deer in close season.
	do	Mch. 17			
	do	May 12	Samuel Waubb	French River	Illegal furs
	do	do 20	Sam. Stewart	Parry Sound	Spearing fish
	do	Sept. 1	W. M. Campbell	South River	Killing moose
	do	Oct. 28	A. E. Hunter	Parry Sound	Killing deer in close season.
	do	Nov. 25	R. Brettnah	do	Hunting without license.
	do	do 25	J. Cughill	do	Hunting, close season
	do	do 25	Dave Cughill	do	
	do	Oct. 26			
	do	Nov. 25	Arthur Crogan	Parry Sound	Hunting without license.
	do				
Renfrew	Walter Yuill	Jan. 29	Adam McGonigal	Calabogie	Information laid
	do		James Green	do	Killing deer out of season.
Prince Edward.			Geo. Bolter	Demorestville	Spearing muskrats through ice and houses.

FOR YEAR 1898.—*Continued.*

Was offender arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of magistrate.	Result of case.	Nets, traps or illegal appliances seized during season of 1898.
Summoned	Enterprise	Jas. Daly	Fined $20	
do	do	do	do 20	
				Seized two boats.
Summoned	Bracebridge	James Boyer	Lost the case through the magistrate not making out the summons right.	
do	do			
do	do			
do	do			
do	do			
				Seized 1 otter trap.
				Seized and burnt 100 yards of 1½ mesh net.
				Seized one punt and two gill nets; sunk punt, sold the nets to defray expenses.
Summoned	Markdale	R. S. Rae	Fined $5 and costs	
do	do	do	do 7.50 do	
do	do	do	do 10.00 do	
do	Left country before trial came off.			
do		R. S. Rae	Fined $1 and costs	
do		do	do 3 do	
do		do	do 3 do	
				Seized seven traps, four snares set for hares and minks; destroyed trap.
				Seized 2 beaver traps and 2 nets.
				Seized and burned 250 yds. gill net.
	Toronto	E. Tinsley and J. E. Rogers.	Fined $275	
	Sault Ste. Marie	J. E. Rogers	do 90	
Summoned	Parry Sound	J. H. Willmott	do 100	One net destroyed.
Summoned	do	J. Farrer	do 5	
do	do	G. R. Steele	do 1	
do	do	J. H. Willmott	Fined $37.50 and costs.	
do	do	J. Farrer	Fined $20	
do	do	do	do 20	
	do		Dismissed	
	do			
	do			
	do	J. H. Willmott	Fined $20	Three beaver traps.
		J. Farrer		
	Renfrew	G. M. Eady		
	do	do	Witness left the country.	

REPORT ON CASES

District or county.	Name of prosecutor.	Date, 1898.	Name of offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Algoma	Geo. E. Hymers	Sept			
Simcoe	Michael Woods	Nov. 28	R. Cunningham	Orillia	Sunday hunting
	do	do 28	J. Brown	do	do
	do	do 28	F. P. Tuds	do	do
	do	do 26	Wm. McLellan	Conger Tnp	Hunting without license.
	do	Mar. 24	Robt. Farr	Humphrey Tup.	Spearing fish
Parry Sound	J. B. La Brash	Aug. 6	Wm. Tracey	U. S. A.	Killing a deer
	do	do 6	A. V. Tracey	do	do
	do	do 29	Capt. Earley	Kentucky	do
	do	do 29	Mr. Blane	do	Killing deer and partridges.
	do	Dec. 5	H. Andrews	Dunchurch	Killing a deer
Lambton	Jos. Kennedy	Nov. 29	A. Cattanach	Marine City	Shooting without license.
Leeds	J. B. Smith				
Prescott	Louis Janeck	Feb. 9	Patrick Lynch	Fournier	Hunting without license.
Algoma	W. D. Reid	March			
	do	Dec. 5			
	do	April 28			
Hastings	B. C. Hubbell	Oct. 4	Walter Steenbury	Havelock	Killing deer
	do	do 4	John McGinnis	do	do
Kent	F. Mundey	Nov. 18			
Norfolk	A. P. Barrett	April	Geo. Schram	Port Royal	Trespass and shooting muskrats.
	do	do	Artley Osborne	do	do
	do	do	Chas. Brown	do	do
Ontario	J. W. Remey	1897 Dec. 25			
Algoma	R. Rush	Feb. 17	John Collins	Sault Ste. Marie	Shipping a moose head.
	do	Mar. 1	Neil McKay	do	Killing deer
	do	do 3	Peter Digost	Garden River	do
	do	do 3	William Bell	do	do
	do	Dec. 27	Abe Prenlow	Sault Ste. Marie	Illegal possession of muskrat skins.
Grey	James Carson	June 6	John Jones	Markdale	Trespass and fishing.
Hastings	Dougald Campbell	May 10	Wm. Vancoughnet	Loughboro'	Hunting without license.
	do	do 18	Bert Martin	do	Hunting on Sunday.
	do	do 5	S. Sunstrum		Killing moose
	do	do 5	Wm. McIntyre		do
	do	do 5	Wm. Griffin		do
	do	do 5	Jno. Emo		do
	do	do 5	Fred Layman		do
	do	do 5	L'Amble Seraza		do

FOR YEAR 1898.—*Continued.*

Was offender arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of magistrate.	Result of case.	Nets, traps or illegal appliances seized during season 1898.
				Found net set for speckled trout, cut ropes from buoys and let net sink to bottom.
Summoned	Orillia	J. H. Willmott	$5 and costs	
do	do	do	5 do	
do	do	do	Dismissed	
do	Parry Sound	do	$20 and costs	Seized his decoys and gave them to the magistrate.
Arrested	Medora Tnp.	W.D.McNaughton	$10	One whitefish and one herring net.
Summoned	Dunchurch	Wm. Robertson	Fined $20	
do	do	do	do 20	
do		Mr. Hunter	Settled by Chief Warden, $25.	
do		do	do	
Arrested	Dunchurch	Wm. Robertson	Fined $20	
			Pending	Seized boat, value $25.
				Two gill nets and rat traps.
Summoned	Riceville	Jno. Moffatt	Fined $20	
				Two deer skins.
				Two snares for deer destroyed.
				One punt.
Summoned	Havelock	H. K. Smith	Defendant swore himself clear.	
Warrant			Dismissed	
				Set of hoop nets
Summoned		Jas. Newkirk	Settled with costs.	
do		do	do	
do				
				Seized two moose hides and heads.
Summoned	Sault Ste. Marie	P. C. Campbell	Fined $20	
do	do	do	Reprimanded and let go.	
do	Echo River	Alex. Findley	do	
			Skipped out	
Summoned		P. C. Campbell	Fined $25 and costs	
do	Durham	Wm. Calder	Fined $1 and costs	
Admitted	Sydenham	H. K. Smith	Fined and fine remitted.	
do	do	do	Fine remitted on account of youth.	
	Golden Lake	H. K. Smith and J. E. Rogers	Allowed to go on suspended sentence.	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	

Report on Cases

District or county.	Name of prosecutor.	Date, 1898	Name of offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Hastings	Dougald Campbell	May 5	Jumbo Quinsco		Killing moose
	do	do 5	Angus Vassow		do
	do	do 5	Michael Whiteduck		do
	do	do 5	Benoit Whiteduck		do
	do	do 5	Frank Baptiste		do
	do	do 5	Joseph Partridge		do
	do	do 5	Semo Ewass		do
	do	do 5	Narcisse Vassow		do
	do	do 5	Alex Layman		do
	H. K. Smith	Aug. 17	Henry Smith		Having game birds in possession.
		do 27	James Stratford		Killing game birds
		do 27	Henry Stratford		do
		Oct. 4	Walter Stanberg		Hunting deer in the water
		Dec. 14	Chester Oakel		do
	H. K. Smith	Sep. 21	Willard Conley	Madoc	Killing deer
	do	do 21	John Kellar, Jr.	do	do
	do	do 21	Cyrene Robbins		do
	do	Dec. 12	Samuel King	Sheffield Tp	Killing moose
	do	do 12	Gideon King	do	do
	do	do 12	Charles Rombrough	Enterprise	do
	do	do 12	Stanley Wager	do	do
Nipissing	S. A. Huntington	Jan. 7	Jos. Larvier	Indian Reserve.	Killing deer out of season.
	do	do 7	Jos. Beancage	do	do
	do	do 7	Michael Beaucage	do	do
	do	do 12	Louis Beaucage	do	do
	do	do 12	Alex Comandeaw	do	do
	do	do 12	Joe Restool	do	do
	do	do 20	Moses Rubenstein	Montreal	Having deer horns in possession.

FOR THE YEAR 1898.—*Concluded.*

Was offender arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of case.	Nets, traps or illegal appliances seized during season of 1898.
	Golden Lake	H. K. Smith and J. E. Rogers.	Allowed to go on suspended sentence.	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	Kingston	H. K. Smith	Dismissed on payment of costs.	
Summoned	Madoc	J. J. B. Flint	Dismissed	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	
do	Enterprise	James Daly	do	
do			Fined $20 and costs	
do			Fined $20 and costs	
do			Dismissed	
Arrested	North Bay	Wm. Doran	Let go on suspended sentence.	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	Fined $5 and costs	

Report of Cases for 1899 will appear in report for 1900.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FISHERIES BRANCH

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

To the Honorable F. R. LATCHFORD,
Commissioner of Fisheries for Ontario:

The undersigned has the honor to present the first Annual Report upon the workings of the Fisheries Branch for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

INTRODUCTORY.

For the information of the readers of this Report, it may be considered fitting that a brief statement of the reasons for the establishment of a Fisheries Branch, and for a more active and extensive supervision of the Fisheries of the Province, should be here set forth.

In consequence of the Government of the Dominion of Canada having assumed that Fisheries and Fishing rights, and the property therein throughout the Dominion were vested in the Dominion generally, and under such assumption of right had collected revenues in respect of such Fisheries and Fishing rights, notwithstanding a continued and vigorous protest on the part of this Province—and probably by other Provinces—and private litigation having arisen, and the inconveniences of two claimants to the property having been realized, it was ultimately, on pressure by Ontario, deemed necessary and expedient to obtain the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, with appeal to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, not only as to the respective rights of the Dominion and the Provinces as to Seacoast and Inland Fisheries, but also as to the proprietorship of the ungranted public lands within Canada (whether h were Dominion or Provincial property), in respect of which proprietorship Ontario contended that the question of fishery rights was largely affected. With respect to Fisheries the Dominion claimed that under the B. N. A. Act authority was vested in the Dominion Parliament to legislate respecting Seacoast and Inland Fisheries, and that consequently Parliament could enact laws with respect to Fisheries without reference to either Dominion or Provincial ownership of the bed of the lake or river itself; and that the right of control, including the issue of licenses for fishing privileges in the waters mentioned, so far as they were within Canadian territory, was therefore vested in the Dominion Government; and in respect of waters flowing over ungranted public lands, the Dominion claimed absolute title, including the lakes and rivers, navigable and unnavigable. The Supreme Court, however, and subsequently Her Majesty's Privy Council, swept away the greater part of these contentions—which Ontario had opposed, except always admitting to the Dominion the right to legislate respecting close seasons and the implements of capture, and the general right of the Dominion for the purposes of revenue to tax fishing, as it could by legislation impose a tax upon any business.

The Judicial Committee by their advice to Her Majesty held:

> That the beds of all rivers and lakes (which had not been granted) were the property of the Province in which they were situated;
>
> That the waters of such rivers and lakes, and the fish therein, were also provincial property;
>
> —That the sole right to issue fishery leases, licenses and permits to fish, and to receive fees for such leases, licenses and permits, was vested in the Provinces exclusively;
>
> That a Provincial Legislature is not empowered to enact fishery regulations and restrictions, either generally or unless and until the Dominion Parliament sees fit to deal with the subject;
>
> That a Provincial Legislature is empowered to deal with fisheries in so far as they fall within the description of property and civil rights, or within the description of any other subject assigned to Provincial Legislatures; and
>
> That a Provincial Legislature may impose a license duty on fishing in order to raise a revenue for provincial purposes.

Soon after the receipt of the Privy Council judgment, this Government declared to the Federal Government its readiness to assume the duties which the Judgment had determined to devolve upon the Province, and several conferences between the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries (the Hon. Sir Louis Davies), and the Honourable the then Premier of this Province (the Hon. Mr. Hardy), were held at Ottawa and Toronto. At one of these conferences the various provisions of the Judgment, so far as they referred to fisheries, were taken up and discussed seriatim. Though there may have been a slight difference of opinion as to their Lordships' meaning on some points, it was on the whole considered by the representatives of the two Governments that the prerogatives of the respective Governments had been so clearly defined by their Lordships that there need be no serious apprehension of any conflict of authority in the exercise of their several functions; and it is believed that there is such a unity of opinion on the part of both Governments as to the desirability of protecting and fostering the Fisheries, that no friction will arise to prevent the accomplishment of that great object, but that every facility will be afforded by the officers of each Government to the other to enable this very desirable result to be attained.

In 1897 the Legislature of the Province passed an Act respecting Fisheries, to be brought into force on such day as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council by a proclamation might appoint. The Act had, however, been framed in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, and before the appeal to the Privy Council had been disposed of, and it was therefore deemed necessary that some amendments should be made before the Act could be put into operation. An early session was convened for the purpose, among others of passing the needed legislation to bring the Act into operation, to provide for the establishment of a Fisheries Branch, the taking over of Dominion records and documents, the granting of leases, licenses, etc., etc., as first steps towards developing this recently recovered valuable property, and exercising a wise and vigilant oversight over the same for its perpetual preservation, by the establishment of such a policy as would commend itself to the fishermen whose livelihood depends upon its preservation, and the community at large, and by requiring a strict observance of the laws and regulations enacted for that purpose.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRANCH.

The undersigned was charged with the organization of the Branch, and was despatched to Ottawa to take over the necessary documents, records, etc., and to obtain an insight into the working of the Department there. The Branch was organized (at first attached to the Department of the Attorney-General under the commissionership of the Honourable Mr. Hardy), and it consists of a Deputy Commissioner and five assistants. The chief clerk (Mr. Webster) having been for a number of years employed in the Fisheries Department at Ottawa, his experience was of much value during the process of organization.

PROTECTION SERVICE.

Ninety-four overseers have been appointed at salaries ranging from $25 to $300. The plan of protection is in the main that adopted by the Federal Government, except that in that portion of the Province where the duty of the overseers is chiefly one of supervision five district overseers have also been appointed at salaries ranging from $300 to $600 per annum, whose whole time is expected to be devoted to the duties. With perhaps a few exceptions, the overseers have been exceedingly vigilant and faithful, taking into consideration the very small allowance which a majority of them receive and the large area of territory which each has to supervise. They were selected expressly to discharge the duties pertaining to their office, and they have been distinctly informed that their retention in office shall be determined by the faithfulness manifested in the proper exercise of those duties. In addition to the salary provided by the Order-in-Council, such travelling expenses as may be considered reasonable and proper are allowed, vouchers being required for all expenditures of $1 and upwards, and an affidavit that the statement of the duties performed, the distances travelled and the amounts charged is correct. The overseer is required to report on the first of each month the nature of the duties performed during the previous month. A bond that he will faithfully fulfil, perform and discharge all the duties of his office and account for all moneys received, is required of him. Haven taken the oath prescribed in the statute, he is clothed with the powers of a Justice of the Peace for all the purposes of the Fisheries Act, thus enabling justice to be speedily and more economically administered, and a miscarriage thereof frequently prevented. The salaries in the main are of necessity small, but it has been found that where a salary is paid, there is much greater incentive to apprehend violators and to lay an information, than where a moiety of the fine is the only inducement; it removes the stigma of being an informer. The overseer feels in accepting a salary that he is morally bound to discharge the duty expected of him, and that he is in no way compromised in discharging this duty. Each overseer is furnished with a metal badge, which he is required to wear and exhibit when requested.

Purchase of a Protection Vessel.

During the major portion of the year our patrol service, especially on the inner channels of the Georgian Bay, was much crippled for the want of a cruiser. Any person familiar with these waters will know how absolutely impossible it would be to prevent, with men in open boats, the wide-spread poaching which is carried on there. An appropriation for the purchase of a steamer was therefore voted by the Legislature at its last session, and efforts were at once made to procure a boat. Offers of boats were received from many parts of the Province, and from Detroit and Buffalo, at prices ranging from $100 to $10,000, and some twelve or fifteen boats were examined by capable agents of the Government with a view to a purchase. Much difficulty, however, was experienced in finding just the boat required, the majority being either too large or too small, and others not having the necessary equipments ; and it was not until the month of October that one obtainable at a price at all near the appropriation was found which, after due trial and examination, was considered to be adapted for the service. This was the steamer "Gilphie," owned by Mr. A. F. Bowman of Southampton. The price paid was $3,250. The boat had originally cost $7,500. She is, practically, a new boat, having been rebuilt in 1896. The "Gilphie" is about 80 ft. in length, 15 ft, 6 beam, has a hull of white oak, steel boiler, high and low pressure engine, cabins fore and aft, a speed of ten or twelve miles an hour, and is most economical in fuel. She has also proved herself to be staunch and sea-worthy, having experienced some extremely rough weather on her initial trip. She did excellent service on the Georgian Bay during the remainder of the season in inspecting fishing territory and preventing illegal fishing. A large number of trap nets were destroyed by her crew.

Implements of Capture.

The principal implements of capture authorized in Ontario are the pound net, the gill net, the hoop or fyke net, and the seine. The pound net preserves the fish alive, and is set at right angles to the shore, from which runs out a leader until water sufficiently deep in which to set the pound is found, varying from 25 to 40 feet, according to the length of the stakes used. The fish, in passing up and down the shore, encountering the leader, are turned in their course and work along the leader until they pass into the heart and thence into the pound, from which the net derives its name. Not more than three nets in a string are permitted to be set, and an open or disconnected space must be left between each net. They are placed at various distances apart, care being exercised to prevent crowding or overfishing. On the American side, where the water is very much shallower, as many as 25 or 30 nets are set in a string, and as closely together as the fishermen may desire. The fisherman with small capital has, therefore, no chance, pocketed between long strings of these nets, and is forced out of the business, while on this side all are put upon an equal footing.

The hoop or fyke net, though differently constructed, operates similarly to the pound net, the fish being found alive in the bag or purse. It is set in marshy inshore waters, and is licensed to take coarse fish only.

The gill net hangs like a wall in the water, suspended by buoys and floats, and is kept taut by sinkers. It may be set in shallow or deep water. The fish are gilled in attempting to pass through the meshes, and soon die. The occupation of gill-net fishing on the great lakes is attended with many dangers and hardships. The fishermen must be on the water in all kinds of weather, the best lifts being, it is said, sometimes made when the lakes are the roughest.

The seine or sweep net is probably the oldest device for taking fish, and is a most effective one. To it, however, is attributed the depletion of many waters once teeming with fish, and its use, therefore, has been for some years discouraged. It varies in length according to the distance to be swept, one end being attached to the shore. All fish, irrespective of size, within the circle described in its operation are taken.

OBSERVANCE OF THE LAW.

It has been very gratifying to receive assurances that there has this season been a very general disposition on the part of licensed fishermen to comply with the law, notwithstanding that the impending changes and transfer of authority from the Federal to the Provincial Government probably led to some relaxation of vigilance on the part of Dominion officials during the last year of Dominion administration. It must be borne in mind that nearly all of the overseers were new appointees, and unfamiliar with their duties; that the force is in an initiatory stage, and that much confusion was created among the fishermen by the transfer. In some parts advantage was, no doubt, taken of these conditions to refrain from making application for license and to evade the payment of the required license fee; but that few escaped or were desirous of escaping this obligation is evident from a comparison of the operations of this year with those of other years. Many alleged violations of the license law were, upon investigation, found to be merely irregularities arising out of the conditions aforesaid. In a few instances persons were found taking fish illegally, but for the sole purpose of sustaining their families; and in such cases a reprimand was thought to be sufficient, as arrest would only have entailed additional suffering and hardship. A number of anonymous reports of illegal fishing were received, and, though these were investigated as promptly as any, the investigation proved the inadvisability of acting always upon information transmitted in that way.

THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES.

"As a national possession they are inestimable, and as a field for industry and enterprise they are inexhaustible." They are perhaps unsurpassed in any country on the globe, not only in extent, but for their great economic value. Practically no attention has as yet been directed to our great north west and northern waters, which teem with the finer qualities of fish. These fisheries are destined in the near future to afford a livelihood for thousands of our population, and become an important and continuous source of food supply and revenue. In the older portions of the province, under a judicious licensing system, a vigorous policy of supervision, and the requirement of a strict compliance with the laws and regulations enacted for the protection of the fisheries, there may soon be expected to be a large increase in the supply of fish and a perceptible improvement in the fishing industry, a matter which concerns not the present generation only but which is of vital importance to succeeding generations also. Any other course will result in their complete extinction. "Propagation may plant and generous nature may water, but a reasonable protection must be added to give permanent increase" The fishermen for a consideration, are granted the privilege of netting in the public waters, but this privilege must not be abused, nor the public's interests in the fisheries prejudiced thereby. The history of commercial fishing in the great lakes of this province, until within very recent years, has been one of wholesale destruction. Not many years ago Lake Ontario teemed with whitefish and there are well authenticated instances of as many as forty, fifty, and even ninety thousand having been taken in one night at Burlington Beach. No thought was then had of saving the immature and unmarketable portion of the catch, and no thought was had of the morrow, but they were thrown upon the beach to die, rot and be carted away as manure, and as a result of this improvidence there are now but few whitefish in that lake; and, as in Lake Ontario, so in most of the large bodies of fresh water where fishing has been engaged in to excess. The urgent necessity of some decisive action to prevent the continued destruction of the immature fish led to the introduction into our licenses, and subsequently into the Fisheries Act, of the clause prohibiting the taking of any trout or whitefish under two pounds in weight—in other words, the taking of these fish before they have arrived at the age of reproduction. It was suggested that the object desired could be accomplished by requiring the mesh of the pot of the pound net to be sufficiently large to permit the escape of all fish under that size; and while this might have been a remedy in some places, in others—such, for instance, as in Lake Erie, where a variety of kinds and sizes of fish inhabits the lake, and where the bulk of the catch is of herring and a small kind of pickerel—such a condition would have resulted in the bankrupting of the fishermen, and was therefore impracticable. Could a size have been stipulated, it would have been admittedly prefer-able, but it was found that a length which would in some waters meet the case, in others would represent a fish of a much greater weight; so that a weight limit was ultimately decided upon. It will be satisfactory to know that before the adoption of the condition the views of as many fishermen and purchasers of fish as possible were ascertained by personal visits to different points in the Province and otherwise, and that no objection was made to it, but the contrary, many remarking that if the condition were observed it would do more to replenish and secure the perpetuation of the trout and whitefish than any other means that could be adopted, not excepting the strict observance of the close season. To the credit of the fishermen it may be said that the restriction has been uniformly well observed during the past season. The significance of this condition will be apparent to every one when he recognizes that a whitefish or trout does not spawn before she has attained a weight of two pounds, and that the taking of a fish below that weight means that there has been eliminated from the supply not only a fish that has not contributed her quota to the perpetuation of her species, but that one has been placed upon the market of practically no commercial value. The fishermen cannot be so shortsighted as not to see that in taking the immature fish they are destroying the "goose that lays the golden egg."

THE PROTECTION OF OUR GAME FISH.

Our inland lakes and rivers afford the highest class of sport for the disciple of Isaac Walton. In them may be found the gamey black bass, speckled trout, and maskinonge. The world affords no better speckled trout fishing than can be obtained in the great Nipigon and tributary streams, specimens having been hooked of nine pounds in weight. Year after year increased numbers of tourists visit our country from near and far to participate in our fishing. Except in the famous Nipigon, no fee is charged for an angler's permit where the person is temporarily domiciled at one of our hotels or boarding-houses and engages our boats and boatmen. In the Nipigon district the fee for a permit good for two weeks has been ten dollars to non-residents of Canada, and five dollars to Canadians.

It is the bounden duty of the Department to jealously guard the waters of these inland lakes and rivers to prevent their depletion and to make them a fruitful and perpetual source of pleasure and profit; and it is to be hoped that our people will become every year more and more alive to the importance of their preservation, and begin to recognize them as one of the most valuable of their heritages. To this end, therefore, our machinery should be perfected in every possible way. Information has been received from all over the Province during the past year indicating a diminution of these fish in almost every locality. This is chiefly attributed to three causes: (1) overfishing on the part of tourists, (2) depredations of poachers and pot-hunters, (3) illegal netting. If our game fish are not to be entirely exterminated, more potent means of protection and preservation must be adopted than are afforded by existing regulations, or than can be accomplished by our overseers, in view of the large area of territory each has to supervise. Probably no remedy so effective could be suggested for their preservation as to prohibit their sale; and prudence and the best interests of the community at large point to the adoption of this measure as the proper one. The importance of this is emphasized when it is borne in mind that residents in localities where good angling is to be had derive therefrom not only an important and wholesome addition to their food supply, but that they are directly pecuniarily benefited by the considerable sums of money which are necessarily expended for board, supplies, guides, boats, boatmen, etc., by the tourists visiting these localities. The prohibition of the sale of the ruffed grouse or partridge was most acceptable to the people generally, and its benefits were immediately perceptible in the increase of this bird in all parts of the Province.

The undersigned would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the sale and export of all game fish—speckled trout, small and large-mouthed bass and maskinonge—be prohibited for a period of not less than three years.

STOCKING OF DEPLETED WATERS.

In some places where by improvident fishing or from other cause the waters have been depleted, assistance has been given those interested in re-stocking these waters with parent fish. In this way a sure result is obtained; and while it is generally admitted that depleted waters should be re-stocked with such fish as were indigenous to them, and while a greater amount of success may be assured in that way than in attempts to introduce other varieties, it has been found that the bass transplanted into Fairy Lake, Muskoka, where bass were not indigenous, are increasing rapidly and accustoming themselves to their new surroundings. And so it is believed that the land-locked salmon, that "king of game fishes," may be successfully transplanted into some of our waters. It is said that it will stand a much higher temperature of water than ordinary brook trout, and that its eggs and fry are quite hardy. It is one of the gamiest fish that swims, having been known to rise out of the water as many as twelve times after being hooked. Its introduction into our lakes, where these are suitable, is most desirable, and should receive every encouragement.

Leasing of Lakes.

There are hundreds of lakes of surpassing beauty and picturesqueness in the unsettled portions of the Province still belonging to the Crown, the land in the immediate vicinity of which is suited neither for agricultural purposes nor other settlement. Many of these lakes are outside the great tourist belt, and it is respectfully suggested that they might therefore be utilized as a source of revenue to the Province. The policy in Quebec and New Brunswick respecting similar lakes is to lease, with certain public reservations, the fishing rights therein to individuals and clubs. Not only has this been found to be an important source of revenue to these Provinces, but it has attracted to them a class of persons who spend money freely and who give employment to hundreds of guides and boatmen, and the erection and care of cottages and club houses, and in many cases hatcheries, have furnished employment to many others. While it is most desirable that there shall be reserved for the public, lakes to which pleasure seekers may at all times resort, and in which free fishing may be enjoyed, it is believed that there are a large number of lakes in the sparsely settled portions of the Province which might be leased without in any way interfering with the public's privileges, and to the very great advantage, not only of the Province, but of the settlers in these newer districts. A few of the benefits might be instanced: a ready market at good prices would be opened up for the settlers' produce; profitable employment would be obtainable by them as guides, boatmen, caretakers, etc.; a demand would be created for building material; and artisans would find work. Further, it is believed that such a policy would be the means of introducing emigration into portions of our Province that would otherwise retain their primitive condition for many years, and that a better agency for advertising our great resources—comparatively speaking without expense—could scarcely be inaugurated.

Legislation.

It is most essential that our Fishery Laws should be well defined, and made as stringent as possible without being obnoxious. To that end it is important that the law should be further amended, revised and consolidated and published in convenient form for distribution for the guidance and information of our overseers, magistrates and the public generally. The Provincial administration finds that the Dominion regulations in some respects are not calculated to secure the best preservation of our fishery property, and may be driven to secure the preservation deemed necessary by limiting the period of the rights and manner of fishing granted in various ways. This recourse will probably become unnecessary, if the Provincial Government can induce the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to revise and consolidate the Dominion regulations which have been promulgated at various times and under circumstances differing from those which now exist, and is afforded an opportunity of proposing for incorporation in such revision suggestions which this Government may favor. The absolute necessity for the preparation of such a code for the information of Provincial authorities was expressed in the report of the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the year 1898, but, so far as this Department is aware, no compilation has yet been prepared.

It is most important, too, that an assimilation of the fishery laws and regulations of the United States and Canada should, if possible, be obtained.

Close Season for Salmon Trout and Whitefish.

Representations from many parts of the Province have been received that the present close season for salmon trout and whitefish is entirely inapplicable, and that consequently little, if any, protection is afforded to the gravid fish ready to spawn. Especially is this the case in Lake Superior, where, it is said, the trout and whitefish are all through spawning by the end of October. These representations have from time to time been communicated to the Federal Government, to which belongs the exclusive right of regulating the close seasons.

Public Sentiment.

It is to be regretted that much apathy has been manifested in respect of the observance of the fishery laws by those who derive so much benefit from the preservation of the fisheries. In some cases even our magistrates have refused to convict on evidence which appeared to the department most conclusive. It is desirable to encourage the formation of clubs and protective associations, and enlist the co-operation of the press to aid the government in the great work of protection by creating and fostering a proper sentiment in the community. The simple fact that such an organization existed in each fishing locality would be a potent influence for good.

Frogs.

The increasing demand in the American market for this "delicacy" has been engaging the attention of a considerable number of our people in localities where the frog abounds with a view to establishing froggeries for the cultivation and propagation of frogs for market. Applications for leases have been received, and the Department has been considering what steps may be necessary in order to give encouragement to an industry which will no doubt be one of considerable profit to those engaging in it, and likewise an additional source of revenue to the Province.

Carp and Suckers.

These fish are so destructive of the spawn of the more valuable fish that it is respectfully suggested a dispensation should be granted to fishermen to take them by any legitimate means, under, of course, the supervision of the Department. It is generally conceded that the promiscuous introduction of carp on this continent has been attended with nothing but evil results. It multiplies like vermin, as it reproduces at a very early age and is believed to spawn at different periods of the year. It is so tenacious of life that it will survive under almost incredibly unfavorable conditions—it has been known to exist a whole summer in field ponds, in water which has overflowed the banks of streams and not more than six inches in depth, and almost boiling hot from the torrid heat of the sun; on the other hand, instances are recorded of its having been frozen solid and come to life again on being thawed out. It is not only a predaceous feeder upon the spawn of other fishes, but also upon the tender sprouts of plants upon which the wild duck feed, such as rice and celery, and it is said that owing to the destruction of these beds in the Eau, the duck there are becoming less plentiful year by year. Its habits are akin to those of the hog, in that it is fond of burrowing in muddy bottoms, and its repulsive tastes have also been compared to those of that quadruped, in that it will feed on offal and other filth. It is believed to be the only fish which will drive that gamey fish, the black bass from its spawning beds. It was thought that the pure cold waters of our northern lakes would be a safeguard against its intrusion there, but a number were taken by the fishermen at Southampton and at points further north during the past summer, evidencing that it is gradually but surely spreading. There is practically no market for it, and it is frequently buried by the fishermen as the most convenient means of disposing of it. Numerous enquiries have been received as to where carp for stocking purposes could be obtained, but upon ascertaining the habits and characteristics of the fish, the applicants immediately abandoned their intention of stocking with it. As a food fish it is very inferior, its flesh being coarse in texture and insipid in flavor.

The sucker, while admittedly a superior edible fish to the carp, is only in demand and acceptable as food in the spring when it is running. It, too, is a most voracious feeder on the spawn of other fish, chiefly upon that of the trout and whitefish, on whose spawning beds fishermen say it can be found in millions as soon as the trout and whitefish have left. A correspondent estimates that over one thousand millions of fish eggs are consumed annually in Lake Superior by this "more than worthless fish"—a modes estimate. Many remedies have been suggested for its extermination, one being to dam the mouths of streams up which it goes to spawn, prevent its return to deep water, and wage a wholesale slaughter upon it.

Exportation of Logs.

The fishermen on the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron had long complained that they every year sustained great loss from the towing of logs to American ports, by the bark and fibre which were ground from the logs clinging to their nets in such a manner as to make them almost useless. They also represented that the same substance settling on the feeding and breeding grounds of the fish destroyed those grounds and forced the fish to leave their accustomed haunts, and that if the towing continued it would ultimately ruin the industry. These large rafts in rough weather would sometimes be anchored on the fishing grounds for three or four days, or a week at a time, and the deposit would no doubt be considerable. Whether their fears were well founded or not, the Ontario Regulation requiring the manufacture of saw logs into lumber in the Province has removed the grievance, and the action is heartily commended by the fishermen.

Sawdust and Fishways.

Many complaints have during the year been made that mill owners were permitting sawdust and mill refuse to be dumped into the water, and that fishways had not been provided in dams. The attention of the offending parties was immediately directed to the law on the subject. If fishways were put in when dams were being erected, the work could be done with greater facility and at much less expense. There can be nothing more destructive of fish life than the depositing of sawdust in the rivers and lakes. It is said to absolutely kill all vegetation, and it is well known that in waters where there is no vegetation fish life is noticeably absent. Minute crustacea of various kinds feed upon the juices of the plants which are to be found at the bottom. These afford food for the smaller fish, and again these furnish food for others of larger size. Both subjects appear to come within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government.

Official Visits.

During the year the undersigned paid official visits to the Counties of Essex, Simcoe, Grey, Lincoln and Bruce and the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound and Nipissing; and in August attended the International Anglers' Association at Gananoque upon the joint invitation of the American and Canadian Secretaries. The meeting was called for the purpose of further considering the matter of the desirability of establishing an International Park on the St. Lawrence River; the enactment of uniform close seasons for bass; and the prohibition of all netting in the river between Snake Light, west of Kingston, and the Town of Prescott. The undersigned, in addressing the meeting, explained that the fee of the Islands being in the Dominion and not in the Province, the establishment of the park was a matter for arrangement between the Federal Government and the United States Government; that there was divided jurisdiction between the Dominion and Province in respect of fishery matters, and that the regulating of close seasons was a matter with which the Dominion could alone deal; the policy of this Government with respect to licensing netting near Wolfe Island and east of Snake Island; and that, while gill netting might be objectionable, no objection could be urged against the licensing of hoop nets, as it had been demonstrated beyond doubt that, where those nets were fished in strict accordance with the conditions of the license, they were a benefit rather than a detriment to the game fish, removing from the waters only the coarse and spawn-devouring kinds.

There seemed, after considerable argument, to be a consensus of opinion that a close season on the St. Lawrence for bass from the 15th of April to the 15th of June, the season at present in force on both sides of the river, was the proper one, and that a shortening thereof, as had been suggested, to the 9th of June would be to the prejudice of the fisheries, while its only advantage would be to the hotel men.

There will be in the opinion of the undersigned in the near future a means of earning a livelihood on the River St. Lawrence which will be more remunerative to our fishermen than fishing, namely, as guides and boatmen, in case netting is prohibited. There are said to be fully four hundred men who obtain employment on the other side of the river in this capacity and who earn from $2.50 to $5 per day. The flood of traffic must, it is believed, soon be directed to the Canadian side, as the capacity of American hotels, etc., has been more than taxed during the last two years.

LICENSES.

During the year licenses to fish with 1,644,393 fathoms of gill net, 405 pound nets, 492 hoop or fyke nets, 68 seines, 87 dip nets, 4 machines and several thousand baited hooks were issued. Each licence contains various conditions applicable to the fishing for which it is obtained, and the policy of the department is to issue licenses only to British subjects.

Despite the fact that the same policy had for some years been adopted by the Federal Government, this department found upon assuming the administration of the Fisheries that the fishing industry of the great lakes was practically controlled by American companies, which have established supply houses, agencies for the purchase of fish, etc., at different points on the lakes. This control, which had been acquired through the inability of the fishermen to discharge liabilities incurred for nets, supplies, etc., furnished by the companies, still continues to some extent. The licenses are applied for and issued in the names of the fishermen, but there is reason to believe that most of the substantial profits pass to the companies, while the fishermen themselves in many cases occupy to the companies positions little better than those of day laborers.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The net revenue from all sources for the year amounted to $30,940.79. The expenditure for all purposes was $22,041.

THE SEASON'S CATCH.

The fishermen's returns show that the season's operations have in nearly all parts of the province been most gratifying. The aggregate catch amounts to 28,755,721 lbs., (an increase of 2,189,298 lbs. over the catch of 1898), the estimated value of which is $1,590,447.07 ; 2,430 men, 109 tugs and 1,033 boats were engaged in the industry, representing an estimated capital of $782,504.

STATISTICS.

Appended hereto is a list of the overseers and the districts for which they were appointed ; a synopsis of their reports so far as obtained ; and a table showing the number and value of tugs, boats, etc., employed in fishing, and of the quantity and value of fish, etc., taken. Every effort has been made that the returns should be as full and accurate as possible, these having been required to be made on oath where it was practicable for the fishermen to make declaration.

The year's operations must under all the circumstances be considered to have been very satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

S. T. BASTEDO,
Deputy Commissioner.

30th December, 1899.

SYNOPSES OF THE FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR 1899.

District Overseer Judd reports :

That since his appointment as District Fishery Overseer for Eastern Ontario he has endeavored to acquaint himself with the territory over which he has supervision, its conditions, its necessities, the administration of the laws and the revenue which may properly be derived therefrom.

EXTENT OF TERRITORY.

This territory, which embraces that part of Ontario lying east of a certain line running north through Addington and Renfrew, with the exception of the St. Lawrence River, consists of a net-work of lakes which may be classified into four branches, viz.:

Those which form the head-waters of the Tay River, consisting of some thirteen lakes situate in the counties of Addington and Frontenac ;

Those which form the head-waters of the Fall River, and which consist of ten lying in Addington and Frontenac ;

Those which form the head-waters of the Mississippi River, consisting of six or more situate in Addington and Lanark ;

Those lying directly upon or tributary to the Rideau waters, of which there are over thirty within Frontenac, Leeds and Lanark.

This territory has been richly endowed with picturesque lakes running from four to twenty miles in length, with every facility for pleasure and profit. As a resort for tourists it is equal to any in the Dominion.

QUALITY OF FISH.

It is inhabited by coarse and game fish, and in many of its lakes salmon-trout, pickerel and whitefish are found. It is capable of furnishing a large supply of fish to our markets and, as a source of revenue, may be productive to a much greater extent.

Most of these waters are in touch with railway and navigation to the St. Lawrence, and hence afford easy transportation.

DEPLETION.

It is a fact, however, that these lakes are greatly depleted of fish, possibly in consequence of such easy transportation to the markets.

OPINION AS TO FISHERY LAWS.

Hitherto there seemed to be a prevailing opinion that the fishery laws and regulations were for the rich and not for the poor. They were attributed to class legislation, assuming that protection was for the sportsmen and to deprive the poor man of his fish. Happily this idea is beginning to fade away, and it is being more and more understood that it is in the interests of all that our fishery laws should be strictly enforced.

CO-OPERATION.

Happily, also, the officers are meeting with better co-operation and moral support on the part of the citizens in their endeavor to do their duty.

The question of a cheap and nourishing food supply from our lakes is now considered of so much importance as to cause the displeasure of the people when the executive fail to do their duty in protecting the same.

The fact is being better understood that if there were no fishery laws and no protection against netters, fish would soon become the dearest article in our markets.

The angler can disport himself unmolested beyond civilization, because he has the means so to do, but the people not so fortunate in circumstances and not having the means for luxury, do not wish to be deprived of that food which nature provides so abundantly hence no class of people should be more interested in the protection of our waters than the working classes.

The poacher and the netter have neither conscience, pity nor consideration for the poor man. They care not if the waters be stripped of food which supplies the many, if in so doing they benefit themselves. To let them alone with their merciless nets means to rob the people of their inheritence.

OBJECT OF PROTECTION.

Fish hatcheries, fish protectors and fish commissioners are not made and paid for the sake of selfish netters or of sporting anglers (however much an acquisition they may be financially to the residents of the shores of the neighborhood of their operations), but to keep up and replenish and protect the food supply for the millions.

PROTECTION TO LICENSEE.

There is, however, another phase to be considered. It is that of the honest fisherman, who, amid storms and perils, desires an honest livelihood and seeks the protection of the Government in his daily toil.

REVENUE.

There is still another important question to be considered, that is. the revenue from our fisheries.

In the reports from local overseers over that part of the territory not including the Rideau waters, there appear to have been issued so far for this year but 17 licenses for hoop nets, while during the last six months 260 yds. of gill nets and one hoop net have been seized.

Upon the Rideau waters there have been 16 licenses issued, with 500 yds. of gill nets seized.

Thus it will be seen that in this vast volume of water, embracing a territory of probably 100 by 120 miles and numbering upwards of 100 lakes, the revenue derived therefrom is not one-third of what it ought to be.

VIGOROUS POLICY REQUIRED.

We must have a government and we must have a revenue, so as to protect our great lakes and streams will necessarily entail a large expenditure. To make the supply of fish abundant and cheap and fishing a means of livelihood for hundreds of honest men, in other words, to spread a shield over the rights of all, is one of the chief functions of civil government, and now that the certainty of rights as between our federal and local governments has become known, a vigorous policy in the protection of our fisheries in our inland lakes is earnestly looked for.

THE RIDEAU WATERS.

These waters, now under the supervision of three local overseers, and lying between Kingston and Ottawa, contain a series of over thirty lakes, each ranging from three to twenty miles in length and from two to five miles in width, and having a direct distance on steamboat navigation of 126 miles and of several hundred miles of coast line. They are far-famed for their beautiful lakes and islands, in which respect they are the rival of the St. Lawrence, and are a popular resort for tourists They may be made a source of wealth to the country through which they pass, as well as revenue to the Province.

ILLEGAL FISHING.

Probably there is no chain of lakes in the Province which has suffered from all forms and devices of illegal fishing and whose waters have been so ruthlessly depleted of fish as the Rideau. Five hundred yards of nets have been seized, 27 convictions for illegal fishing, mostly that of netting, and all within a radius of fifteen miles, have been recorded within the last four months, and informations are still pouring in.

The custom for fishermen to take a license for a certain number of nets, and in reality use a much greater, is believed to exist, yet this offence is small when compared with those who fish with nets and without a license. The waters are so large and the distances so great that the present staff of officers, with the unsuitable facilities at their command for covering these distances, are unable to detect and control this illegal net fishing.

ROD FISHING.

What is true in the case of net fishing is also true of rod fishing.

In Cranberry Lake, which is about four miles long by two miles wide, there were thirteen fishermen nearly the entire summer fishing for the market. And in nearly all the lakes adjacent to lines of transportation, where shipments to markets could be made every day, and especially where the best bass fishing was found, the number of fishermen was correspondingly large.

The overseer who kept watch of the lines of transportation was powerless, because the fishermen would be fortified in having a rod to every dozen allowed by law. He has personally made several investigations upon complaints of excessive catch, and invariably found the number of rods overbalanced the legal quantity allowed.

RECOMMENDS LICENSING ROD FISHING.

He wishes particularly to call attention to this important fact, which is a great and growing evil, destructive to our best fish and resorted to by a class of men who are thriftless and worthless, and which can only be overcome by enforcing a license upon rod fishing for market. Legislation in this respect will also greatly facilitate the overseers, who can then have some check over licensed or unlicensed vendors.

He is pleased to observe that the restrictions by "law" and "orders-in-council" in reference to the catch in close season, and especially through the ice, is, and will be, approved of by the people, and will be of incalculable benefit to our waters. This is already perceptible in the absence of shipments on the lines of stages hitherto resorted to.

OVERSEERS.

In reference to overseers and their duties, he submits that the system of their appointment over a large territory for a small salary carries with it two characteristics, viz.:

1st. They figure about the time they spend for the amount they get.

2nd. After they serve what they think is sufficient for their remuneration, then wait until informations come to them, and simply put in motion legal machinery.

The first stage is a little activity ; the second a passive consent to act as a conduit pipe if some other person works up a case for them.

He has found in several instances where he has called to duty an overseer, he invariably claims that he has already spent considerable time, and that it is impossible for him to neglect the work he may be at, but if any person will send in informations he will be pleased to prosecute.

WHAT PEOPLE EXPECT OF OVERSEERS.

That the people living even in the vicinity of fishing operations do not and can know of but little of the violations, and they therefore expect the officers, not only to ascertain for themselves what violations are being perpetrated, but that a vigilant search for nets shall be made regularly and that action shall be taken without delay, in order that such protection may be had before the waters are depleted of fish.

REMUNERATION.

You will please observe that there is no remuneration for the overseers beyond their small salary, except by way of a fine which latter remuneration, as a special inducement for his vigilance, is probably the best that can be devised ; while, on the other hand, the detection of a class of men crafty and watchful in their calling, who operate in the night, is of rare occurrence, and hence the remuneration to overseers by way of fines is very small. That he may not be misunderstood, he wishes to repeat that he thinks the salaries to local overseers are ample, if too much territory be not given them.

STEAM PATROL NECESSARY.

He therefore begs to submit that the only way to successfully confront the difficulties before us, in this large and long water stretch of the Rideau, is for the officers to spend their entire time in patrolling said waters between Kingston and Ottawa, and in so doing suggests that two men be appointed by the year for that purpose, and that by reason of the number of lakes, with their many miles of coast line, and to facilitate their speedy transport from lake to lake, that a small steam launch of light draught be supplied.

PROPER EQUIPMENT NECESSARY.

A suitable boat as suggested can be had for $1,000 or $1,200, and perhaps less, but knowing the winds and waves, and what will be required, he would certainly suggest a boat not less than 45 or 50 feet in length and 10 feet beam. Two men will be all that will be required. The overseers already appointed can be used in their immediate locality, or called upon if required upon the line.

This equipment will not be expensive, but will, in his opinion. repay the expenditure by the increased revenue which will go to the Province. Two men thus equipped, with their entire time devoted, can do more in protecting this particular chain of lakes than ten men under the present system, while in the winter season their services will be of great value in checking the transportation of bass.

He observes that he is every day meeting with a marked change in public sentiment. Indifference and antagonism are giving way to approval. Efforts to form anglers associations are being made with the view of creating a stronger sentiment and interest. Many fisherman are themselves in harmony with the enforcement of the laws. Undoubtedly a vigorous effort on the part of the Overseers will beget co-operation, the revenue will be increased, and our waters restored to their former status.

District Overseer McCargar reports :

That the yield of fish in the Bay of Quinte and the small lakes and rivers in this district has been larger this season than for some time past, especially in bass and masknionge fishing. With a plentiful supply of fry furnished in the future as in the past there will be a good yield of these fish for many years to come.

At Ox-point on the north shore of the Bay of Quinte, Mr. Thomas McDonald has a small hatchery which now supplies the adjacent waters with a large quantity of bass fry, and with a small expenditure it could be so improved as to supply this whole district with bass fry, and he would respectfully recommend that a small grant be made for this purpose in the near future.

The mill owners in this district have faithfully observed the law respecting sawdust and refuse getting into the streams.

It has been very difficult to get anything like correct returns from many of the licensed fishermen this year, but he looks forward to a great improvement in this respect in the near future.

On the whole the law respecting fishing in this district has been well observed. In the early part of the season a few had to be cautioned and after that no complaints were received which proved to be well founded.

During the past year the regulation regarding numbering the nets, etc., has not been well observed in some parts of this district, but steps will be taken during the coming season to see that the license in this respect is strictly complied with.

District Overseer Thwaite reports :

That he is glad to be able to state that during his several tours of inspection throughout his district during the past year, very few instances of illegal fishing came to his knowledge ; the overseers appear to be alive to their responsibilities, and that they have been, on the whole, fairly active in the discharge of their duties, and that there appears to be no diminution in the quantity of fish in the various lakes ; and he further reports that in the opinion of the overseers in his division the sale of bass should be prohibited, and that the close season for trout should be extended to the 10th of October ; and that the close season for maskinongé should be the same as for bass, from 15th of April to 15th of June.

District Overseer Pratt reports :

That the season has been a profitable one both to the fishermen and the dealers ; that a smaller number than in former years have been engaged in fishing ; that prices have ruled higher, and that with the exception of a few particular localities in Georgian Bay, fish are decidedly on the increase. He is of the opinion that the causes of the non-increase of fish in some localities are : (1) That in former years, saw-dust had been allowed to enter several streams and thereby became deposited over a considerable area at river mouths ; (2) that the towing of large rafts of logs is detrimental to both fish, life and fishing operations ; and (3) a fermentation process takes place when fresh bark is deposited in the water, which causes the fish to avoid such places.

The fishermen, he says, complain that tugmen are not careful to avoid unnecessary damage to nets, but frequently tow their rafts over net buoys, often getting foul of th buoy line, dragging and tearing valuable property. He is of the opinion that the preservation line, inside of which net fishing is not allowed, is too far from shore from off Moose Point north, and that there does not appear to be any good reason for shutting off so many acres of water.

Speaking of the Gilphie he says : " The purchase of the Gilphie was a most excellent one, the boat being an ideal one in every respect for the purpose intended, and her presence in these waters had a beneficial effect."

LAKE OF THE WOODS DIVISION.

Overseer M. Kyle reports :

That the catch of whitefish and pickerel in the division aggregates the same as last year ; that trout shows an increase of over 150 per cent. ; that tullibee is six times greater ; but that bullheads do not appear at all in this year's returns, as, owing to the extraordinarily open winter, no fishing could be done on the ice during December.

He calls attention to the fact of the great difference to be noticed in sturgeon, which shows a decrease of more than fifty per cent, and states that fishermen claim this to be largely due to the east winds which prevailed during the greater part of the early summer fishing, and that consequently they had only about one half of the season. He believes this theory to be strengthened by the fact that the American fishermen, situated on the west side of the lake, report an abnormally heavy catch, in fact the heaviest in years, and that this was attributed to the same cause, namely, the easterly winds.

As formerly, the great bulk of the catch was exported to the American markets by the C. P. R., *via* Port Arthur, those caught on the American side being shipped in bond. He says the close seasons were well observed, and that attention was called to these by posting up notices in the different fishing centres ; that no violation of the fishery regulations came under his notice, and that the mill-owners took precautions to prevent saw dust getting into the water.

He reports only one fishway in his district, namely, that belonging to the Keewatin Power Co., in their dam on the Winnipeg River ; that it is in good order, having been examined by him several times during the season, and especially just before the close season ; that, on the whole, the season of 1899 may be classed as a fairly satisfactory one ; that prices, all round, were better than in former years ; that a better market has been found for trout, as well as some of the coarser varieties, while in former years whitefish and pickerel were practically the only marketable fish, which resulted often, to his knowledge, in large quantities of pike etc. being thrown away as valueless, or else spoiling on the fishermen's hands for want of a market.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Overseer McComber reports :

That the fishing in his district was better last year in some parts and about the same in other places as the year before.

About one third of the fish caught last year was shipped to the United States and the balance through Canada.

No abuses came to his knowledge from the time he took charge till the end of the year. He heard of one case of fishing during the close season. The parties were warned that if he heard any more complaints he would have no mercy on them, and they would have to suffer the consequences. This was the last and only time he heard of any illegal fishing. There are no sawmills in his division and no fishways.

Overseer Van Norman reports :

That the catch of all kinds of fish will be about the same as that of last year ; that all kinds of fish are reported plentiful ; about 95 per cent. of the fish taken from this division were exported to the United States ; that the balance was used for home consumption ; that the close seasons have been well observed ; that no mill refuse has entered the the water ; and that no illegal fishing or violation of the fishery laws has come to his knowledge.

GEORGIAN BAY.

Overseer Labatt reports :

That there was a decrease in the catch of the different kinds of fish as compared with last year, owing to the prohibition that no fish should be caught east of a line drawn from Sturgeon Point to French River ; that he is not aware of any abuses existing, and that as far as could be ascertained the close season for whitefish and trout was strictly observed. He further reports that illegal fishing was carried on to some extent, and that he captured two trap nets and one hoop net ; that the former, being illegal, were destroyed, and the latter stored ; that the act respecting the protection of the navigable waters was well observed by the mill owners, and that no injury was done to the fisheries of this division thereby.

Overseer Payette reports :

That the close season for trout and whitefish was strictly observed, that he seized two trap nets and one hoop net, which were being fished without license, and that the former nets, being illegal, were destroyed. He further reports a decrease in the catch of fish in this division owing to the action of this department in curtailing the area for net fishing.

LAKE HURON.

Overseer McAulay reports :

That the trout are plentiful but owing to the calm weather prevailing the fish frequented the shallow waters which with the lateness of the season helped to mitigate against the fishermen, the catch in consequence being light.

He also states that although the herring fishing is not prosecuted in his division, there were millions of young herring along the shore and in the bays and rivers during the fall.

The fishery laws were well observed by the fishermen in his district.

Overseer Neil Stewart reports :

That about two thirds of the fish caught in his division are exported and the balance sold in Canada for home consumption ; that the close seasons were well observed, as was also the law respecting the pollution of rivers, all sawdust and other mill refuse from the mills being carted away.

Overseer Yates reports :

That there was a large decrease in the catch of trout. The tugs stopped fishing some time before the close of the season on account of the scarcity of fish. They were not able to catch enough to pay expenses.

The percentage of fish exported from this district was large. The fish sold was only for local use.

No abuses were reported to him. The several close seasons were very well observed.

There were no fines for illegal fishing, and no complaints against mill owners for dumping mill refuse into the waters.

There are three fishways in his division. Regarding these only one complaint was made and that received attention.

Overseer Steed reports :

That the catch has on the whole been above the average the past season. Pickerel has been on the increase, but trout and whitefish have fallen off. Local causes may account for this, as heavy weather greatly affects the beach.

Nearly all the fish is exported, only about five per cent. being used for home consumption.

The close seasons have been fairly well kept, through personal inspection of the nets.

A quantity of net being fished illegally was confiscated in May, and the fish given to charitable institutions.

All the mills in his division burn their refuse, and none is dumped into the water.

There is one fishway in this division, namely, on the river Sydenham at Florence, and it was all right when last inspected.

THAMES RIVER.

Overseer Benson reports:

That the only fishing carried on in his district is by residents with rod and line, in the spring, and that many coarse fish are then taken, that there are numerous ponds which could easily be stocked with bass and other game fish, and that no violations of the fishery laws were brought to his notice.

Overseer McRitchie reports:

That the fishing in that portion of the river Thames between Louisville and Wardsville was almost a failure, owing to the ice remaining in the river till after the fishing season was over, the principal time for fishing being early in the spring, while in the other portions of the river below Louisville, the fishing was much better than in the previous season.

Most of the fish, he says, were exported to the United States.

Overseer McQueen reports:

That the fishery laws generally were well observed during the season; that the mill owners were utilizing the sawdust and mill rubbish for fuel, none passing into the river, and that he has no complaints to make.

LAKE ST. CLAIR.

Overseer Allen reports:

That he has no statistics of the catch of fish in his district for the year 1898, but he has been informed by the fishermen that the quantity caught in the two years was about the same. Nearly all of the fish caught in his district for commercial purposes during the last year was exported to the United States. Scarcely any was sold in Canada as far as he can ascertain.

No abuses exist as far as he knows, and several close seasons were very generally observed.

No illegal fishing came to his personal knowledge, and no prosecutions were instituted. It was reported to him that citizens of the United States were angling in Canadian waters without a license, but if this were true he was unable to obtain any evidence that would warrant him in taking any legal proceedings.

There are so few saw-mills in that vicinity that if all the waste from all of the mills were put into a very small stream it would probably do no harm to the fish. But as a fact he believes that all the saw-mill waste in his district is burned or disposed of otherwise than by putting it into the water.

There are no fishways in his district and there is no necessity for any as there are no dams, rapids or other obstructions in any of the streams. The country is low and flat, and the streams are all slow and sluggish, and with very little current.

Overseer Cousineau reports:

That the past fishing season has been satisfactory in his district, though the fishermen were somewhat late in starting their operations; that fish have been more plentiful than for some years past, notably the sturgeon and coarse fish, which include German carp; that the latter fish are very plentiful and are increasing yearly: that prices, especially for the fall catch, were better than last year; that if fishing for white fish had been allowed for the first twenty days of November the catch would have certainly raised the value of the total catch by at least $40,000. He further reports that the fish sold to Canadian buyers will be less than 10 per cent of the catch, our principal market being Buffalo or New York.

He is not aware of any abuses; all the fishermen seeming disposed to obey the regulations. As far as his observations go, the close seasons were well observed, and no illegal fishing came to his knowledge, nor were there any complaints laid.

LAKE ERIE.

Overseer William Stewart reports:

That while his district (Pelee Island) should be one of the best in Lake Erie owing to the quantity of fish, there is now very little fishing carried on, on account of the disadvantage under which the fishermen are placed as compared with those in other districts.

They complain, he says, that owing to the high wages demanded by the employees, the expense of keeping up the pound nets and boats, and the small price paid by the dealers for the fish, it is impossible to pay expenses; that the scarcity of stakes for the pound nets, and the absence of a home market also tend to mitigate against those fishermen; that they now dispose of their fish to United States fish dealers, and that not having any other market they are entirely at the mercy of American buyers.

The fishery laws have been well observed, not a single case of illegal fishing coming under his notice. He further reports that the vigilance displayed by Captain Dunn, of the Dominion Government steamer "Petrel," has done much to prevent poaching by United States fishermen.

Overseer Lamarsh reports:

That there has been a gratifying increase in the catch in his district over that of 1898 of all kinds of fish caught, except sturgeon, which shows a decrease of 3,914 pounds, but that the value of sturgeon caught was greater than that of last year owing to the increase in price; that there was an increase in the catch of herring of 65,344 pounds, and of whitefish 11,321 pounds; that pickerel shows a great increase over 1898, the total catch being 161,262 pounds, an increase of no less than 120,425 pounds; that perch shows an increase of 21,460 pounds, and that the quantity of catfish taken was nearly double that of last year.

The close season was well observed, only a couple of cases of illegal fishing coming under his notice. The offenders were duly punished by the infliction of a fine and confiscation of the nets.

Nearly all the fish from his division are exported to the United States.

Overseer Laird reports:

That the fishing began in earnest about the 1st of May; that it has been the best season for a number of years, certainly the best since he has been overseer on the Lake Erie shore of Kent County; that the fish were on the shore all season, there being no gales to drive them to the other shore. He calls attention to the large increase in the number of fish taken this year, especially of herring and whitefish, and states that these were of a greater size than in former years. He urges the importance of the Government boat "Petrel" being wintered on Lake Erie, representing that being tied up for the winter at a northern port she is too far away from her beat; that it is late in the fall and early in the spring that the Americans do the poaching; and that if the "Petrel" were to winter at some port at the west end of Lake Erie they would not be able to carry on poaching to so great an extent, as she could be kept in commission for a much longer period. He is of the opinion that some means will have to be adopted to get the carp out of Rond Eau Bay, as he does not think they can be caught during the winter months with hoop nets for which a license has been issued. He thinks it will have to be done in warm weather as he is sure they do not run in cold weather, though in the summer it is difficult to get any one to undertake this work, as the fish then are entirely unmarketable. He thinks some radical steps should be taken to exterminate them, or our finer qualities of fish will be all driven out of the bay.

Overseer Sullivan reports:

That the fishing season has been most satisfactory; that there has been an increase in the catch of herring, whitefish, pickerel and pike, while there was a decrease in that of sturgeon; that the quantity of fish sold in Canada was about 25 per cent., and of that used for home consumption five per cent.

No abuses of any kind came to his notice, and the close seasons were, he believes, well observed.

Overseer McCall reports :

That on the whole, the fishing in his district for the year 1899 has been a prosperous one, though there has been a diminished catch of herring and perch, which he attributes to natural causes, their place being taken by other species. There has, he says, been a gain in whitefish, and in every other kind, more particularly in bass. There was a very large catch by anglers in Port Rowan Bay, probably the largest in the last ten years. In the Normandale division there has been a great falling off in the quantity of fish caught, supposed to be caused by the growth of weeds and moss, which loosen after a heavy wind and fill the nets, and which it is impossible to get out until the nets are thoroughly dried and brushed out.

He does not think the amount of fish sold in Canada would exceed five per cent. He says that the fact that Long Point reaches from the main land to a point twenty-one miles in length and nineteen miles from the shore at the eastern extremity, makes it an extremely difficult place to guard against illegal fishing ; that no fines were inflicted but a seizure of two senies was made in May last ; that there are no saw mills on streams in the district ; that there is one fishway in a dam on Manticoke creek, and that only one stream is dammed so that fish cannot ascend it, namely, Patterson's creek at Port Dover ; that this dam is built of solid masonry and on the rock bottom, so that it would be almost impossible to put in a fishway. He does not think it necessary in this case, as Black creek empties into Patterson's creek below Jonathan Ellis' dam and is a much larger stream and better adapted for fish to ascend for breeding purposes.

Overseer Farrell reports :

That there was an increase in the catch of fish in his division in 1899.

There was no fish exported from this district ; 270,000 lbs. were sold in Canada and 12,000 lbs. used for home consumption.

No abuses exist in his division. The close season has been strictly observed owing to the constant attention of the overseer.

Two dip nets were seized on the 8th of April, 1899, and the seizure reported to the department. He received instructions not to prosecute.

The mill owners in his division observe the law, and rubbish and sawdust are not allowed to get into the waters. Particular attention is paid to this. There are only two fish slides in his division ; one, which is at Dunville, is in bad repair. He reported the matter to Mr. John Scott, the Dominion Superintendent of Works, who said he was waiting an appropriation from the Government in order to do the work.

The fish slide at Caledonia is in good condition.

Overseer Garner of Welland reports :

That all the fish taken in his district are sold to the Buffalo Fish Company ; that the German carp are becoming very numerous, and he recommends that some steps be taken for their extermination ; that no cases of illegal fishing came to his knowledge, and that the close seasons were strictly observed.

LAKE ONTARIO.

Overseer Charles Ogg reports :

That the catch of whitefish has increased both in number and size, and the general is that the fisheries are improving, especially the herring.

The inshore fishery on Burlington Beach was impeded somewhat owing to the prevailing east winds, but notwithstanding this the catch was so large that the prices of the local market were low.

Being his first year in office he was unable to compare the figures of the season's catch with those of previous ones, but from what information he could gather the fisheries are improving considerably.

The figures given in his statistical report are, he believes, under the actual catch, as many fishermen state that they kept no account of the fish disposed of to campers and cottagers on the beach as they were purchased in small quantities.

All the fish caught in his district were sold in Hamilton and immediate neighborhood.

He has found no abuses existing. The close seasons have been strictly observed.

He has repeatedly visited the fishing grounds without any warning, to see that the laws were observed.

He has not found any illegal fishing. Respecting the Dominion Fisheries Act, nothing has come under his notice excepting the foul condition and appearance of what is known as Coal Oil Inlet in Burlington Bay, but this is of long standing.

There are no fishways in his district.

Respecting coarse fish, that is cat-fish, and also with reference to perch, sun-fish, bass, pike, etc., he has no way of making an accurate estimate as the greater number are taken by angling and trolling and by spearing through the ice. He believes that he would not be astray in putting the quantity taken in this way during the past season at 15 tons.

Overseer Sargant reports:

That the herring is increasing in his division and says had the fishermen realizsed the same price this year as formerly quite an increase would have been shown in the value of their catch. The reason they did not get the same price as usual is owing to the mildness of the winter, which caused smoked herring to be in less demand.

He notices in the catch a new species which he thinks is a cross between the blue backed herring and the ciscoe. They are larger than the herring and are a most palatable food. He reports the ciscoe herring to be fast disappearing, hardly any being now caught, and thinks it a matter of regret that such a fine fish should disappear from our lakes. He has noticed that when ciscoes are plentiful, herring are very scarce. He has learned from old fishermen that twenty-five years ago herrings were plentiful and ciscoes scarce and that in a few years this order of things was reversed. He believes that when one species comes the other goes, so has every reason to believe that in a few years ciscoes will be just as plentiful as ever.

The fishermen, he says, do not fish for trout to any great extent, but some very nice species were caught. He reports that no fishways are needed in his division.

Overseer Walker states:

That the fisherman did not fish a full season owing to the absence of some them during a portion of the year; that therefore the catch was less than the previous season; that all the fish taken in his district are used for home consumption; that no cases of illegal fishing came under his notice, and that the close seasons were well observed.

Overseer Wood reports:

That the season just closed shows a gratifying increase in the catch of herring, but that he is sorry to report a decrease of white fish. This, he thinks is accounted for by the prevalent east winds which continued during the whole season. He aslo reports a slight decrease in the quantity of trout taken; that the coarse fish remain practically the same, and that there is an increase in the aggregate value of the fish taken.

He is satisfied that the close season has been well observed as no violations came to his knowledge; rumors of breaches of the law could not be verified on investigation.

Four nets set in prohibited waters were found by grappling for them. The offenders, he believes, were not licensed fishermen, but simply parties who own a skiff and a few yards of net, and who do not engage in any regular occupation.

Overseer James Willis states:

That the catch was about the same as in 1898, with the exception of a slight increase in herring. The whole catch, he says, was used for home consumption. "There were no cases of illegal fishing and the close seasons were well observed."

Overseer Freeman reports:

The catch of fish to have been a little above the average, with the exception of trout and white fish. The decrease in these two kinds of fish, he believes, is due to the fishermen not attending properly to their work. "In fact quite a number of them are getting old and are not able to carry on the fishing as it should be conducted."

He thinks that about seventy-five per cent. of the fish caught in Canada are exported to the United States.

The close seasons, he says, have been strictly observed and that he always warns the fishermen with regard to this, that no illegal fishing came to his knowledge, and that consequently no fines were imposed; that no confiscations were made, and that no injury was done by the dumping of mill refuse in the water. That there are no fishways in the district, and that nearly all the streams are inhabited by speckled trout, the ponds being owned by private individuals. He further states that one of the greatest fishing industries in the waters of Lake Ontario is kipper or bloater fishing. The fish, he says, are found in large quantities about fifteen miles from shore and when cured are very delicious and sell readily, and believes if the fishermen could be persuaded to take it up it would become the greatest fishery industry in our Province.

He is opposed to seine fishing unless in the lake early in the spring or late in the fall; but he considers the hauling of seines in summer weather very injurious to small fish, as during the warm weather the young fish remain along the shore in shallow water and by hauling seines over them large numbers of them are destroyed.

He thinks better results would be obtained in the propagation of fish if more care were taken to put them in water of a like temperature to that in which they were hatched; that when young fish are taken out in the lake and dropped into cold water where they can get no food not one per cent of them live; that if put in our bays they could get plenty of nourishment and that the greater number of them would come to maturity.

Overseer Clark, of Prince Edward County, states:

That he discovered several cases of illegal fishing which resulted in the seizure of three hoop nets and about five hundred and fifty yards of gill nets.

The close seasons were well observed.

Overseer W. D. Rohlin states:

That the, catch was slightly in excess of last season of which about 95 per cent. were exported.

No abuses of any kind came under his notice and the close seasons were strictly adhered to.

Several reports of illegal fishing were made, none of which were confirmed on investigation.

MUSKOKA, PARRY SOUND AND NIPISSING.

Overseer Wilmott reports:

That during the earlier portion of the past summer, anglers complained of a scarcity of fish, but that the supply improved later on; and on the whole, the season compared favorably with other seasons in regard to the numbers taken though the catches were of a smaller line of fish than usual.

With respect to bass he observes that in almost every case the Muskoka waters are connected with rivers and tributaries of the Georgian Bay, which would lead him to believe that it was from this source the stock had first come. He is of opinion that fish can surmount almost any natural obstruction in the shape of rapids, falls, etc., (except sheer falls), but that when they come to an artifical dam their ingress is totally stopped; that it is therefore most important that fish ways should be erected in dams where none now exist; that to his knowledge there are many lakes in which, previous to the erection of dams, the waters were well stocked with fish, but that since their erection the fishing has fallen off to such an extent that fishermen do not consider it worth while to waste their time in endeavoring to procure a catch.

The laws have been fairly well observed during the year; though poaching no doubt exists to a small extent. He recommends the issuing of one license for netting in each lake for whitefish and herring, it being impossible to take these fish by other means; by adopting this means the licensee would be a protector, as he assuredly would never countenance any one illegally netting while he alone was paying for the privilege; the licensee should be strictly bound under a heavy penalty not to catch or have in his possession any other classes of fish, and his premises should be required to be open to inspection at any time. He further reports that mill men are, as a rule, most particular in the disposition of rubbish, and that very little trouble is experienced on this head.

Overseer Huntington reports:

That the only netting done in his district this year was done in a small way by the Indians, which is permitted by treaty rights with the crown.

There were no violations of the Fisheries Act in netting, but there were in grappling, for which the offenders were duly fined and returns made to the department.

The lakes in his territory were thoroughly patrolled by him on several occasions. The only persons found fishing were tourists and local anglers, using rod and line and all keeping within the limits of the law.

All the lakes in the vicinity abound with fish of all kinds, which is a good thing for the settlers and Indians. But should licensing be allowed for netting all kinds of fish, the waters would soon be depleted of this source of sustenance to the above named parties, and would also injure the traffic of the merchants and hotel men who cater to tourists who come here to fish in the summer months.

He would suggest that the use of hoop-nets be licensed to catch suckers, pike, sheepheads, ling and other destructive fish. The numbers of pike taken would easily pay for the catching and destroying of lings, sheepheads, etc. By so doing pickerel, bass, whitefish and herring would have a much better chance to multiply.

The smaller inland lakes and streams are well supplied with brook, speckled and grey trout. A large number of foreign tourists avail themselves every season of the opportunity to fish in these waters. So far he has had little trouble with these people as they keep well within the limits of the law.

In some instances several different parties of tourists and anglers have taken catches of fish in different places and have amalgamated the catches and had the whole photographed with different parties standing behind the fish each time a picture was taken. This was done several times.

He knows this was for the purpose of advertising. These pictures look like a great slaughter of fish when only two or three people are standing behind the catch. But when the number of groups that have taken part in this fishing, and that have been photographed behind the same lot of fish s taken into consideration, it will be readily understood that there has been no slaughter.

LAKE SIMCOE DISTRICT.

Overseer Terry reports:

That the Holland river and its branches are the principal spawning grounds in his division of the Maskinonge. " This river, he says is navigable for small boats for about twenty miles from its mouth ; flowing as it does through a wide marsh it has many tributaries, which are, like it, slow and muddy. These find their way to the main stream by very circuitous routes and thus greatly increase the total mileage of the stream. In these small branch streams the maskinonge are found during the spawning season. It is here that it is so difficult to protect them from poachers, for it is quite impossible for a few guardians to protect the fish perfectly over such an extended river system. However, the large measure of protection given them is already showing its effects in the greater number of maskinonge taken by trolling during the past season. These fish range in weight from three to eight pounds there being but few large fish caught." He believes the increased number of young fish to be the result of increased protection and hopes that as the trolling improves, more persons will be found anxious to assist in every way in the proper protection of their interests.

He further reports that "great numbers of carp have made their appearance in the Holland river and in marshy portions of Cook's bay. These it is believed were first introduced into mill ponds on the upper branches of the Holland river and by the breaking of dams found their way to the river where they have increased during the past three years with amazing rapidity. What the effect of their presence will be remains to be seen, but it is feared they will be found very destructive to the spawn of the maskinonge."

The salmon trout he believes to be decreasing in numbers. He says that in lake Simcoe these fish spawn earlier than they do in the great lakes, that the spawning begins there about the first of October and is entirely over by the first of November, when the present close season begins. He would strongly recommend that a change be made in the law and that October be made the prohibited season.

The past season has been an average one for bass fishing, some very good catches being made.

Overseer Myers reports:

That the chief fish in his division are speckled trout. He cannot say that there is any decrease in the trout, but the catch was not so good this year. The reason of this he attributes to the very low water and the hot weather in June and July causing the trout to hide more in low water.

The fish taken were used for home consumption.

No abuses came under his notice. The fisheries are watched very closely here at all times.

The chief close season is the trout season, and it is watched very closely. The farmers have given a helping hand by forbidding trespassing on their lands or fishing on their places

There was no illegal fishing to his knowledge.

In years past, he says, sawdust and mill refuse have been dumped into the rivers in his district, but none this year. The sawdust is a great injury to the fish. especially trout. There are five fishways in his division, four of which are in good order and one in only fair order. Two of these have been repaired by the owners.

Overseer Olunis states:

That the fishing in his district was light; that all the fish were caught by means of angling and were used for home consumption; that the close seasons were well observed, and that no violations of the fishery laws came to his notice.

LAKE SCUGOG.

Overseer Bowerman reports an increase in the catch of maskinonge, but a decrease in the catch of bass, owing perhaps to the large catch through the ice during the winter. Seventy-five per cent. of the fish taken in these waters is used for home consumption.

To the head waters of Lake Scugog, known as the Scugog Game Preserve, the fish go to spawn and before maturity suffer much and are in fact to a great extent destroyed owing to low water. He would suggest that screens be placed in the three culverts early in the spring to prevent the fish from entering the preserve. Nothing has been left undone to see that the laws were observed. The most rigid inspection has been exercised.

There has been no illegal fishing. One fine of $3.00 was imposed and the paraphernalia confiscated. The law with regard to the depositing of saw-dust is well observed.

There are no fishways in this district and none are considered necessary.

PETERBORO COUNTY.

Overseer Yellands reports:

That he is not in a position to submit any statistics, owing to the fact that no leases or licenses are issued in his division, and that fishing is not followed as a calling by anyone, although a quantity of fish are caught by the Indians and sold to agents, who in turn sell them to the local dealers.

From information received from the fish dealers he is of the opinion there was a very large catch of fish during the year. Of course the dealers have bought from other divisions as well, but he does not suppose the other overseers would use those figures but would leave it to him to report for his own district.

"There are four fish dealers in Peterborough; and it will be seen by the returns that they have handled fish caught in this division, to the amount of 18,300 lbs. of bass, 24,800 lbs. maskinonge, 300 lbs. catfish, 200 lbs. perch, making a total value of $2964. This amount is obtained only from the dealers and it will be safe to estimate that tourists and private individuals caught one-third of the whole amount, which, if added, would make the catch so much greater in proportion. He believes the catch has been larger than last years', owing to the fact that extra precautions were taken. Thanks to the Department for their protection during the spawning season."

About 40 per cent. of the fish was used for home consumption, and the remaining 60 per cent. shipped to other points in Canada, chiefly in Ontario.

No abuses existed. The close seasons were extremely well observed. He had only two convictions [illegible] which fines of $5.00 were imposed in each case. He confiscated three nets that were set in the water for the purpose of catching fish, and these nets he destroyed at once. He has no complaint to make against the mill owners with regard to saw-dust, as he believes they have done their best to prevent any refuse getting into the water.

There are a number of fishways in the dams in the rivers but he thinks it would be advisable to put in more as there are some dams which are deficient in this respect.

Overseer Moore reports :

That the several close seasons have been well observed ; that there was some attempt to fish with nets, which he stopped by seizing the nets, but that he was unable to catch the owners. That the large number of tourists and others visiting the lakes in his district had good success catching bass and masknionge.

He would suggest that fishways be put in the dams on the Otonabee River, and at Young's Point, and that Stoney Lake and Clear Lake should be stocked with bass and masknionge fry so as to keep up the supply.

He visited the lakes in his district several times each month between April and December. During the summer some dynamite was used to kill fish, but he was unable to catch the parties.

The report of Overseer McIntyre shows that the fishing in his division was good, much better than in 1898 ; that the only fishing carried on was by angling and trolling, and that there were no infractions of the fishery laws brought to his notice.

Overseer Cock reports :

That in 1898 the returns of fish caught from the Trent waters were 88,794 lbs. of coarse fish, valued at $2,823 05. In 1899 there were 121,807 lbs. of coarse fish, valued at $4,177.07. The difference in lbs. was 33,013, and difference in value, $1,354.02 ; so therefore there was a slight increase, and in his opinion it was caused by the fishermen knowing better how to set their nets.

There seems no end to coarse fish if the close seasons are properly observed and they are given a chance to breed.

More than nine-tenths of these fish are shipped and sold in theUnited States.

He has no recommendations to make. The close seasons were observed fairly well, especially by licensed fishermen. Several persons were convicted of illegal fishing and the nets confiscated.

There are saw mills all along the waters, but mill owners are very careful and he has no complaints of dumping refuse.

There are four mill dams and one natural falls on which there are no fishways. He finds for the want of these fishways, the fish are graded, and he would recommend that some steps be taken to provide fishways.

FRONTENAC, LEEDS, CARLETON, PRESCOTT AND RENFREW DIVISION.

Overseer Clyde reports :

That as nearly as he can ascertain after careful enquiry about one third of the catch in his division is consumed in Canada and the balance shipped to the American markets ; that the close seasons have been strictly observed, that two cases of illegal fishing came to his notice during the year, that he brought the offenders before a Justice of the Peace and they were fined ; that there are no saw-mills in his division that affect the streams ; that he would suggest some action to induce or compel the destruction of all dog-fish caught by fishermen as they are very destructive to the spawn of other fish, and that they are very numerous in the Rideau River.

Overseer Craig reports :

That the catch this year is a great deal larger than that of the previous year, although the waters in some of the fishing districts were very low ; that there does not seem to be any scarcity of fish, and that the fishermen have done very well, but in some of the lakes suckers and ling are proving injurious to the game fish by eating their spawn, and he would recommend that permits be granted, to those who will strictly obey the law, to catch suckers with gill nets in the spring when they are running.

Herring are very plentiful in the back lakes.

The close season for salmon trout in his district he believes to be as nearly correct, comparing one season with another, as it could possibly be made.

Foreign anglers made some very good catches of bass last season.

Overseer Goulette reports :

That on the St Lawrence River black bass are plentiful but below the usual size and that pike have been plentiful in the deep channels and of the usual size, but in the marsh lands and shallow waters they are a good deal smaller than usual, owing no doubt to illegal fishing with gill-nets. Dore has been very scarce here for the last few years. Maskinonge are few and small in size. Sunfish and perch are very plentiful and larger than usual:

The close season has been strictly observed.

During the season he seized between four and five hundred pounds of pike illegally taken with nets which he gave away on the market square to poor people and others.

Overseer Donaldson reports:

That in making a tour of inspection of the lakes in his division in the latter part of October he seized one gill net about sixty feet long, and one night line, on Gull Lake in the township of Palmerston.

The fishery laws were however fairly well observed in his division. He is of opinion that the fisheries are improving owing to the vigilance of overseers, and to the disposition of the people generally to have the fishery laws strictly observed.

Overseer Flynn reports:

That the fish caught in his division are chiefly taken by anglers who fish for home consumption. He estimates that as many as two hundred and thirty families obtain food in this way and that over 70,000 lbs. were in the aggregate taken during the season. He does not think the amount taken exceeds the yearly increase. There are some 35,000 acres of fishing territory in the division, and on an average not more than 2 lbs. of fish were taken to the acre.

Overseer Smith reports:

That the fish in his division are mostly taken by the tourists at the two summer hotels.

The catch of trout and bass was less than other seasons for two reasons. First, the summer visitors have been limited to certain numbers, ten trout and twelve bass, which gives general satisfaction.

Second, the little shad and manhadden have come in from the St Lawrence in millions. These furnish all the food required, but notwithstanding this, the catch by angling has been very satisfactory.

The close season has been well observed but a change in the close season for trout should be made. It should be earlier in the season so as to protect the fish in their spawning season.

There are no fishways in his division, but one is needed near Charleston.

There has been some illegal fishing done by poachers netting during the night. He has fined two parties ten dollars each, and has seized and taken out of the water twenty eight gill-nets and two night lines, which are now in his possession.

Overseer Loveday reports: That fishing in his district has been far better during the past summer than for a number of years; that he has seen some very fine specimens of bass and pickerel taken within three miles of the city, some of the bass as much as 4 lbs. each in weight and the pickerel much heavier. One afternoon in September in the Ottawa River only two and a half miles from the city he caught eleven very fine fish, five bass and six pickerel. The bass were all over 2½ lbs. and the largest 4¼; that the pickerel were about the same, the largest weighing 6¾ lbs. This he attributes to the abolition of netting.

Below the falls a few miles down the river the fishing has not been so good as it was a few years ago; that he believes this is caused by the constant increase of sawdust and mill refuse that is thrown into the river; that one of the favorite spots where formerly he would never fail to land a few nice pickerel is now covered with sawdust so that there is scarcely a foot of water; that on the Rideau River fishing has been very fair, but nothing like it was a few years ago; that this, he believes, has been caused to some extent by the capture in past years of small fish, and by the cultivation of land along the river front which was formerly drowned lands; that before cultivation these lands were covered with water for the greater part of the year, and that it was here that the fish usually spawned; that now the land is only covered during the high water; that the fish as usual run up over these places to deposit their spawn, but that when the water falls the spawn, being left on dry ground, is lost; that in some cases as the water falls the fish gradually swarm toward the deeper parts, and when the water goes down they are left to perish and die in large numbers and are used for manure. He would suggest that some steps be taken as soon as possible to prevent the depositing of sawdust, &c., in the rivers. He thinks the close season for salmon-trout should be changed so as to include not only the month of November but also October, or at least the latter half of October, as he believes that in Ontario lakes the trout have nearly if not all spawned before the first of November. He recommends that the Quebec Government be requested to do away with the granting of licenses for net fishing in Lake Deschenes and all the river between Ottawa and Lake Deschenes; also to have their officers enforce the law in regard to spearing, especially during the high water in the spring.

He states that he has visited the markets and fish stores frequently and found everything all right; that the fish offered for sale in Ottawa are a far better class than before the law in regard to size and weight was enforced; that he has not in a single case seen bass of less than ten inches offered for sale, and a very small per cent. of pickerel below the legal size. He believes that the coming year will see no small fish offered for sale.

Overseer Argue reports:

That most of the fishing carried on in his division is done by local fishermen with rod and line, and the catch used for home consumption.

He reports having seized several nets and spears during the year, but that in other respects the fishery laws were well observed.

Suckers are very abundant in Spark's Creek and mouth of the Carp River, and he would recommend their capture by nets, in the spring, before the bass and pickerel commence running.

Overseer Barr reports:

That there was a decrease in the catch owing to a less vigorous prosecution of the fishery, the cause being that the law was put in force during the close season; that the fish exported from the district was 7,728 lbs., and for home consumption, as nearly as can be estimated, about 2,000 lbs; that the close seasons were well observed, especially that for trout; that considerable illegal fishing came to his knowledge, and that seven fines were imposed, six of which were for $10.00 each, with costs; that the Act respecting the protection of navigable waters has not been well observed by mill owners, sawdust having been dumped into the waters in some cases, to the great injury of the fish therein.

Overseer L. P. Villeneuve, of Plantagenet, reports:

That there were only five licenses granted in his division during the year, and about 80 per cent. of their catch was used for home consumption; that the close seasons were well observed, and only two cases of illegal fishing came under his notice.

REPORT OF COMMANDER OF CRUISER "GILPHIE."

S. T. Bastedo, Esq., Owen Sound, 15th December, 1899.
Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my report in brief of the work performed by the "Gilphie" during those portions of the months of October, November and December, 1899, just closed.

The "Gilphie" was placed in commission on the 16th October, 1899, leaving Southampton at 10 a. m. on her initial trip, cruising along the eastern shore of Lake Huron, and touching at various places between Southampton and the Great Manitoulin. She experienced rough weather during the trip, the sea running heavily most of the time, and the wind blowing a severe gale. The boat behaved splendidly, and proved herself to be very sea-worthy.

According to your instructions I patroled the waters around the Manitoulin for several days in order to see that no parties were fishing without a license, and that the pound net men were fishing the stations discribed in their licenses. I also called at the different stations to see if any parties were delivering fish who had not licenses. The water continued to be very rough.

On the 24th I left Little Current for Killarney and the Bustards, where I arrived at 5 30 p. m. same day. The wind continued very high, and a big beam sea was rolling, which made it impossible to lower the small boat and do any patrolling in this neighborhood.

On the 25th I ran into French river, where I took on wood, and returned to the Bustards the same day. Here I found that the fish buyers were closing up for the season, and that the licensed fishermen were leaving for home.

On the 26th I left the Bustards for Point au Baril. Most of the fishermen here had already ceased operations for the season.

I left Point au Baril on the 27th, patrolling between there and Parry Sound. Here I obtained information that illegal fishing with trap nets was going on at points between Parry Sound and Midland.

I left Parry Sound on the 28th, weather continuing very rough, and patrolled the waters between there and Midland, keeping a lookout for nets and suspicious looking craft.

I arrived at Midland on Monday the 30th, where I took on coal. The services of two boatmen were engaged to assist in patrolling the waters in the neighborhood of the Watchers, where I was informed trap nets were set. District Overseer Pratt also came aboard here. We were successful in finding a number of trap nets, which were almost filled with fish. These were liberated, and the nets taken on board. We returned as far as Penetang and destroyed the nets, and then left in the afternoon for Christian Islands. We took on fuel at Christian Islands, and grappled for nets near there and around Beckwith Islands. The wind, however, was so high that it was impossible to do this successfully. On the 1st of Nevember I cruised between the Islands and Penetang, and took on coal.

On the 2nd I left Penetanguishene for Moon River, where it was reported illegal fishing was being practiced. The reports, however, proved to be misleading, as no nets were found. I then left for the neighborhood of Sans Souci, wind continuing high, weather cold and bay rough.

On Friday, the 3rd, I captured one illegal net near Copperhead Islands, also one near Jubilee Island, which were burned. I patrolled the waters in the neighborhood of Split Rock, but found nothing there, although there was good reason to believe that illegal fishing had been going on in that neighborhood.

On the 4th I again visited Christian Islands, wind continuing very high, blowing a gale; also snowing. I patrolled the neighborhood of Christian Islands, and left for Meaford, heavy sea running, but failed to secure any nets.

I left Meaford on the 6th, at 7.30 a. m., giving chase to several fishing boats near Vail's Point, which, observing my approach, made for shallow water and thus escaped. The wind continued to blow very hard, and I therefore cruised along under the lee shore as far as Wiarton, arriving there during the afternoon.

On the 7th I left Wiarton at 7 a. m. for Cape Croker, Hay Islands, Griffith and White Cloud Islands. I detected no illegal fishing, and saw no evidence of any. I then sailed for Owen Sound, weather clearing. I interviewed fishermen with regard to returns of fish caught during the season. I took on nine tons of hard coal at Owen Sound, and had some necessary repairs made to the condenser.

I left Owen Sound at 7 a. m. on the 9th for Vail's Point, wind blowing a gale. I kept a close watchout for any signs of illegal fishing, but no boats were sighted nor any evidence of fishing. I arrived at Meaford at 3 p. m., where I interviewed several of the fishermen, furnishing them with forms on which to make out their returns, having mislaid those already sent them, and instructed them to forward these at the end of the season to the fishery overseer for the district.

I left for Collingwood on the 10th. The wind was blowing from the north-east—weather very cold and snowing, and was obliged to return to Meaford.

I left for Collingwood at 1 p.m. the next day. See running very high, snowing and blowing and very cold. I saw no signs of illegal fishing.

I left Collingwood at 8 a.m. on the 13th for Christian Islands, where I secured the services of two Indians and an additional boat, and went grappling for trap nets in the vicinity of Christian and Beckwith Islands. The wind, however, was blowing so high that it made grappling impossible.

I left Christian Islands at 2 a.m. on the 14th cruising along main land till daylight making my pay into Thunder Bay, where I tied up to a small dock. I grappled for trap nets in the vicinity, but found none. I sighted a tug in the afternoon near Giant's Tomb, and gave chase, overhauling her. but nothing of consequence was found upon her.

On the 15th and 16th I patroled the waters in the vicinity of Honey Harbor in search of trap nets. If nets had been fished, the parties had removed them on learning of the approach of tho cruiser, as no nets were found.

On the 17th and 18th I laid up at Penetanguisnene. Wind blowing hard, weather cold and water very rough. I spent the time in cleaning up the boat and fixing up things generally, over-hauling, repairing and cleaning life preservers.

Completed necessary repairs to life preservers, took on coal and made other arrangements for leaving next day for Killarney.

Raining very heavily. Overseer detained at court; could not leave for Killarney till next day.

I left for Killarney at 7.30 a m. on the 22nd. Wind northtwest, blowing a gale. I arrived at Hope Island at 10.30. Wind and sea increasing, and had to run for Christian Islands for shelter, and abandon the trip to Killarney.

I patroled ths waters around Hope and Beckwith Islands, and inspected several boats in the neighborhood, but found no nets and saw no evidences of any fishing.

I patrolled in the vicinity of Gin Rock and Beausley Islands for trap nets next day, and on the 25th left for Muskoka Mills and Minicognishene Islands in search of trap nets. Wind blowing very hard, and grappling impossible with small boats. Sea very high. Went to Penetanguishene, arriving at 6 p.m. and remained over Sunday.

Left Penetanguishene Monday a.m. for Muskoka and Gohome Rivers via Giant's Tomb, grappling for illegal nets on the way.

I left for Moon River at 11 a.m. on the 28th, where I arrived at 6 p.m. Saw no signs of illegal fishing on the way. Weather cold and snowing.

On the 29th grappled for nets on Moon River, and found two in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. There was a small quantity of fish in each net, which I let go. The nets had evidently been set for some time, as the leaders contained fish which had been gilled and which were in a rotton condition.

Continued grappling on the 30th until dark in the vicinity of Split Rock. Found one net in the forenoon and one in the afternoon; also learned that parties had been working all night raising nets, having got word of our approach.

Continued patroling in the vicinity of Split Rock and Honey Harbour. I, however, found no nets, and left for Penetanguishene in the evening, where I received your telegram to take boat to Owen Sound for the winter; also your message that you would be in Penetanguishene on Monday evening. In accordance with your instructions I next day, after coaling up, left at 12.30, p.m., for Owen Sound. We ran for Gin Rock for shelter, and continued in our course as far as Christian Islands. Finding, however, that we could not get harbor there, we returned to Thunder Bay, where we arrived a 6, p. m. The wind blew a gale and it snowed all night. Continued to snow and blow all next day. I returned in the afternoon to the Christian Islands, and left there at 4, a.m., on the 7th, wind still blowing a gale and snowing and freezing. I arrived at Owen Sound at 1.30, p.m., after a very stormy passage, the boat having the appearance of an iceburg when I brought her in. Weather having somewhat moderated, and wind having fallen, I left for Wiarton to inspect the fish which had come down from the northern stations.

I returned to Owen Sound on the 9th and made arrangements with Messrs. Abbey Bros. to look after the boat during the winter months. Engaged with crew in taking down engine, storing equipments and putting the boat in shape to be left for the winter. All arrangements completed on the 15th, and left for home that day, crew being discharged.

The presence of the steamer upon the bay no doubt had a very salutory effect, and it is believed little illegal fishing was in consequence done. I find, however, that in one or two instances what is called a floating seine is used, so constructed that it may be operated free from rocks and stones, and which will prove very destructive as an engine of capture, especially when the fish are on the spawning beds. I would most respectfully point out the utter impossibility of efficient service being rendered with a crew of less than seven or eight. And this statement will be emphasized when it is said that trap nets are usually set near the shore, at the mouths of rivers, and among the islands, where it is often impossible for the steamer, on account of the shallow water, to go. In such cases the patrolling must be done with men in boats, not only during the day, but often at night, while it may be thought expedient for the steamer to leave for another locality for a time. In this connection I would recommend the purchase of another row boat, one somewhat larger than that at present on the steamer, that two crews may patrol at the same time, if necessary.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. MACAULAY,
Commanding "Gilphie."

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	District.
J. K. McCargar	Belleville	Counties of Hastings, Lennox, Addington and Prince Edward and the Electoral District of East Northumberland.
Hy. Mathen	Brockville	That portion of Co. of Frontenac lying south of the Tps. of Portland and Storrington; for the Tps. of Leeds, Lansdowne, front of Escott, front of Yonge, rear of Escott and Yonge and Elizabethtown, Co. of Leeds, and for those portions of the Cos. of Dundas and Stormont lying south of the C. P. R.
J. C. Judd	Morton	That part of the Co. of Frontenac lying north of the Tps. of Kingston and Pittsburg; the Tps. of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitley in the Co. of Leeds, the Counties of Lanark, Carlton, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, and for those portions of Dundas and Grenville lying north of the C. P. R.
M. Thwaite	Oshawa	Counties of Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Peterborough, Provisional County of Haliburton and Electoral District of West Northumberland.
Wm. Pratt	Penetang	County of Simcoe and Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and all waters and islands in Georgian Bay fronting said counties.
A. B. Messecar	Burford	County of Brant, comprising Townships of Burford, Oakland and Brantford west of Grand River, but exclusive of said river.
J. K. Laird	Guilds	Lake Erie fronting Co. Kent together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
G. D. McColl	Vittoria	County of Norfolk, and Townships of Walpole and Rainham in County of Haldimand, also waters of Lake Erie in front of said Co. and Tps.
Henry Johnson	Brantford	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. in Co. Brant and the Tps. of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand Co.; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Messecar over tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Tps. west of the Grand River.
J. McRitchie	Bothwell	River Thames lying between the Villages of Louisville and Wardsville, also over any waters flowing into the River Thames between the said villages.
S. Freeman	Brighton	Lake Ontario fronting Counties of Northumberland and Durham, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties,
John Farrell	Cayuga	Grand River from division line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. and Oneida and Seneca Tps. to its mouth and waters tributary thereto, also for Tps. of Dun and South Cayuga.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Arch. Couper	Dunnville	Tps. of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet in the District of Monck, and Lake Erie.
R. J. Walker	Port Credit............	Lake Ontario fronting Co. Peel and for Rivers Credit and Etobicoke tributary to said lake.
Henry Barr	Douglass	County Renfrew and Tps. of Nipissing District lying east and south of Algonquin Park.
William Sargent........	Bronte	County of Halton, also Co. of Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
N. Stewart	Gillie's Hill	That portion of County Bruce lying south of Indian Reserve and Tp. of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said Co. south of Southampton.
Jas. Stephens	Wiarton	Co. Bruce fronting on Georgian Bay, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbour and Georgian Bay.
Peter Lamarsh	Wheatley	Tps. of Anderdon, Malden, N. Colchester, S. Colchester, N. Gosfield, S. Gosfield and Mersea, in the Co. of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of the Detroit River and Lake Erie as lies in front of said Tps.
L. P. Villeneuve........	Alfred	Counties Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
M. A. McAulay........	Southampton..........	Co. Bruce fronting Lake Huron lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
James Steed............	Sarnia	Co. Lambton exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's Islands.
John Sullivan	St. Thomas............	County of Elgin exclusive of the River Thames ......
O. V. Goulette	Gananoque........ ...	Gananoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
D. Cattanach	Wolfe Island	Township of Wolfe Island and for the islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Tp. of Wolfe Island, with jurisdiction over the waters of the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario surrounding the said Tp. of Wolfe Island and the islands comprising the same.
Thos. Nicholls..........	Hall's Bridge..........	West half of Tp. of Smith, Tp. of Ennismore, west half Tp. of Harvey, Tps. of Galway and Cavendish, Co. Peterboro'.
J. B. Cousineau	Windsor	For Tps. of Sandwich West, Sandwich East, Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West, Co. Essex.
F. G. Moore............	Lakefield..............	Tps. of Douro, Dummer, east part of Smith, Tp. Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
John Driscoll	D'Arcy................	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
Jos. Yellands	Peterboro'	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between Lakefield and Rice Lake Co. Peterboro', also the waters of Rice Lake in front of South Monoghan Tp.
L. V. Garner	Welland	In and for the Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of the said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	District.
P. W. C. Shewen	Apsley	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, Co. Peterboro'.
James Yates	Goderich	County of Huron.
George Clyde	Cataraqui	Tps. of Pittsburgh and Kingston, Co. Frontenac.
T. McQueen	Chatham	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points. Also the Tp. of Dover West, Co. Kent.
Louis Cock	Campbellford	For the River Trent and its tributaries.
John Crotty	Bothwell	River Thames and waters tributary thereto lying between the Village of Wardsville and the boundary line between the Tps. of Delaware and Westminster.
Wm. Mitchell	Grimsby	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
O. Allan	Wallaceburg	County of Kent, exclusive of Dover West Tp., also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, County Lambton.
Chas. Ogg	Hamilton	County of Wentworth.
John Brown	Rockdale	Tps. of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
F. Terry	Queensville	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Tps.
J. A. Johnson	Parry Sound	For the Tps. of Shawanaga, Burpee, Hagerman, Ferguson, Carling, McDougall, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
A. McIntyre	Keene	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
J. Bowerman	Port Perry	Tp. of Reach, Co. Ontario, and Tp. of Mariposa, Co. Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
M. Clark	Picton	Co. of P. E. Island, exclusive of the Tps. of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.
John Veale	Nestleton	Tps. of Cartwright and Manvers, Co. Durham, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
F. Labatt	Port Severn	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison, in Dist. of Muskoka; also over Severn River.
J. M. Willis	Port Whitby	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Tp. of Reach.
J. R. Gibson	Mallorytown	River St. Lawrence, lying between Mallorytown Landing and Brockville.
J. B. Smith	Charleston	Charleston Lake and tributaries, Co. Leeds.
Thos. Payette	Penetang	Tps. of Matchedash, Tay, Medonte, Tiny, Flos, Sunnidale and Nottawasaga, County Simcoe, and over Christian Bethwick and Giant's Tomb Islands.
W. A. Root	Rockport	In and for the River St. Lawrence lying between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.
W. McNeil	Leith	Co. of Grey, exclusive of Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normandy.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	District.
J. Massales	Haliburton	Pro. Co. of Haliburton, exclusive of Lutterworth Tp.
E. T. Loveday	Ottawa	In and for the Tps. of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the Co. of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and Rideau Canal as lies in front or within the said tps , and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canal.
John Steele	Uptergrove	Tps. of Thorah, Mara and Rama, Co. of Ontario.
H. Humphries	Hastings	That part of Trent River and tributaries lying between Rice Lake and Trent Bridge, Co. Peterboro'.
A. Clunis	Claude	In and for the Tps. of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion in the County of Peel.
D. A. McNiven	Barrie	Tps. of Vespra, Innisfil, Essa and West Gwillimbury, Co. of Simcoe, including Holland River.
Jas. Meyers	Orchard	Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normandy, Co. Grey, and Minto, Arthur and West Luther, Co. Wellington.
W. D. Benson	London	River Thames and tributaries thereto in Co Middlesex lying east of the boundary line between the Tps of Delaware and Westminster.
D. McNabb	Orillia	Tps. of Orillia and Oro, Co. Simcoe, also over River Severn and Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.
John Argue	Carp	Tps. Tarbolton, Fitzroy, Huntley, March and Goulbourn. Co. Carleton.
W. D. Roblin	Adolphustown	Tps. of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, Co. Lennox and Addington.
Jno. Rennie	Napanee	Tps. of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in Co. Lennox and Addington.
F. Johnstone	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
A. Skeen	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
P. Howard	Collingwood	Tps. of Collingwood and Osprey, Co. Grey, and Tps. of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale, Co. Simcoe, and Georgian Bay.
J. R. Graham	Fenelon Falls	Tps. of Verulam, Fenelon, Eldon, Bexley, Somerville, Laxton, Digby, Dalton and Longford, Co. Victoria, and Tp. of Lutterworth, Co. Haliburton.
B. B. Miller	Wiarton	North Bruce Peninsula.
W. R. Wood	Toronto	Tps. of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, Co. York.
A. Guerord	Bonheur	Provisional Judicial District of Rainy River which lies east of the 5th meridian line, and for so much of the said district as lies between the 5th and 7th meridian lines south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to White Fish Lake.
M. Kyle	Rat Portage	District of Rainy River lying west of the 7th meridian line, and for that portion of the Rainy River District between the 5th and 7th meridian, north of a line drawn from Silver Lake through Sakwite Lake, Cedar Rapids and Loon Lake to One Side Lake.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	District.
John Perry	Fort Francis	Rainy Lake and adjacent waters.
Wm. Craig	Glenburnie	Tps. of Storrington, Loughboro, Portland and Bedford, Co. Frontenac.
I. Blondin	Cornwall	Cos. Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
E. H. Perry	Centreville	Tps. of Camden East, Sheffield, Kaladar, Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh and Albinger in electoral district of Addington.
W. J. Donaldson	Donaldson Mills	Tps. of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto, and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
R. Flynn	Mountain Grove	Tps. of Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, district of Addington.
R. Menzies	Burk's Falls	Tps. of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Joly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
John Paul	Loring	Tps. of Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Ferrie, Wallbridge, Brown, Wilson, Mills, Pringle, Gurd, Himsworth, Nipissing, Paterson, Hardy, McConkey, Blair and Mowat, District of Parry Sound; also the waters and islands in front of the Tps. of Harrison and Wallbridge in said district.
A. E. Sliter	Morton	Tp. of Bastard, in which lie Upper Beverly Lake and Lower Beverly Lake; Tp. of South Crosby in which lie Opinicon Lake (as well as that portion of it which lies in the Co. of Frontenac), Sand Lake, Troy Lake, Cranberry Lake as far as the Tp. of Storrington in the Co. of Frontenac and the Morton River to Lower Beverly Lake, as well as all the waters in the rear of Leeds and Lansdowne. (Since curtailed.)
Geo. Bilton	Newboro'	Tps. of North Crosby, South Burgess, South Elmsley and over the Rideau waters as far as Smith's Falls.
S. A. Huntington	North Bay	Lake Nipissing and tributaries thereto in District of Nipissing.
Wm. Stewart	Pelee Island	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie south of the Co. of Essex, and over the fisheries connected therewith.
E. Burns	Lindsay	Tps. of Emily, Ops and Mariposa.
R. M. VanNorman	Sault Ste. Marie	District of Algoma lying west of Algoma Mills, exclusive of Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
R. Oliver	Little Current	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
J. W. Wilmott	Beaumaris	District of Muskoka.
S. R. McEwen	Tehlaumah	Manitoulin Islands.
Wm. McKirdy	Nipigon	River and Lake Nipigon.
J. Emmons	Rat Portage	Rainy River.
J. Armstrong	Liskeard	Temiscamingue and tributaries.
Jas. Whalen	Port Arthur	Rivers and streams emptying into Thunder Bay and Lake Superior between Thunder Bay and Peigeon River.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Thos. Norquay	Manitowaning	Lake Manitou, Manitou Island.
Hy. Mathen	Brockville	River St. Lawrence lying between Brockville and the Village of Aultsville, Co. Stormont.
J. K. McCargar	Belleville	Co. Hastings and Tps. Ameliasburg, and Sophiasburg in the Co. of Prince Edward.
A. McComber	Port Arthur	Acting Overseer for the District of Thunder Bay.

ONTARIO FISHERIES.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the quantity during the

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets-		
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	
	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.						$				$
1	Lake of the Woods	3	38	4,500	10	20	950	49	....	10,000	955
2	Rainy Lake	1	15	1,500	4	2	250	8	....	1,350	420
3	Butler Lake	....	.....	......	....	1	50	3	....	1,000	102
4	Eagle Lake	....	......	......	....	1	50	2	....	1,000	160
5	Lake Wabigoon	....	......	.....	....	1	50	2	. ..	1,000	100
6	Lake Minnitakie	....	....	... ..	....	1	50	7	....	2,500	250
		4	53	6,000	14	26	1,400	71	....	16,850	1,927

Lake of the Woods and Rainy

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Doré	Pike.
	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods	....	... .	253,894	23,469	....	132,100	56,200
2	Rainy Lake	....	....	36,978	....	....	12,962	....
3	Butler Lake	....	....	450	1,900	....	....	200
4	Eagle Lake	....	....	2,500	2,000	.... ..	1,900	....
5	Lake Wabigoon	....	....	13,615	12,990	....	83,500	2,500
6	Lake Minnitakie	....	....	1,601	592	....	300	1,028
	Totals	...	....	309,038	40,951	....	230,762	59,928
	Values $	....	....	24,723 04	4,095 10	....	11,538 10	2,397 12

Lake Superior District.

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Superior.						$				$
1	Thunder Bay	9	168	9,650	32	30	1,870	46	....	288,900	8,035
2	Lower portion Lake Superior	6	70	15,100	40	11	1,850	24	...	236,600	11,110
3	Michipicoten Island	2	......	8,000	20	1	150	2	....	109,000	4,390
4	Lizard Islands	1	36	3,000	8	6	1,200	12	....	100,000	4,000
5	Batchewana Bay	1	34	2,000	5	2	300	4	....	....	......
6	Point Mamanse	1	......	2,000	5	......	......	......	....	27,000	2,020
7	Goulais Bay and Parisian Island	....	......	......	....	2	200	6	....	....	.. ...
8	Sault Ste. Marie	1	.. ...	100	2	.....	......	......	....	600	700
		21	308	39,850	112	52	5,570	94	....	762,100	30,255

ONTARIO FISHERIES.

and value of all fishing materials ; also the kinds and quantities of fish caught year 1899.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fish				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
				$						$			
......	......	.....	34	3,500	......	.....	....	......	14	8,500	.....	....	1
......	......	......	4	800	.....	......	....	......	3	700	......	....	2
......	......	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	.....	....	3
......	......	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	....	4
......	......	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	....	5
......	......	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	....	6
			38	4,300					17	9,200			

River District.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish .	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bs.	bs.	lbs.	bs.	lbs.	$ cts.	
....	135,948	....	....	14,394	....	220	10,674	380	44,042 54	1
....	11,960	....	....	....	....	....	600	68	4,558 34	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	234 00	3
500	....	.....	....	....	....	....	......	....	525 00	4
....	....	....	100	4,000	....	....	......	....	6,906 20	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	4,000	.....	....	323 40	6
500	147,908	....	100	18,394	....	4,220	11,274	448	56,589 48	
30	8,874 48	....	3	1,103 64	....	84 40	3,382 20	358 40	....	......

Lake Superior District.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
				$						$			
......	......	....	26	2,290	.... .	......	....	....	12	8,600	......	....	1
.... .	....	.....	10	5,000	......	.... ..	....	......	...	35,820	.....	....	2
......	......	......	.. ..	.. ....	......	......	....	......	......	3,000	......	....	3
.....	.... ..	......	.... ..	....	......	....	....	......	.....	16,000	... ..	....	4
......	....	......	5	2,500	....	....	....	......	......	8,800	.....	....	5
......	......	.	.....	....	......	.....	....	......	.. ..	4,520	......	....	6
......	.... ..	....	5	2,500	......	......	....	......	... ..	2,700	......	....	7
......	......	....	......	....	.....	......	....	......	......	800	......	....	8
......	......	......	46	12,290	......	......	....	......	12	80,240	.....	....	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Lake Superior

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Doré.	Pike.
	Lake Superior.	brls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Thunder Bay	....	138,226	243,991	652,504	....	33,319	5,333
2	Lower portion Lake Superior	..	....	189,619	765,047	....	1,514	3,119
3	Michipicoten Island	...	....	13,744	449,790	....	....	....
4	Lizard Islands	....	....	57,487	211,839	....	....	....
5	Batchewana Bay	....	....	58,832	8,904	....	914	175
6	Point Mamaine	....	....	7,456	64,062	....	....	....
7	Goulais Bay and Parisian Island	....	....	44,100	24,152	....	600	2,944
8	Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	8,000	6,300	....	....	....
	Totals	....	138,226	623,229	2,182,598	....	36,347	11,571
	Values $	....	2,764 52	49,858 32	218,259 80	....	1,817 35	462 84

Lake Huron Division,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Huron Division. *North Channel.*						$				$
1	Tenby Bay	2	......	150	2	.....	.....	......	....	700	800
2	Hilton	1	......	100	....	......	......	......	....	100	100
3	Marksville,	1	15	2,500	6	2	300	6	....	12,000	2,500
4	Thessalon	....	......	......	....	3	300	5	....	....	......
5	Cockburn Island	2	23	2,500	9	....	......	......	....	....	......
6	Grant Island	2	15	2,300	14	3	300	......	....	12,000	1,000
7	French Islands	....	......	......	....	1	150	3	....	....	......
8	Algoma Mills	....	......	......	....	1	100	2	....	3,740	250
9	John's Island	....	......	......	....	1	150	3	....	6,000	400
10	New Port	...	......	......	....	2	250	3	....	....	......
11	Aird Island	1	19	2,500	4	2	250	3	....	....	......
12	Spanish River	....	......	......	....	1	100	2	....	....	......
13	Cape Roberts	....	......	......	....	1	50	2	....	1,000	50
14	Gore Bay	1	18	1,500	6	1	125	2	....	16,000	1,000
15	Kagawong	1	..	500	4	......	......	......	....	10.000	......
16	Little Current	4	80	6,000	24	.....	.....	......	....	....	......
17	Killarney	....	......	...	...	1	200	3	....	6,000	400
18	Squaw Island	6	72	9,800	33	21	2,285	33	....	43,800	4,900
19	Beaverstone	2	18	2,000	10	1	125	2	....	26,000	1,000
		23	260	29,850	112	41	4,685	69	....	137,340	12,400

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1899.—*Continued.*

District.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Whitefish.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.	$ c.	
....	6,240	....	....	....	....	678	....	89,801 43	1
....	2,772	....	100	....	....	500	....	92,054 00	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46,078 52	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25,782 86	4
....	1,544	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,742 30	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,002 68	6
....	1,228	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,164 64	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,270 00	8
....	11,784	....	100	....	....	1,178	....	273,896 43	
....	707 04	....	3 00	....	....	23 56	....	....	....

North Channel.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$				$					
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	950	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	500	....	....	2
....	....	....	10	2,250	....	....	....	....	1	100	....	....	3
....	....	....	7	1,600	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
....	....	....	10	2,600	....	....	....	....	1	100	....	....	5
....	....	....	10	3,500	....	....	....	....	2	600	....	....	6
....	....	....	5	2,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
....	....	....	1	50	....	....	....	....	1	100	....	....	10
....	....	....	5	1,800	....	....	....	....	1	100	....	....	11
....	....	....	3	800	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
....	....	....	3	750	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
....	....	....	51	14,600	....	....	....	....	6	1,000	....	....	18
....	....	....	3	750	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
....	....	....	108	20,700	....	....	....	....	12	3,450	....	....	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Lake Huron Division,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Doré	Pike.
	Lake Huron Division. *North Channel.*	bbls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Tenby Bay	....	....	45	30	....	150	6,800
2	Hilton	....	....	500	700	....	....	1,500
3	Marksville	....	....	6,000	22,300	....	12,000	....
4	Thessalon	4½	....	6,406	3,448	....	53,590	4,131
5	Cockburn Island	5	....	24,440	27,679	....	105,366	3,744
6	Grant Islands	....	....	58,020	18,620	....	43,970	325
7	French Islands	....	....	44,300	1,000	....	2,600	6,000
8	Algoma Mills	16	1,013	6,285	41,247	....	38,183	3,851
9	John's Island	....	6,000	8,297	7,396	....	3,114	....
10	New Port	....	....	55,735	....	....	....	....
11	Aird Island	....	....	....	23.822	....	....	....
12	Spanish River	....	....	....	....	....	116,933	....
13	Cape Roberts	....	....	....	....	227	....	15,073
14	Gore Bay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	Kagawong	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	Little Current	28½	7,013	585,638	700,346	227	400,406	247,699
17	Killarney	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Squaw Island	....	....	16,000	120,000	....	....	....
19	Beaverstone	....	....	21,000	10,000	....	....	....
	Totals	54	14,026	832,666	976,588	454	776,312	289,123
	Values $	216.	280 52	66,613 28	97,658 80	36 32	38,815 60	11,564 92

Georgian Bay

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Georgian Bay Division.										$
1	Pointe au Baril	3	......	8,000	17	13	....	41	....	96,660	11,000
2	Mink Island	1	.....	.....	6	4	......	8	....	4,800	3,000
3	Shawanaga	....	......	......	....	1	100	2	....	2,500	225
4	McCow Island	....	......	......	....	1	100	2	....	2,000	200
5	Midland	....	.....	......	....	4	......	9	....	....	.....
6	Victoria Harbor	....	.....	......	....	2	250	4	....	11,000	
7	Waubaushene	1	......	1,200	2	5	380	7	....	10,200	1,028
8	Lafontaine	....	....	......	....	2	65	4	....	6,325	100
9	Thunder Bay	....	......	......	....	1	50	2	....	6,000	....
10	Duck Island	3	......	12,000	18	20	3,000	60	....	96,000	19,000
11	South Bay	3	......	12,000	18	15	2,250	45	....	81,000	9,500
12	Collingwood	2	......	6,000	12	20	1,285	40	....	82,460	3,075
13	Burnt Island	1	.....	4,000	6	7	850	16	....	33,000	6,600
14	Fitzwilliam	3	......	10,500	18	16	1,250	32	....	78,000	16,600
15	Spragge	1	......	3,000	6	1	150	2	....	3,000	600
16	Meaford	....	......	.....	....	1	25	2	....	....	...
17	Owen Sound	4	......	3,000	20	15	500	29	....	97,786	6,845
		22	420	59,700	133	128	10,255	305	....	610,731	77,773

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for 1899.—*Continued.*

North Channel.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Trout.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.	$ c.	
			100			500		299 10	1
								170 00	2
	9,000							3,850 00	3
	7,065				500			4,153 92	4
	11,931				1,848			10,913 98	5
	2,650							8,874 10	6
	1,000							4,074 00	7
	13,484				3,541			7,654 81	8
								1,679 06	9
								4,458 80	10
								2,382 20	11
								5,846 65	12
	415							645 98	13
654					188	2,684		96 68	14
						14,880		297 60	15
654	73,921		993		12,570	26,277	9	152,367 55	16
						7,200		144 00	17
								13,280 00	18
								2,680 00	19
1,308	119,466		1,093		18,647	51,541	9	223,958 43	
78 48	7,167 96		32 79		372 94	1,030 82	90		

Division.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Values.	No.	Values.	Number.
		$		$				$		$		$	
									1				1
													2
													3
													4
									1		2		5
													6
					4	40			3	1,500			7
			26						1				8
													9
													10
													11
									1	100			12
													13
													14
			5	2,000									15
													16
													17
			31	2,000	4	40			8	1,600	2		

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Georgian Bay

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel.	Pike.
	Georgian Bay Division.	bbls	lbs.	bs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Ponite au Baril			106,169	129,872		31,636	8,700
2	Mink Island	16		38,000	38,000		4,000	
3	Shawanaga			7,800	2,300		1,850	
4	McCow Island			3,000	4,000		1,000	2,000
5	Midland			29,560	76,500		42,800	3,000
6	Victoria Harbor			43,200	89,900		68,500	800
7	Waubaushene	72	3,000	4,071			76,925	10,465
8	Lafontaine			2,850	3,000			
9	Thunder Bay			550	9,000			1,000
10	Duck Island			107,000	432,000		41,000	42,000
11	South Bay			17,000	626,000		10,000	
12	Collingwood	39	37,100	95,820	145,538	410	29,600	2,400
13	Burnt Island			5,000	247,000			
14	Fitzwilliam			24,000	219,000			
15	Spragge			210,000	266,000		277,200	23,000
16	Meaford	14		50,000	170,000		90,000	14,000
17	Owen Sound	14	154,200	66,200	539,484		20,000	10,000
	Totals	155	194,300	810,220	2,897,594	410	694,511	117,365
	Values $	620.	3,886	64,817 60	289,759 40	32 80	34,725 55	4,694 60

Lake Huron

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.									
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-Nets.		
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Huron (Proper).			$			$				$
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	7	175	21,000	42	24	1,925	56	1576	235,620	22,505
2	Southampton to Goderich	1	12	200	5	6	565	13	3	9,755	1,300
3	Goderich to Blue Point	3	87	8,000	19	10	1,165	23	33	88,800	7,380
4	Blue Point to Point Edward	1	....	4,000	4	42	1,793	81	6	18,730	839
		12	274	33,200	70	82	5,448	173	1618	352,905	32,024

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for 1899.—***Continued***

Division.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.	bbls.		$ c.	
......	......	......	......	......	......	8,000	......	......	......	23,570 52	1
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7,104 00	2
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	946 50	3
......	......	......	......	......	55	......	......	......	......	771 10	4
......	......	......	......	......	......	2,000	......	......	......	12,314 80	5
......	41,100	......	......	......	500	63,750	......	......	......	19,654 00	6
......	524	......	......	......	1,406	13,855	22	15	......	5,645 19	7
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10	43	......	1,058 00	8
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8	22	......	1,284 00	9
......	11,000	......	......	......	5,000	18,000	......	......	......	56,610 00	10
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	54,460 00	11
......	25,576	......	1,700	......	......	5,501	......	......	3,816	27,566 58	12
......	300	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	25,118 00	13
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	23,820 00	14
......	48,000	......	2,000	......	5,000	......	......	......	......	61,220 00	15
......	1,000	......	1,000	......	......	......	......	33	......	26,536 00	16
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	126½	......	65,059 40	17
......	127,500	......	4,700	......	11,961	111,106	41	239½	3,816	412,738 09	
......	7,650	......	141	......	239,22	2,222 12	410	2,395	1,144 80	......	......

(Proper.)

Fishing Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound Nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	530	......	......	1
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	300	......	......	2
......	......	......	7	1,025	......	......	......	......	5	550	......	......	3
......	......	......	42	6,965	......	......	......	......	7	830	......	......	4
......	......	......	49	7,990	......	......	......	......	19	2,210	......	......	....

ONTARIO

RETURN of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Lake Huron

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Doré.	Pike.
	Lake Huron (Proper).	bls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	241½	6,750	2,000	745,497	....	....	....
2	Southampton to Goderich	61	2,800	13,600	158,325	....	... ...	....
3	Goderich to Blue Point	....	18,291	1,083	216,645	....	28,584	....
	Blue Point to Point Edward	29	197,901	4,391	31,760	....	183,070	....
	Totals	331⅓	225,742	21,074	1,152,227	....	211,654	....
	Values $	1326	4,514 84	1,685 92	115,222 70	....	10,582 70	....

Lake St. Clair

Number.	Districts	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonng'e	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake St. Clair.			$			$				$
1	River St. Clair	....	.. ..	....	....	14	245	34	1	300	30
2	Thames River	....	....	....	....	26	354	95	....	....	....
3	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River	1	20	600	2	52	1,676	97	.. .	....	....
		1	20	600	2	92	2,275	226	1	300	30

Lake St. Clair

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or dore.	Pike.
	Lake St. Clair.	brls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	River St. Clair	50	400	....	....	....	108,903	1,000
2	Thames River	....	....	....	....	2,000	58,931	5,780
3	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River	....	250	9,126	....	1,619	44,028	20,402
	Totals	50	650	9,126	....	3,619	211,862	27.182
	Values $	200	13	730 08	....	289 52	10,593 10	1,087 28

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*

quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1899.—*Continued.*

(Proper).—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	brls.	brls.	$ c.	
....	900	....	....	....	....	....	35	449½	80,709 70	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	288	20,100 50	2
....	5,340	....	2,058	....	11	11,100	....	....	24,150 52	3
....	86,413	....	....	....	....	36,427	....	12	22,788 12	4
....	92,653	....	2,058	....	11	47,527	35	749½	147,748 84	
....	5,559 18	....	61 74	....	.22	950 54	350	7,495	....	......

District.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Dip-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and Wharves.		Number.
o.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Valus.	No.	Value.	
				$		$				$		$	
11	755	545	......	....	......	.....	....	......	......	230	1	250	1
25	615	805	......	....	16	24	....	......	......	....	......	....	2
25	3,329	1,815	9	2,575	28	1,545	11,425	535	4	375	.....	....	3
61	4,699	3,165	9	2,575	44	1,569	11,425	535	4	605	1	250	

District.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Value.	Number
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	$ c.	
....	3,996	....	....	....	....	28,772	....	....	6,508 35	1
....	787	....	1,215	....	3,042	219,968	....	....	7,881 62	2
2,598	74,314	....	33,145	....	9,872	216,177	....	....	14,012 13	3
2,598	79,097	....	34,360	....	12,914	464,917	....	....	28,402 10	......
155 88	4,745 82	....	1,030 80	....	258 28	9,298 34	....	....	....	......

ONTARIO

RETURN of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Lake Erie

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonn'ge	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Erie.										$
1	Pelee Island	1	20	1,500	8	5	1,100	15	126	9,500	520
2	County of Essex	1	98	10,000	7	44	4,510	59	....	....	....
3	County of Kent	2	102	17,000	16	62	6,700	83	....	......	....
4	County of Elgin	6	76	14,900	16	25	2,255	40	5	900	75
5	Houghton and Long Point	5	89	14,500	15	7	750	12	2	17,500	2,000
6	Port Rowan Bay	....	.. .	....	....	26	785	63	3	1,500	130
7	Normandale	.. .	....	......	..	14	510	23	10	7,700	410
8	East of Port Dover	2	58	3,500	11	11	801	21	7	27,200	1,35
9	Cayuga to Moulton's Bay, including Grand River, Low Banks	6	56	7,025	17	9	805	18	....	62,990	2,850
10	Port Colborne	....	....	...	....	2	106	4	2	6,200	380
11	Ridgeway	....	....	..	..	4	200	6	5	1,850	1,295
12	Fort Erie	....	....	.... ..	....	16	650	20	6	20,000	1,250
		23	499	68,425	90	225	19,172	364	166	155,340	10.26

Lake Erie

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Doré.	Pike.
	Lake Erie.	brls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Pelee Island	....	218,746	13,780	....	.....	8,975	49,495
2	County of Essex	...	788,616	58,814	....	....	161,262	292,682
3	County of Kent	....	3,664,130	68,030	....	....	159,833	273,238
4	County of Elgin	....	1,145,106	96,911	....	1,365	582,509	91,811
5	Houghton and Long Point	....	166,025	66,120	....	144	59,981	89,774
6	Port Rowan Bay	....	2,300	....	....	17,691	53,207	41,261
7	Normandale	...	21,373	....	....	2,421	7,677	2,652
8	East of Port Dover	. .	185,881	41,773	240	9,168	141,847	350
9	Cayuga to Moulton's Bay, including Grand River, Low Banks	9	74,938	83,733	25	6,511	77,388	4,648
10	Port Colborne	...	300	1,690	....	....	525	.....
11	Ridgeway	....	2,150	171	....	102	8,642	1,950
12	Fort Erie	....	....	....	. . ....	16,100	8,850	16,350
	Totals	9	6,269,565	431,022	265	53,502	1,270,696	864,203
	Values $	36	125,391 30	34,481 76	26 50	4,280 16	63,534 80	34,568 12

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*

quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1899.—*Continued.*

District.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
......	......	......	10	3,000	......	......	1,000	10	4	1,000	......	....	1
4	240	140	44	15,700	......	......	400	3	13	2,840	......	....	2
......	......	......	73	28,170	2	100	....	....	31	13,950	1	600	3
......	......	......	52	18,780	......	......	....	......	16	6.625	......	....	4
......	......	......	22	7,200	......	......	....	......	3	4,600	......	....	5
16	5,632	1,641	....	....	......	......	800	12	4	260	......	....	6
......	......	......	......	....	......	......	2,000	30	3	210	......	....	7
......	......	......	14	2,515	......	......	....	......	5	925	......	....	8
......	......	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	9	1,150	......	....	9
......	......	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	....	10
......	......	......	1	400	......	......	....	......	......	....	......	....	11
......	......	......	......	....	......	......	5,500	100	......	....	......	....	12
20	5,872	1,781	216	75,765	2	100	9,700	155	88	31,560	1	600	

District.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eel.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	$ c.	
....	12,794	....	5,480	....	3,155	1,100	1,700	9,433 01	1
....	20,873	....	78,917	....	10,528	90,221	....	45,882 69	2
....	22,456	....	86,460	....	735	192,962	....	105,461 27	3
....	16,442	....	38,256	....	2,001	59,696	....	66,930 23	4
....	23,931	....	9,786	....	784	21,424	4,491	18,732 53	5
....	....	....	82,433	7,500	10,990	138,840	....	11,691 66	6
....	....	....	19,138	46	3,571	4,539	....	1,850 17	7
....	18,210	....	28,702	....	890	63,549	133	18,205 59	8
600	530	....	34,700	....	500	15,600	....	14,242 58	9
....	300	....	3,500	....	....	1,380	....	318 05	10
....	1,489	....	2,335	....	....	7,453	....	883 39	11
....	25,350	....	1,400	....	....	2,400	....	3,995 50	12
600	142,375	....	391,107	7,546	33,154	599,164	6,324	297,626 67	
36	8,542 50	....	11,733 21	452 76	663 08	11,983 28	1,897 20	....	.....

ONTARIO

RETHRN of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Lake Ontario

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonn'ge	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Ontario and Tributaries.			$			$				$
1	Queenston	....	....	....	....	2	10	7	*	....	60
2	Niagara	..	....	....	...	10	540	22	276	27,600	1,614
3	Port Dalhousie	1	6	2,000	3	6	225	9	301	30,100	945
4	Louth	....	....	....	....	2	21	4	....	2,100	70
5	Clinton	....	....	....	....	3	100	6	....	4,300	140
6	Grimsby	....	....	....	....	3	300	6	....	13,500	450
7	Burlington Beach	....	....	....	....	19	1,022	31	456	46,600	2,355
8	Halton County	....	....	....	...	17	12,600	46	750	78,000	5,300
9	Peel County	...	....	....	....	3	275	9	....	6,500	295
10	County of York	....	....	....	....	18	1,500	24	....	33,200	1,985
11	County of Ontario	....	....	....	....	7	250	16	....	5,800	485
12	Co. of Durham & Northumberland	....	....	....	....	18	525	30	26	34,000	1,155
13	Rice Lake and Trent River	...	...	....	....	26	304	50	....	....	....
14	County of Prince Edward	2	16	2,000	6	57	1,211	99	40	32,130	1,090
15	Bay of Quinte	1	30	300	4	35	900	75	10	9,000	1,000
16	Lennox County and Napanee River	...	...	....	....	20	420	28	....	8,100	186
17	Amherst Island and vicinity	....	....	....	....	18	394	31	....	560	9,850
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity	....	....	....	....	18	400	24	....	4,820	650
		4	52	4,300	13	282	20,997	517	1859	336,310	27,630

*3 machines.

Lake Ontario

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or dore.	Pike.
	Lake Ontario and Tributaries.	brls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Queenston	....	9,000	300	....	5,000	5,300	....
2	Niagara	....	675	31,105	....	....	108,667	....
3	Port Dalhousie	....	170,094	12,150	....	....	740	....
4	Louth	40	25,300	500	....	....	....	....
5	Clinton	4	51,250	1,000	....	....	....	....
6	Grimsby	....	105,000	3,200	19,000	....	....	....
7	Burlington Beach	....	261,331	51,500	5,230	100	1,000	200
8	Halton County	....	443,000	600	3,600	700	....	1,000
9	Peel County	....	500	....	7,040	2,200	....	150
10	County of York	....	149,800	22,450	4,810	....	....	1,150
11	County of Ontario	....	16,000	3,000	50	....	....	225
12	Co. of Durham & Northumberland.	....	15,400	9,130	4,650	....	200	22,900
13	Rice Lake and Trent River	....	....	....	....	500	....	7,620
14	County of Prince Edward	....	16,391	63,520	50,142	3,425	4,600	115,000
15	Bay of Quinte	....	20,100	26,350	500	750	10,250	114,529
16	Lennox County and Napanee River	4	15,570	1,900	....	50	2,275	30,120
17	Amherst Island and vicinity	....	6,500	31,010	4,555	5,200	2,200	9,905
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity	....	300	2,100	4,600	....	....	15,503
	Totals	48	1,306,211	259,815	104,177	17,925	135,232	318,302
	Values $	192	26,124 22	20,785 20	10,417 70	1,434	6,761 60	12,732 08

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*

quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1899.—*Continued*

and Tributaries.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Dip-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	50	......	......	1
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6
3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20	465	32	320	7
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8
......	......	......	......	......	1	4	......	......	......	......	......	133	9
......	275	105	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	475	......	......	10
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11
......	......	......	......	......	27	300	......	......	1	200	......	......	12
......	......	......	......	......	85	1,477	......	......	19	415	......	......	13
......	......	......	......	......	40	660	......	......	......	......	......	......	14
5	250	750	......	......	64	1,150	......	......	3	375	......	......	15
......	......	......	......	......	36	520	......	......	2	7,000	......	......	16
......	......	......	......	......	4	80	......	......	......	......	......	......	17
......	......	......	......	......	30	530	......	......	......	......	......	......	18
8	525	855	......	......	287	4,721	......	......	49	8,980	......	453	

and Tributaries.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Trout.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	$ c.	
......	3,070	1,400	18,000	......	......	......	......	......	1,677 20	1
......	18,339	......	17,357	......	......	......	......	......	9,556 30	2
......	......	100	6,689	......	......	13	......	......	4,617 81	3
......	......	......	12,000	......	500	600	......	......	1,088 00	4
......	450	......	5,000	......	......	......	......	......	1,298 00	5
......	......	......	5,000	......	......	......	......	......	4,406 00	6
......	2,340	......	6,183	......	......	200	......	......	10,265 51	7
......	......	400	900	......	1,000	12,000	......	......	9,675 00	8
......	80	100	1,000	......	100	4,800	......	......	1,034 80	9
......	77	......	500	......	150	9,000	......	......	5,521 62	10
......	......	......	50	......	......	......	......	......	575 50	11
......	......	......	12,000	......	7,700	......	......	......	2,943 40	12
600	......	556	2,822	......	59,065	56,703	......	......	2,814 18	13
383	5,100	3,666	7,130	......	10,000	20,000	......	......	16,890 46	14
150	......	25,730	90,667	......	64,700	90,500	......	......	15,090 47	15
......	......	......	4,994	......	31,761	15,350	......	......	2,893 99	16
......	2,860	......	30,827	......	3,900	3,050	......	......	5,223 91	17
1,500	1,000	3,357	20,058	......	19,824	9,175	......	......	2,787 26	18
2,633	33,316	35,309	241,177	......	198,700	221,391	......	......	98,359 41	——
157 98	1,998 96	2,118 54	7,235 31	......	3,974	4,427 82	......	......	......	....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the during the

Number.	Districts.	Fishing									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				$			$				$
1	Frontenac county	......	......	......	......	71	489	32	......	2,300	205
2	Leeds county	......	......	......	......	24	245	30	34	1,020	465
3	Prescott, Russell and Carlton counties	....	......	.....	......	10	59	9	7	250	26
4	Renfrew county	......	....	......	......	1	10	1	......	.....	....
5	Hastings and Peterborough counties, including Otonabee river	.....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
6	Lake Scugog and Victoria county	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		......	......	....	......	106	803	72	41	3,570	696

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Frontenac county	......	5,190	100	900	5,000	11,500	81,016
2	Leeds county	......	1,000	1,700	8,400	3,779	....	79,374
3	Prescott, Russell and Carleton counties	.....	....	.. ..	....	240	1,050	1,300
4	Renfrew county	......	....	....	....	....	....	250
5	Hastings and Peterborough counties, including Otonabee river	......	....	....	500	18,900	....	....
6	Lake Scugog and Victoria county	.....	1,000	800	14,320	196,750	200	160
	Totals	......	7,190	2,600	24,120	224,669	12,750	162,100
	Values $	......	143 80	208	2,412	17,973 52	637 50	6,484

FISHERIES.—*Concluded.*

quantity and value of all fishing materials, also the kinds and quantities of fish caught year 1899.

material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
....	......	......	......	....	57	1,050	100	3	.....	....	......	.....	1
......	...	. .	....	.	53	1,060	650	35	.....	....	......	......	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	......	3	60	600	10	3	56	......	......	3
.	....	.....	......	....	5	100	100	2	......	....	......	......	4
...	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	5
......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	......	.....	6
......	... .	.....	....	......	118	2,270	1,450	50	3	56	......	......	

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Ee	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Bull heads.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	$ c.	
....	....	700	3,275	....	69,375	45,995	....	6,865 09	1
110	465	900	300	....	56,740	6,500	15,063	6,136 84	2
....	830	2,400	700	.... ..	2,610	4,400	.. ..	478 70	3
....	538	150	75	....	7,040	175	.. ....	197 83	4
24,800	....	... .	200	....	300	....	....	3,062 00	5
272,050	....	1,286	1,920	.. ..	10,510	22,340	....	34,387 16	6
296,960	1,833	5,436	6,470	.. ..	146,575	79,410	15,063	51,127 62	
17,817 60	109 98	326 16	194 10	....	2,931 50	1,588 20	301 26	....	....

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and of fish caught during

Number.	Districts. Province of Ontario.	Fishing									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				$			$				$
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy river	4	53	6,000	14	26	1,400	71	......	16,850	1,927
2	Lake Superior	21	308	39,850	112	52	5,570	94	....	762,100	30,255
3	Lake Huron North Channel	23	260	29,850	112	41	4,685	69	......	137,340	12,400
4	Georgian Bay	22	420	59,700	133	128	10,255	505	.....	610,731	77,773
5	Lake Huron	12	274	33,200	70	82	5,448	173	1,618	352,905	32,024
6	River St. Clair	....	......	....	....	14	245	34	1	300	30
7	Lake St. Clair and Detroit river	1	20	600	2	52	1,676	97	......	....	....
8	Thames river	....	.	....	....	26	354	95	......	....	....
9	Lake Erie and Grand river	23	499	68,425	90	225	19,172	364	166	155,340	10,268
10	Lake Ontario	4	52	4,300	13	282	20,997	517	1,859	336,310	27,630
11	Frontenac, Leeds, Carleton, Prescott and Renfrew division	....	......	....	....	106	803	72	41	3,570	696
12	Peterborough, Victoria and other inland counties	....	......	....	....	...	.....	.....	......	....	....
	Totals	109	1,886	238,925	541	1,033	70,305	1,889	3,685	2,373,446	192,803

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or doré	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River	......	....	309,038	40,951	....	230,762	59,928
2	Lake Superior	....	138,226	623,229	2,182,598	....	36,347	11,571
3	Lake Huron North Channel	54	14,026	832,666	976,588	454	776,312	289,123
4	Georgian Bay	155	194,300	810,220	2,897,594	410	694,511	117,365
5	Lake Huron	331½	225,742	21,074	1,152,227	....	211,654	....
6	River St. Clair	50	400	....	....	....	108,903	1,000
7	Lake St. Clair and Detroit river	......	250	9,126	....	1,619	44,028	20,402
8	Thames river	......	....	....	....	2,000	58,931	5,780
9	Lake Erie and Grand river	9	6,269,565	431,022	265	53,502	1,270 696	864,203
10	Lake Ontario	48	1,306,211	259,815	104,177	17,925	135,232	318,302
11	Frontenac, Leeds, Carleton, Prescott and Renfrew division	......	6,190	1,800	9,300	9,019	12,550	161,940
12	Peterborough, Victoria and other inland counties	......	1,000	800	14,820	215,650	200	160
	Totals	647½	8,155,910	3,298,790	7,378,520	300,579	3,580,126	1,849,774

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, also the kinds and quantities the year 1899.

material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Number.
		$		$		$		$		$		$	
....	....	....	38	4,300	....	....	....	....	17	9,200	....	..	1
....	....	....	46	12,290	....	....	....	....	12	80,240	....	....	2
....	....	....	108	20,700	....	....	....	....	12	3,450	....	....	3
....	....	....	31	2,000	4	40	....	....	8	1,600	2	....	4
....	....	....	49	7,990	....	....	....	....	19	2,210	....	....	5
11	755	545	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	230	1	250	6
25	3,329	1,815	9	2,575	* 28	* 1,545	11,425	535	4	375	....	....	7
25	615	805	....	....	* 16	* 24	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
20	5,872	1,781	216	75,765	2	100	9,700	155	88	31,560	1	600	9
8	525	855	....	....	287	4,721	....	....	49	8,980	....	453	10
....	....	....	....	....	118	2,270	1,450	50	3	56	....	....	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
89	11,097	5,801	497	125,820	411	7,137	22,575	740	211	337,901	4	1,303	

* Dip nets.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Caviare.	Value.		Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	brls	brls.	lbs.	$	c.	
500	147,908	....	100	18,394	....	4,220	....	*448	11,274	56,589	48	1
....	11,784	.	100	....	....	1,178	....	....	....	273,896	43	2
1,308	119,466	....	1,093	....	18,647	51,541	....	9	....	223,958	43	3
....	127,500	....	4,700	....	11,961	111,106	41	239½	3,816	399,558	09	4
....	92,653	....	2,058	....	11	47,527	35	749½	....	147,748	84	5
....	3,996	....	....	....	....	28,772	....	....	....	6,508	35	6
2,598	74,314	....	33,145	....	9,872	216,177	....	....	....	14,012	13	7
....	787	....	1,215	....	3,042	219,968	....	....	....	7,881	62	8
600	142,375	....	391,107	7,546	33,154	599,164	....	....	6,324	297,626	67	9
2,633	33,316	35,309	241,177	....	198,700	221,391	....	....	....	98,359	41	10
110	1,833	4,150	4,350	....	135,765	72,133	....		....	13,678	46	11
296,850	....	1,286	2,120	....	10,810	22,340	....	....	....	37,449	16	12
304,599	755,932	40,745	681,165	25,940	421,962	1,595,517	76	998	21,414	1,590,447	07	

* Sturgeon bladders.

RECAPITULATION

Of the yield of the Fisheries of the Province for the year 1899.

Kinds of fish.		Quantity.	Price.	Value.
			$ c.	$ c.
Whitefish	brls.	76	10 00	760 00
"	lbs.	3,298,790	08	263,903 20
Herring	brls.	647½	4 00	2,590 00
" fresh	lbs.	8,155,910	02	163,118 20
Trout	brls.	998	10 00	9,980 00
"	lbs.	7,378,520	10	737,852 00
Bass	"	300,579	08	24,046 32
Pickerel	"	3,580,126	05	179,006 30
Pike	"	1,849,774	04	73,990 96
Maskinonge	"	304,599	06	18,275 94
Sturgeon	"	755,932	06	45,355 92
Caviare	"	21,414	30	6,424 20
Bladders	"	448	80	358 40
Eels	"	40,745	06	2,444 70
Perch	"	681,165	03	20,434 95
Catfish	"	421,962	02	8,439 24
Coarse fish	"	1,595,517	02	31,910 34
Tullibee	"	25,940	06	1,556 40
Total 1899				1,590,447 07
" 1898				1,433,631 72
Increase				156,815 35

RECAPITULATION

Of all fishing tugs, boats and nets, etc, employed in Province for the year 1899.

Articles.	Total value.
	$
109 tugs (1,886 tonnage, 541 men	238,925
1,033 boats (1,889 men)	70,505
2,373,446 yards gill-nets	192,803
89 seines (11,097 yards)	5,801
497 pound nets	125,820
411 hoop-nets	7,137
44 dip-nets	1,569
22,575 night lines	740
211 freezers and ice houses	137,901
4 piers and wharfs	1,303
Total	782,504

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR

1899.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
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1900.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario:

The undersigned has the honor to present to Your Honor the Annual Report of the Department of Immigration for the year ending December 31st, 1899.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN DRYDEN,
Commissioner of Immigration.

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REPORT

OF THE

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1899.

To the Honourable JOHN DRYDEN, M.P.P.,
Commissioner of Immigration.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on Immigration to this Province during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1899.

The total number of steerage passengers reported as settled in the Province of Ontario during 1899 was 4,015 as against 3,358 in the previous year, an increase of 657.

These figures, as pointed out in previous reports, take no account of arrivals from the United States, excepting at the port of Montreal, nor of the cabin passengers settling in the Province But as there has been a decline every year from 1888 to 1898 in the number of immigrants arriving, it is satisfactory to observe that the tide has again turned and that 1899 shows an increase of nearly twenty per cent. over the previous year. The improvement has not been confined to numbers merely, but extends also to the general condition of the immigrating classes, for among the arrivals there were none of the physically incapable assisted by charitable societies as too often happened in former years. During 1899 all who came in search of employment were in a fairly healthy condition, and being fitted for work were readily placed in situations with little delay.

I am indebted to the courtesy of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, and the Dominion Agents at Halifax, St. John, N.B., Quebec and Montreal, for the reports appended, and for co-operation generally in promoting the interests of immigration. From these reports the accompanying statement A has been compiled, giving the particulars as to number, nationality and occupations of those immigrants only who arrived at these ports with the declared intention of settling in Ontario, and omitting the details of monthly arrivals, and of the arrivals destined for other places in the Dominion and for the United States.

FARM LABOURERS.

As usual, skilled farm labourers were in demand far in excess of the supply, and wages advanced considerably over former rates. For good plowmen the prevailing rate was $16.00 to $18.00 per month for season of six or eight months, and for the year $160.00 to $200, with board and washing in each case. Partly-trained farm hands were readily engaged at lower rates, according to their capacity and experience, and young men of eighteen years of age or upwards, who desired to learn farming were engaged for the first year at rates varying from $50 00 to $80.00, with board and washing. There was some demand for youths at lower rates, but very few boys from 14 to 18 were among those who applied for employment. All these classes are very desirable immigrants, for they not only supply the immediate wants of the agricultural labour market and thereby contribute to the success of the staple industry of the Province, but they also in very many instances become the owners or tillers of farms on their own account and in their turn give employment to others.

FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

The immigration of this class has very much fallen off during recent years, consequent mainly upon the advance in wages in the British Isles, and though within the past two years there has been an increase in their rate of wages in this country, especially in the cities, it is probable that it has not yet advanced to a point which will induce any great increase in the number immigrating.

GENERAL LABOURERS.

The demand for railway labourers in the north western part of the Province absorbed a large number of this class, and the general industrial activity prevailing rendered it easy for them to find employment.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

The juvenile immigration returns from the several homes throughout the Province, under the management of philanthropic individuals or societies, show a total of 717 for 1899, being an increase of 118 over 1898, and a decrease of 207 as compared with 1897, the year when the "Act to regulate the Immigration into Ontario of certain classes of Children" was passed. In the year 1896 the number was 1,293, and for the previous decade—1886-95—the yearly average was 1,524. In view of these figures there can be no doubt that this Act has been of signal advantage in preventing the indiscriminate importation of children without due regard to their adaptation to the conditions of industrial life in this country.

PROSPECTS FOR 1900.

In view of the high rates of ocean passage, the unwonted activity in all branches of industry in the United Kingdom, and other causes which obviously suggest themselves, it would seem to be a mistake to anticipate much of an increase of immigration to Ontario during the approaching season, so that employers may fairly look forward to the full maintenance of, or probable advance on, the rate of wages prevailing in 1899. But a reaction is likely to follow the present exceptional activity in many fields of employment, as a consequence of which a very largely increased volume of immigration to Canada may be expected in 1901 and following years, in which, doubtless, Ontario will participate to a very considerable extent, especially as by the time indicated the attractions for settlers in the north-western portions of the Province will then have become more widely known and the facilities for reaching desirable locations will have been very much improved.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the number, nationalities and occupations, so far as ascertained, of the immigrants arriving at the ports of Halifax, St. John, N.B., Quebec and Montreal for the Province of Ontario, during the year 1899.

—	Total arrivals.	Nationalities.								Occupations, so far as ascertained.						
		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgian.	Finnish.	Other countries.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	General laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and traders.	Female domestics.	Not classified.
Halifax	599	377	55	60	3	....	2	63	39	115	14	120	48	21	17	264
St. John, N.B.	47	25		10	....	...	....		12	....	7	20	....	3	....	17
Quebec	2,918	2,033	194	310	16	58	13	228	66	128	148	739	159	98	265	1,381
Montreal	451	275	17	27	76	16	4	9	27	35	42	76	15	24	28	231
Total, 1899	4,015	2,710	266	407	95	74	19	300	144	278	211	955	222	146	310	1,893
Total, 1898	3,358	2,452	198	292	49	124	13	....	230	174	307	792	196	94	303	1,492
Increase	657	258	68	115	46	....	6	300	....	104	....	163	26	52	7	401
Decrease	.....	......	....	....	....	50	....	....	86	....	96	....	....	....	....	......

The following is a statement of the number of immigrants settled in the Province of Ontario, with their nationalities, for each year from 1878 to 1899, inclusive :

Year.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	Other countries.	Total.
1878	6,124	1,785	1.561	620	2,975	13,055
1879	12 169	2,894	2,993	1,450	3,901	24,407
1880	7,980	3,027	4,518	1,197	2,569	19,297
1881	7,704	3,070	4,521	1,274	1,664	18,233
1882	10.873	3,173	6,322	1,033	1,290	22,691
1883	11,954	2,658	8,993	1,384	2,130	27,119
1884	11.020	2,623	3,783	1,716	3,136	22,277
1885	7.261	2,131	2,105	1,098	1.378	13 973
1886	8,344	2,268	2.497	936	1,243	15 288
1887	10,758	3,277	3,330	1,032	1,326	19,723
1888	11,984	3,598	2,801	993	1,156	20,532
1889	9,028	2,347	2,268	779	965	15,387
1890	6,443	1,613	1,630	699	1,042	11,462
1891	6,140	1,368	1,256	649	922	10,335
1892	4,339	1,188	1,048	602	594	7,771
1893	4,743	545	466	380	437	6,571
1894	4,283	584	347	177	577	5.968
1895	3,752	559	358	139	578	5,386
1896	3,019	545	226	58	593	4,441
1897	2,404	459	238	66	551	3,718
1898	2,452	292	198	49	367	3,358
1899	2,710	407	266	95	537	4,015

The following statement shows the number of immigrants who left the British Islands for places out of Europe, and the percentage settled in Ontario each year since 1874:

Year.	Number left.	Settled in Ontario.	Percentage.
1874	241,014	25,254	10.55
1875	173,809	17,655	10.16
1876	138,322	11,432	8.27
1877	119,971	11,654	9.77
1878	147,663	13,055	8.84
1879	217,163	21,407	11.23
1880	322,294	19,291	5.80
1881	392,514	18,233	4 64
1882	413,288	22,691	5.49
1883	397,157	27,119	6.83
1884	304,074	22 277	7.32
1885	264,986	13,973	5 27
1886	330,881	15,288	4.62
1887	396,494	19,723	4.97
1888	398,494	20,532	5.16
1889	342,641	15,387	4.49
1890	315,980	11,426	3.61
1891	334,543	10.335	3.09
1892	321,397	7,771	2.42
1893	307,633	6,571	2.13
1894	226,827	5.968	2.63
1895	271,772	5,386	1.98
1896	241,952	4,441	1.83
1897	213,280	3,718	2.74
1898	205,171	3,358	1.63
1899	....	4,015	....

The following statement shows the aggregate number of children settled in this province since 1868 by the undermentioned parties.

Year.	Miss Rye.	Miss Macpherson.	Mrs. E. Bilbrough Wallace.	Mr. Middlemore.	Rev. Dr. Stephenson.	Dr. Barnardo.	Shaftesbury's Boy's Home, London, Eng.	Cardinal Manning and others.	Mr. Quarrier.	Total.
1868-72	907	1,013	.....	....	......		.....	......	.....	1,920
1873	134	358	.... .	102	......	.....	......	......	......	594
1874	193	279	......	50	81	......	......	......	......	603
1875	......	184	......	78	43	......	......	......	......	305
1876	......	163	.....	71	......	......	......	......	......	234
1877	91	115	.. ..	83	28	.....	......	......	......	317
1878	42	68	79	86	32	......	......	......	......	307
1879	96	95	126	57	23	......	.. ...	... .	....	398
1880	68	114	129	41	22	......	11	22	......	407
1881	117	90	158	60	46	......	49	45	......	562
1882	118	183	153	70	41	51	24	139	......	779
1883	170	193	194	125	53	172	43	183	. ...	1,133
1884	165	165	254	145	75	252	39	283	......	1,378
1885	125	183	351	115	87	395	32	323	......	1,611
1886	110	215	274	129	91	615	33	301	......	1,768
1887	120	212	316	202	75	406	......	77	.....	1,408
1888	300	270	271	279	101	484	104	30	......	1,839
1889	160	249	295	85	86	481	92	......	......	1,448
1890	151	156	204	......	71	257	96	.....	250	1,185
1891	135	230	282	......	66	369	108	......	233	1,423
1892	90	237	204	......	62	614	95	......	250	1,552
1893	140	120	242	......	59	770	123	......	268	1,722
1894	136	122	222	......	56	632	86	......	257	1,511
1895	75	58	230	.....	39	633	92	......	262	1,389
1896	10	155	202	....	45	548	77	......	256	1,293
1897	34	37	100	......	34	407	77	......	235	924
1898	21	43	48	.	22	423	42	......	......	599
1899	45	61	59	......	41	463	48	......	......	717
Total.	3,753	5,368	4.393	1,778	1.377	7.972	1,271	1,403	2,011	29,326

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure on account of immigration during the years 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899 respectively, was as follows:—

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c
Agencies in Europe	3,870 50	4,409 97	4,080 66	4,304 05	4,625 00	4,614 85	4,724 99	4,935 95	4,725 00	4,825 01
Agencies in Canada	600 00	558 00	600 00	1,432 50	2,266 67	1,600 00	1,600 00	1,900 00	1,900 00	1,605 41
Carriage of immigrants in Ontario	114 49	144 64	179 11	188 44	246 77	161 60	94 70	90 82	95 90	52 48
Provisions and medical attendance	196 66	365 50	202 59	190 40	397 38	411 59	222 40	270 95	161 20	93 55
Incidentals	777 33	961 48	764 38	858 22	605 12	1,026 82	624 38	441 16	226 50	47 25
Immigration pamphlet and maps	27 00	....	2,087 08	....	....	....	....	2,067 15	....	....
Rainy River District	....	289 25	421 04	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	5,585 98	6,628 94	8,334 86	6,974 11	8,140 94	7,814 86	7,267 47	9,706 03	7,108 60	6,623 70
Cost per head, including immigrants settled through agencies only	.48	.74	1.07	1.06	1.36	1 45	1.63	2 51	2.11	1 64

The following statement, condensed from the reports of the Commissioner of Crown Land, shows the progress of the settlement of the free grants districts since 1868:

Year.	Number of townships set apart.	Number of persons located.	Number of acres located.	Number of purchasers.	Number of acres sold.	Number of lots the location of which have been cancelled.	Number of patents issued.
1868	15	511	46,336	82	2,120	....	....
1869	24	566	56,311	52	956	....	....
1870	14	1,200	155,427½	148	4,585½	....	....
1871	1	1,113	153,105½	139	3,452½	.....	....
1872	18	875	115.065	97	2,268½	148	....
1873	6	757	100,603½	79	5,038	381	....
1874	10	919	119.070	57	2,141	453	755
1875	1	1,387	186,807	89	3,896	381	570
1876	....	463	192,858	110	2,261	462	546
1877	4	1,914	260,801	149	5,534	691	542
1878	1	2,115	274,238	188	6,637	1,118	472
1879	....	1,506	199,500	123	4,911	1,018	513
1880	23	1.292	181,745	110	3,621	876	488
1881	5	1,077	153,764	155	8,870	781	.487
1882	1	932	129,535	150	5,562	624	502
1883	1	985	134,594	143	8,927	587	790
1884	3	1,157	161,964	125	5,809	635	609
1885	2	1,231	175,351	140	5,998	563	581
1886	....	1,149	162,734	133	5,474	607	706
1887	4	902	122.772	109	5,694	612	559
1888	....	842	109 002	74	2,797	556	523
1889	20	858	114,050	84	3,708	657	380
1890	1	610	83,273	53	2,345	575	456
1891	....	579	79,948	49	1,389	350	473
1892	....	461	59,733	62	3,354	396	352
1893	1	446	57,440	52	1,900	356	322
1894	3	736	99,435	55	3,079	437	322
1895	....	754	1 00,040	62	1,796	466	302
1896	3	725	95,496	50	1,781	470	271
1897	....	669	90,037	49	2,197	432	268
1898	2	780	102,947	109	4,449	459	254
1899	....	633	85,194	59	2,379	278	291
Total	163	30,149	4,158,856	3,145	123,932	15,373	12,339

All of which is respectfully submitted,

DAVID SPENCE,
Secretary.

TORONTO, January, 1900.

APPENDICES.

No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PETER BRYNE, ESQ., IMMIGRATION AGENT, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Ontario Government Agency,
9 James Street,
Liverpool, January 1st, 1900.

David Spence, Esq,
Secretary, Immigration Department,
Toronto.

Sir —I have the honour to submit the following report of the operations of this Agency during the year 1899.

It has been my endeavour, as heretofore, to keep the British public as fully informed as possible regarding the great and varied natural resources of the Province and the inducements and opportunities it offers to intending immigrants, especially those possessed of independent incomes or of capital to invest in agriculture, manufactures, mining and other industrial enterprise.

The usual means have been employed in the pursuance of this end, namely :—Newspaper advertising, occasional public lectures and communications to the press, distribution of hand-books, pamphlets, leaflets, official reports, correspondence, etc.

The office advertisement appeared in several hundred different newspapers during a considerable portion of the year ; particularly in the leading agricultural journals and others which are largely circulated in the country districts. While endeavouring to make the advertisement as attractive and effective as possible, I find it absolutely necessary to keep it brief in order to prevent the appropriation for this purpose being too quickly swallowed up, advertising in papers of large circulation being very expensive.

The distribution of hand-books, pamphlets, etc., has also been carefully attended to during the year. In addition to those sent by mail and handed to inquirers at the office, I have, at intervals, continued to supply copies to public reading rooms connected with Mechanics' Institutes, Free Libraries and Village Clubs all over the country.

In the course of the year I had fifteen thousand four-page leaflets prepared and printed for use chiefly by the principal passenger agents of the steamship companies, who find them convenient for enclosing in letters to their clients without extra postage and with their own addresses stamped upon them.

Besides persons possessed of more or less capital, I have also constantly endeavoured to influence such working class emigrants as would be likely to make useful and desirable settlers, namely, farm labourers, practical miners and female domestics. Young single men desirous of learning farming and who are strong and willing and of good character, I also regard as a desirable class to send out and advise them accordingly.

There have been fewer applications of late from the various classes of persons not wanted in Canada. This is doubtless partly owing to its having become more generally known than formerly that we do not coutenance indiscriminate emigration ; and partly to the continued prosperity of the mother country. Recent labour returns show that during the past year work of nearly all kinds has been more plentiful than at any period since 1884. Another cause will now operate in the same direction, namely, the drain of men rendered necessary by the war in South Africa.

A number of inquiries have been received during the year from merchants and manufacturers interested in the trade and commerce of Canada regarding the demand for, and the supply of, the products of the Province. The principal of these inquiries related to Ontario grown tobacco, furniture woods, packing cases and wood-pulp. Needless to say, to all persons making such inquiries, I am careful to give the best and latest information in my possession.

A gentleman was deputed by the Ontario Tobacco Grower's Association early in the year to find a market here for a large stock of tobacco. I gave him every assistance in my power and sent a communication to the press drawing attention to the subject and giving some facts regarding the cultivation of tobacco in the Province. A leading expert in the tobacco trade and a member of one of the largest firms in Liverpool, gave a very favorable opinion of the samples of Ontario tobacco submitted to him and said that all that was necessary to secure for it a steady and profitable demand in this country was for the growers to learn the proper method of curing and preparing and packing it.

I have also been consulted by a good many persons on the prospects and conditions of mining and the mineral wealth of the Province. Supplies of the latest reports of the Bureau of Mines are regularly received and distributed to the best advantage. Copies are sent to the leading mining and financial papers and also to the public libraries of the principal cities.

Since my visit to Ontario this autumn I have been enabled to speak from actual observation and consequently with increased confidence on the present state of the Province and the prospects it holds out for the proper kind of emigrants.

In the course of my travels through the length and breadth of the Province I everywhere observed the most gratifying evidences of progress and prosperity. In the agricultural districts I noticed a marked improvement in the methods of farming, the land being better tilled, the fences and out-houses more trim and substantial and the farm houses handsomer and more comfortable than was the case a few years ago. These improvements were doubtless only the outward and visible signs of increasing prosperity and well-being among the farming community.

As for the cities and towns I visited, I was equally struck by the indications of progress and betterment which they presented. It seemed as if a great wave of zeal for social reform and public improvements had passed over them, placing them, in some respects, in advance of similar communities in the mother country.

I also brought back with me vivid impressions of the wonders and delights of the great agricultural shows at Toronto and London. The magnificent series of object lessons they presented, were deeply impressive and instructive. Another feeling they gave rise to, especially the fruits and farm products, was one of profound regret that it was not possible to transfer them as they stood, for exhibition in the mother country.

The fine collection of roots, etc., which was sent from the Guelph College Farm by direction of the Honourable Mr. Dryden for exhibition in this country, excited much interest and curiosity at the several places where it was shown by Mr. Jury.

I would respectfully advise that when the next consignment of exhibits is sent, it should include some good samples of Indian corn. Seeing that this product cannot be successfully grown in Britain, it naturally attracts a good deal of attention and excites much interest among British agriculturists Hence an ear of Indian corn is at once a symbol and a proof of the superiority of the Canadian soil and climate. It has also this advantage as an exhibit, that it is durable as well as interesting and beautiful.

In my capacity as "Examiner" of child-emigrants I have, during the year, inspected 16 parties of emigrant children sent out for settlement in Ontario, from the following Homes, namely :—

Dr. Barnardo's Boys' Home, Stepney Causeway, London.
Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Home, Barkingside Essex.
Southwark Catholic Emigration Society's Home, London.
Mr. Shaw's Children's Homes, Strangeways, Manchester.
Mrs. Birt's Sheltering Homes, Liverpool.
Dr. Stephenson's Children's Homes, Bonner Road, London.
Dr. Stephenson's Children's Homes, Edgworth, Lancashire.
Miss Macpherson's Homes, London.
Mr. Fegan's Homes, Southwark, London.
Mr. J. Galloway's Girls' Home, Ardrossan.
"Waifs and Strays" Society's Home, London.
Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Worcester.

The total number of children in the several parties was 1,009, consisting of 666 boys and 343 girls. The total in 1898 was 818 consisting of 461 boys and 357 girls. The year 1899 therefore shows an increase of 205 boys and a decrease of 14 girls as compared with 1898.

It may be that the number as given above of children inspected will not correspond exactly with the number actually arriving at the Homes in Ontario, because some of them may have been left at distributing Homes in the Province of Quebec to be retained there or subsequently sent forward to Ontario at the discretion of those responsible for them.

The children were examined at their respective Institutions except a few parties which were made up of small contingents from several widely separated branch Homes and could not be assembled together for inspection before the time for embarkation. In those cases I enjoined upon those responsible for the children, the importance of exercising the greatest care in their selection so as to avoid the risk of having any of them rejected on examination and returned upon their hands. I am glad to say that this extreme course was not found necessary in a single instance, all proving thoroughly fit for emigration.

I ought to say that two of the parties were examined by Mr. G. H. Mitchell of the Dominion Agency here, with the consent of the High Commissioner, during my absence in Canada.

In my visits to the various Homes during the present year I observed nothing calling for special remark, save that the favourable impressions I received during my first visits, were confirmed and strengthened.

The Board of Trade emigration returns for the year will not be published for some time. As soon as they are issued I will send you a copy.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
P. BYRNE,
Agent for Ontario.

No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT OF F. W. ANNAND, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, HALIFAX, N.S.

Dominion of Canada,
Government Immigration Agency,
Halifax, N.S., January 1st, 1900.

D. Spence, Esq.,
Secretary Ontario Immigration Department,
Toronto, Ont.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit for your information a report of the arrival of passengers at this port for the year ending September 31, 1899.

The total arrivals have been

Cabin	7,006	
Steerage	11,284	
Total		18,290

Their destination being as follows:

Cabin, Canada	6,954
States	52
Steerage, Canada	9,043
States	2,241

While they were divided into sexes as shown below :

Cabin, Canada,	Males	3,383
	Females	3,134
	Children	437
Cabin, States,	Males	26
	Females	21
	Children	5
Steerage, Canada,	Males	3,760
	Females	2,218
	Children	3,065
Steerage, States,	Males	1,340
	Females	563
	Children	338

As compared with the previous year the arrivals for 1899 show an increase in cabin passengers of 3,508, and in steerage of 1,581, or a total increase of 5,089.

The increase in arrivals of steerage was divided as follows : Canada, 894, United States, 687.

The number entering the Province of Ontario during the year was as follows : Cabin, 57, steerage, 599 ; total, 656, which shows an increase in cabin of 16, and in steerage of 46, or a total increase of 62 over the previous year.

The nationalities of the steerage passengers entering Ontario during 1899 were as follows : English, 377 ; Irish, 55 ; Scotch, 60 ; Hebrew, 5 ; French, 2 ; Galicians, 1 ; Finnish, 63 ; Germans, 3 ; Norwegians, 9 ; Russians, 6 ; Swedish, 14 ; Hungarians, 4.

Dr. Stephenson's party of 38, for Hamilton, were the only children passing through this agency for your Province during the year.

As a whole, the arrivals for the year were of an excellent class, but those for Ontario were particularly so, and in a large sense superior to those of the previous year.

For your further information I attach statements showing the monthly arrivals of cabin and steerage passengers for Canada, as well as a statement showing the sexes, occupations and destinations of the different nationalities remaining in Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. ANNAND,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT showing monthly arrivals

Months.	Sexes.					Nationalities.										
	Adults.		Children													
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	English.	Welsh.	Irish.	Scotch.	German and Dutch.	French and Belgians.	Scandinavians.	Russians, Fins and Doukhobors.	Hebrews.	Galicians.	Returned Canadians.
January	102	51	20	24	197	96	....	9	11	17	2	6	16	11	7	18
February	247	63	27	32	369	222	4	14	48	2	3	6	33	3	....	20
March	594	151	58	64	867	510	8	59	117	5	28	30	66	1	1	33
April	902	471	334	326	2033	609	3	45	19	24	23	25	17	2	1195	30
May	965	751	630	654	3000	226	....	....	2	4	....	....	69	....	2676	13
June	420	357	303	292	1372	196	....	...	1	5	....	....	4	37	1114	9
July	145	121	75	83	424	45	....	....	1	16	....	....	63	....	269	18
August	45	45	9	10	109	90	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	11
September	20	21	5	5	51	42	...	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	1
October	41	47	7	13	108	94	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	10
November	130	54	17	26	227	86	....	3	15	5	8	6	48	2	....	28
December	149	86	27	24	286	129	....	5	13	3	14	3	27	16	12	16
Totals	3760	2218	1512	1553	9043	2345	15	136	229	81	79	76	345	72	5278	207

HALIFAX, N.S., December 31st, 1899.

of Steerage Passengers for Canada.

Months.				Occupations.									Destinations.									
	Tourists.	Others.	Totals.	Farmers.	Farm Laborers.	General Laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not classified.	Totals.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Totals.
January	....	4	197	11	....	50	6	19	3	16	92	197	24	39	43	46	8	17	2	18	....	197
February	1	13	369	64	7	79	29	43	10	17	120	369	26	38	92	119	17	56	....	20	1	369
March	3	6	867	153	1	262	45	88	16	49	253	867	47	85	192	337	104	61	5	33	3	867
April	....	41	2033	421	39	299	48	62	11	50	1103	2033	85	126	151	956	623	62	....	30	....	2033
May	....	10	3000	633	....	300	16	11	....	31	2009	3000	223	3	2	1738	1021	....	.. .	13	....	3000
June	2	4	1372	269	....	135	6	3	....	24	935	1372	195	7	3	460	696	....	....	9	2	1372
July	....	12	424	78	...	46	3	3	....	4	290	424	50	3	3	234	116	..	....	18	....	424
August	1	3	109	....	....	29	6	2	1	18	53	109	92	3	2	....	...	....	....	11	1	109
September	....	2	51	....	....	17	2	....	....	8	24	51	37	....	6	6	....	1	....	1	....	51
October	....	4	108	1	....	21	6	6	....	16	58	108	94	3	....	....	1	....	....	10	....	108
November	1	25	227	6	....	81	10	13	....	10	107	227	35	29	64	54	6	10	....	28	1	227
December	21	27	286	25	....	76	16	16	3	26	124	286	47	76	41	41	13	28	3	16	21	286
Totals	29	151	9043	1661	47	1395	193	266	44	269	5168	9043	955	412	599	3991	2605	235	10	207	29	9043

F. W. ANNAND,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

Statement showing sexes, occupations and destinations of the

Nationalities.	Sexes.					Occu-			
	Adults.		Children.						
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Totals.	Farmers.	Farm labourers.	General labourers.	Mechanics.
English	1,446	526	208	165	2,345	309	43	708	148
Welsh	15	......	......	......	15	6	......	3	1
Irish	82	32	7	15	136	22	3	43	4
Scotch	125	53	29	22	229	31	......	53	17
Germans	37	19	6	11	73	9	1	17	2
Dutch	6	2	......	......	8	4	......	1	1
Norwegians	17	2	......	......	19	2	......	15	......
Swedish	29	10	4	1	44	5	......	22	1
Danish	9	2	1	1	13	......	......	9	......
French	33	8	......	......	41	1	......	22	2
Belgians	16	9	5	8	38	6	......	9	......
Russians	74	55	36	41	206	15	......	51	6
Finnish	83	19	6	9	117	1	......	82	......
Doukhobors	7	5	3	7	22	1	......	2	4
Austrians	15	2	3	2	22	2	......	9	......
Hungarians	28	19	4	9	60	17	......	10	......
Galicians	1,518	1,362	1,175	1,223	5,278	1,217	......	294	4
Roumanians	4	3	2	4	13	2	......	2	......
Bohemians	2	1	1	2	6	2	......	......	......
Bulgarians	3	2	1	2	8	......	......	3	......
Polish	2	1	......	......	3	......	......	2	......
Syrians	6	3	2	3	14	2	......	4	......
Hebrews	29	21	8	14	72	6	......	20	2
Swiss	4	1	......	......	5	1	......	1	......
Italians	3	1	......	......	4	......	......	3	......
Spanish	5	......	......	......	5	......	......	5	......
Chinese	3	......	......	......	3	......	......	3	......
U. S. Citizens	5	3	......	......	8	......	......	2	1
Returned Canadians	141	47	10	9	207	......	......	......	......
Tourists	13	10	1	5	29	......	......	......	......
Totals	3,760	2,218	1,512	1,553	9,043	1,661	47	1,395	193

HALIFAX, N.S., December 31st, 1899.

different nationalities remaining in Canada for 1899.

pations.					Destinations.									
Clerks.	Miners.	Female servants.	Not classed.	Totals.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Totals.
210	28	199	700	2,345	888	246	377	486	174	173	1	......	......	2,345
2	3	......	......	15	......	1	......	11	2	1	......	......	......	15
10	......	15	39	136	1	21	55	39	8	12	......	......	......	136
12	12	17	87	229	21	21	60	62	35	28	2	......	......	229
8	......	9	27	73	7	5	3	58	......	......	......	......	......	73
......	......	1	1	8	......	......	......	8	......	......	......	......	......	8
......	......	1	1	19	......	......	9	9	......	1	......	......	......	19
1	......	4	11	44	1	4	14	20	3	2	......	......	......	44
......	......	......	4	13	3	......	......	4	3	3	......	......	......	13
8	......	1	7	41	11	23	2	3	......	......	2	......	......	41
1	......	2	20	38	......	......	......	23	14	1	......	......	......	38
2	......	5	127	206	......	14	6	147	39	......	......	......	......	206
......	......	10	24	117	......	5	63	32	2	12	3	......	......	117
......	......	......	15	22	......	......	......	22	......	......	......	......	......	22
4	......	......	7	22	......	18	......	3	1	......	......	......	......	22
1	......	1	31	60	2	......	4	20	34	......	......	......	......	60
3	......	......	3,760	5,278	......	5	1	3,018	2,254	......	......	......	......	5,278
......	......	......	9	13	......	5	......	8	......	......	......	......	......	13
......	......	......	4	6	......	......	......	6	......	......	......	......	......	6
......	......	......	5	8	......	2	......	6	......	......	......	......	......	8
......	......	......	1	3	1	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3
......	......	1	7	14	......	14	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	14
1	......	3	40	72	6	20	5	6	35	......	......	......	......	72
2	......	......	1	5	......	3	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	5
......	......	......	1	4	2	1	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	4
......	......	......	......	5	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5
......	......	......	......	3	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3
1	1	......	3	8	5	1	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	8
......	......	......	207	207	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	207	......	207
......	......	......	29	29	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	29	29
266	44	269	5,168	9,043	955	412	599	3,991	2,605	235	10	207	29	9,043

F. W. ANNAND,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT showing monthly arrivals of Cabin Passengers for Canada, 1899.

Months.	Sexes.					Nationalities.											Destinations.									
	Adults.		Children.																							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	English.	Welsh.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French & Belgians.	U.S. Citizens.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Totals.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Totals.
January	101	39	9	6	155	34	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	95	24	155	13	7	10	3	1	2	....	95	24	155
February	87	48	4	5	144	65	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	57	20	144	35	8	10	4	3	7	....	57	20	144
March	178	59	10	12	259	116	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	94	43	259	41	34	19	9	6	13	....	94	43	259
April	177	89	7	14	287	134	..	2	1	..	.	3	..	110	37	287	92	15	6	11	4	10	2	110	37	287
May	87	116	11	9	223	11	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	116	92	223	15	....	....	....	...	....	....	116	92	223
June	352	463	34	34	883	18	..	2	1	5	1	..	2	579	275	883	25	1	2	1	....	....	....	579	275	883
July	719	1,029	62	60	1,870	13	..	3	1	..	..	4		214	1,631	1,870	25	...	....	...	....	....	....	214	1,631	1,870
August	733	616	41	27	1,417	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	284	1,121	1,417	11	....	1	....	....	....	....	284	1,121	1,417
September	604	408	20	26	1,058	29	..	2	1	1	..	11	2	450	562	1,058	41	2	1	1	....	1	....	450	562	1,058
October	120	102	7	13	242	26	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	156	52	242	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	156	52	242
November	79	59	3	1	142	24	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	101	11	142	20	2	7	....	....	1	...	101	11	142
December	146	106	9	13	274	50	..	1	6	..	.	..	..	171	46	274	43	9	1	....	....	4	....	171	46	274
Totals	3,383	3,134	217	220	6,954	527	1	15	16	9	1	31	13	2,427	3,914	6,954	395	78	57	29	14	38	2	2,427	3,914	6,954

F. M. ANNAND,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., December 31, 1899.

No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF S. GARDNER, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, ST. JOHN, N.B.

St. John, N.B., December 31st, 1899.

David Spence, Esq,,
Secretary Dept. of Immigration,
Toronto, Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit a report showing the operations of this Agency during the year ended 31st December, 1899.

Immigrant Arrivals.

The immigrants passing through this Agency and other inlets the past year and not reported at Halifax or Quebec were 3,021, bringing cash $53,533 ; effects, $70,386. The Customs entries at this port show 232 entries, with the lowest estimate would be 700 souls ; effects, $168,463.

The number of 3,021 and by the Beaver and other lines 3,930, a total of 6,931.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. GARDNER.

Steerage Passengers for Canada, 1899.

Date.	Sex.				Total.	Nationalities.									Total.	Occupations.					Total	Destinations.								Total.
	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	so and so.	Other Countries.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Russian.		Agriculturalist.	Mechanics.	Clerk and Traders.	Female Servants.	No Class.		Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	North West Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Returned Canadians.	Tourist.	
January	644	669	371	376	2,067	33	..	1	7	..	3	....	....	2,017	2,067	622	12	3	....	1,423	2,067	10	7	17	2,024	3	..	....	..	2,067
February	651	622	321	367	1,961	30	..	..	10	..	11	....	....	1,910	1,961	630	20	....	....	1,311	1,961	16	15	7	1,919	3	1	....	..	1,961
March	55	14	8	8	85	35	7	5	4	..	25	....	....	9	85	41	4	10	....	30	85	25	17	13	21	12	..	....	..	85
April	179	20	125	7	331	245	1	5	..	..	22	11	19	28	311	116	20	18	4	173	331	46	7	8	227	12	1	11	19	331
May	7	.....	....	4	11	11	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	......	11	......	7	.. .	....	4	11	11	..	..	......	....	..	....	..	11
July	26	8	2	1	37	15	2	5	..	..	4	1	10	......	57	13	5	....	5	14	37	25	.	..	......	....	1	1	10	37
August	24	2	18	6	50	50	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	......	50	24	....	..	2	21	50	50	..	..	.....	1	..	....	..	50
September	17	....	....	....	17	....	..	..	..	2	...	6	9	......	17	......	1	16	....	.....	17	1	..	..	......	....	..	6	9	17
October	4	.....		....	4	1	..	3	..	.	....	....		.....	4	.....	4	....	....	......	4	4	..	..	......	....	..	....	..	4
November	4	1	1	4	10	....	..	..	1	.	9	....	....	......	10	4	....	....	....	6	10	10	..	2	....	7	.	....	..	10
	1,611	1,326	746	713	4,566	420	10	19	22	2	74	18	38	3,764	4,566	1,450	73	47	11	2,985	4,566	198	44	47	4,190	38	3	18	38	4,566

S. GARDNER,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

Cabin Passengers for Canada for 1899.

Date.	Sexes.					Nation.											Occupation.								Destination.									
	Males.	Females.	Boys under 12.	Girls.	Total.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Welch.	West Indies.	Other countries.	Germans.	Returned Canadians.	Danish.	Swedes.	Total.	Agriculture.	Mechanics.	Miners.	Clerks and Traders.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Not Classed.	Total.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-West Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Returned Canadians.	Tourists.	Total.
January	22	15	3	1	41	25	..	1	..	2	..	4	9	..	..	41	3	6	..	9	..	..	23	41	19	..	7	6	..	2	..	7	..	41
February	29	16	6	1	52	38	1	3	2	..	..	..	5	3	..	52	4	3	..	21	..	..	24	52	24	6	3	5	1	8	..	5	..	52
March	72	29	6	8	185	79	3	5	..	.	..	6	13	7	4	115	10	6	11	29	..	.	59	115	41	..	8	16	14	16	..	15	5	115
April	29	8	5	4	46	33	3	1	1	..	2	2	4	..	..	46	5	..	1	10	.	..	22	46	9	5	3	15	6	4	..	4	..	46
May	16	9	..	3	28	....	.	..	.	..	..	..	8	20	..	28	1	..	..	19	..	..	8	28	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	20	48
June	13	22	8	5	48	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	35	..	48	..	..	..	8	13	35	....	48	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	35	24
July	8	11	1	4	24	....	.	..	.	..	..	..	4	20	..	24	1	6	..	5	..	.	16	24	....	..	2	1	..		..	4	20	67
August	12	....	3	2	17	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	17	..	1	..	7	..	..	5	17	6	1	2	..	..	.	1	6	..	12
September	7	3	3	2	15	13	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	15	..	..	.	7	..	..	7	15	8	5	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	15
November	7	3	..	1	11	....	..	..	..	2	3	..	4	2	..	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	11	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	4
December	5	4	..	.	4	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Totals	218	119	33	31	401	198	7	10	3	6	5	12	63	93	4	401	24	22	12	118	13	35	169	407	111	18	25	43	21	30	3	62	82	401

No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF P. DOYLE, ESQ., DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, QUEBEC.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, 19th January, 1900.

DAVID SPENCE, ESQ.,
Secretary, Department of Immigration,
Toronto, Ont.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 4th inst., addressed to Mr. P. Doyle, Dominion Immigration Agent at Quebec, I beg herewith to enclose three statements giving the information asked for.

Your obedient servant,

FRANK PEDLEY.

Superintendent of Immigration.

TABLE giving the number of married and single men and women and the sexes of children and infants of each nationality arrived in 1899, destined for the Province of Ontario.

—	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.
	Male.	Female	Male,	Female.		
Great Britain—English	765	487	462	288	15	2,017
do Welsh	9	6	....	1	....	16
do Scotch	168	104	18	16	4	310
do Irish	98	78	11	6	1	194
Germans	9	5	1	1	....	16
Scandinavians—Swedes	20	8	1	1	....	30
do Norwegians	17	4	....	1	....	22
do Danes	6	....	....	....	....	6
French	6	5	....	....	....	11
Belgians	2	....	....	....	....	2
Russians	7	4	3	4	1	19
Hebrew	12	9	4	3	1	29
Fins	143	64	6	9	6	228
Austrians	1	....	....	....	....	1
Dutch	1	1	1	....	....	3
Syrian	6	2	2	2	....	12
Arabs	1	....	....	....	....	1
Swiss	1	....	....	....	....	1
	1,272	777	509	332	28	2,918

P. DOYLE,
Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1899

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Statement of Immigration Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Immigration Agency for the Province of Ontario, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1899.

Arrived by Ocean Travel.	Sexes.				Declared destinations.						Nationalities.																		Occupations.							
											Great Britain.					Scandinavians.																				
	Male.	Female.	Children and infants.	Total souls.	Ottawa City.	Ottawa District.	Kingston City.	Kingston District.	Toronto City.	Toronto District.	English.	Welsh.	Scotch.	Irish.	Germans.	Swedes.	Norwegians.	Danes.	French.	Belgians.	Russians.	Hebrew.	Fins.	Austrians.	Dutch.	Syrians.	Arabs.	Swiss.	Farmers.	Farm Laborers.	Laborers.	Mechanics.	Cleks.	Domestic.	Not classified.	Total.
Number	1,272	777	869	2,918	169	131	105	245	1,079	1,189	2.017	16	310	194	16	30	22	6	11	2	19	29	228	1	3	12	1	1	128	148	739	159	98	265	1,381	2,918
Total.	1,272	777	869	2,918	169	131	105	245	1,079	1,189	2,017	16	310	194	16	30	22	6	11	2	19	29	228	1	3	12	1	1	128	148	739	159	98	265	1,381	2,918

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. DOYLE,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1899.

STATEMENT of the number of Cabin and Steerage Passengers arrived during the year 1899, with destinations for Canada and the United States.

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Returned Canadians	657	372	1,029
Tourists	484	126	610
Lower Provinces	90	90	180
Quebec	1,899	3,012	4,911
Ontario	468	2,918	3,386
Manitoba	91	4,949	5,040
North West Territories	96	2,100	2,196
British Columbia	171	633	804
Yukon	5	4	9
United States	237	11,020	11,257
	4,198	25,224	29,422

P. DOYLE,
Immigration Agent.

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1899.

No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN HOOLAHAN, ESQ, DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT, MONTREAL.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, December 31st, 1899.

DAVID SPENCE, ESQ.,
Secretary Department of Immigration for Ontario,
Toronto, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the annual report of this agency for the year ending 31st December, 1899, together with the statistical statements A. and B. in connection with immigration.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The return at this agency of the number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal from the United States will be found in the statements A. and B. with full particulars.

Those steerage passengers who arrive from Europe by the various steamships at the ports of Quebec, Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B., and who are compelled to disembark there are accounted for at those ports, being transferred to the different railways there.

The first and second class passengers, as a general rule during the season of the St. Lawrence river navigation, remain aboard until the steamships reach Montreal and disembark there.

The total number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal per ocean travel via ports of New York, Boston and Portland as per statement A. during the year 1899, was	2,682
The total number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal from United States as per statement B. for the year 1899, was	2,059
Grand total	4,741
The total number of immigrant arrivals at Montreal from United States and per ocean travel via ports in United States during the year 1898, was	3,637
An increase of	1,104

in 1899 as compared with 1898.

THE LABOUR MARKET.

Employment for general labourers in the city and district of Montreal during the open season was good, especially on canal construction, the wharves and shipping, street railway construction, buildings, etc. There was a large amount of railway construction work in western Canada and also in other parts of the Dominion. Railway contractors experienced considerable difficulty in securing sufficient men to fill the demand.

The abundant harvest in Manitoba called for over 6000 men from the eastern provinces to whom the Canadian Pacific Railway gave a special rate from Montreal to Winnipeg of $10.00 in order to secure harvest labourers.

MECHANICS AND BOOKKEEPERS.

For the matter of mechanics and bookkeepers, clerks and others whose habits unfit them for manual labour, I wish to say that there was no demand for those people, the local supply being more than sufficient to meet the requirements. People of this vocation desiring to emigrate to Canada should ascertain that a position has been secured for them on their arrival, or else have with them sufficient funds to enable them to await a suitable opportunity of securing employment at their special trade or calling.

FEMALE LABOUR.

The difficulty of obtaining well trained, respectable domestics in sufficient numbers to meet the demand remains as hard to solve as ever, and the scarcity of this kind of help continues on the increase This is owing no doubt to the numerous commercial and industrial establishments which furnish employment for young women and girls, which they prefer to that of domestic service.

There was no difficulty experienced by the new arrivals in obtaining situations with respectable citizens as servants. Those emigrants should bring with them testimonials as to character from former employers.

There is little or no demand for governesses, milliners or dressmakers. These latter should be careful about migrating to Canada unless they come to join friends or to fill positions already secured for them.

AGRICULTURAL SERVANTS.

The demand for farm servants, both male and female, continues to increase as I pointed out last year. This class of labour can always meet with employment in Canada and in the district of Montreal. I have experienced no difficulty in securing positions for men and women anxious to hire and work in the country. These should arrive in the spring and early autumn months.

GARDENERS AND FLORISTS.

Gardeners and florists can secure work in the city and district of Montreal, provided they come in the spring and are capable, sober, and not afraid of work.

A SUITABLE CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS.

I am pleased to be able to state that the immigrants of the present year are of a suitable class, just the kind the country needs. All, or nearly all, had sufficient money with them to settle themselves comfortably in the land of their adoption. They were principally of the farming class. The large majority went west, to Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia. The remainder of them were distributed throughout the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Those remaining in this Province went to the Eastern and Northern townships and to the Lake St. John District.

THE HEALTH OF IMMIGRANTS.

It is with great satisfaction I am able to report that the immigrant arrivals here have been exceptionally healthy, and there has been no instance where contagious disease has broken out among them. This no doubt is due in great part to the excellent work of the Medical Staff at Gross Isle quarantine station.

TRANSPORTATION.

The steamship and railway companies deserve credit for their handling and treatment of immigrant passengers. There have been no complaints under this head, and I can only say that all the immigrants I have met have spoken in the highest terms of the treatment they have received both while on shipboard and on the railways. The food was satisfactory and the sleeping accommodation equally so. On the cars the same story was told : The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Government Railway systems doing everything in their power to satisfy the new arrivals and see them safely landed at their respective destinations.

JUVENILE IMMIGRANTS.

In this connection I may say that there is an unfair and uncharitable prejudice and opposition among certain people in regard to the juvenile immigrants who come to this country to get a start in life. Because one or two make a slip or misconduct themselves is no reason why the whole should be condemned ; and while newspapers gloat over the misdeeds of one or two, they should not forget the small but sturdy army of little toilers who, far from the land of their birth, are trying silently but pluckily to build themselves homes among us.

Mr. Regimbal of this agency has made special visits to 52 juvenile immigrants sent out by the various philanthropic societies in the British Isles. He found all with few exceptions pleased with the treatment received at the hands of their employers, and the employers expressed satisfaction at the progress of the children in the various duties in which they are engaged.

IMMIGRATION LITERATURE.

In the matter of immigration literature care has been taken to supply the immigrants arriving in Montreal, whether remaining in Canada or passing through to the United States, with the pamphlets and maps, issued by the Department of the Interior, descriptive of the lands open for settlement in the Dominion, and calling attention to the advantages of Manitoba and the North-West Territories for intending settlers.

In addition to this, all persons applying at this office for such pamphlets have been supplied, either personally or by mail.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I desire to tender you my hearty thanks for the valuable co-operation and assistance rendered in promoting the interests of immigration.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STATE

Immigration Arrivals and Departures at the Montreal Agency by Ocean

Months.	Souls.				Nation													
	Adults.		Children										Great Britain.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Arab.	Austrian.	Belgian.	Finnish.	French.	Galician.	German.	Greek.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Hebrew.	Hungarian.	Italian.
January	38	17	11	14	6	1	.	...	7	41	4	..	13	...	1	4	...	1
February	59	16	3	3	...	9	1	3	4	33	3	..	11	...	...	...	3	11
March	173	55	41	36	...	7	2	5	21	50	101	..	13	5	12	...	53	27
April	221	77	62	54	3	7	2	19	33	169	33	..	17	5	7	...	23	61
May	312	93	75	72	...	...	..	8	55	123	151	2	2	1	...	...	24	145
June	135	58	27	29	4	...	1	15	3	101	16	..	6	1	...	...	7	62
July	100	57	39	37	2	1	..	4	2	147	3	..	48	2	...	...	1	20
August	51	25	16	13	...	...	..	...	8	51	2	.	1	...	...	6	1	25
September	40	30	20	18	..	...	..	1	4	63	5	1	5	...	1	...	14	4
October	50	39	20	22	4	...	..	4	11	80	...	..	2	...	...	...	10	6
November	90	36	11	11	9	1	..	6	6	31	7	..	9	...	4	5	1	12
December	139	74	23	30	...	4	..	75	. .	64	32	.	29	...	5	9	5	10
Total	1,408	577	358	339	28	30	6	140	154	953	357	3	153	14	30	24	142	384

STATE

Immigration Arrivals and Departures at the Montreal Agency

Months.	Souls.				Nation												
	Adults.		Children									Great Britain.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Returned Canadians.	Arab.	Armenian.	Austrian.	Finnish.	French.	German.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Hebrew.	Hungarian.	Italian.
January	27	14	17	11	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	3	..	..	....
February	63	33	28	25	89	..	..	1	..	..	4	10	11	7	6	1	4
March	122	45	41	33	169	..	..	..	..	1	7	15	5	....	..	..	43
April	203	60	49	44	187	..	..	..	10	..	2	12	...	2	11	..	92
May	127	61	64	66	246	..	..	..	5	..	2	14	8	4	..	..	34
June	81	49	38	37	111	..	..	..	9	..	7	13	3	7	..	12	40
July	46	28	23	25	80	..	..	4	..	..	1	2	....	....	..	..	17
August	56	33	10	20	64	4	5	..	9	..	1	5	2	....	9	..	17
September	50	30	59	40	118	..	..	..	13	..	4	4	2	....	5	..	6
October	47	32	17	19	71	5	..	..	2	..	5	3	....	....	4	1	....
November	47	31	26	20	79	..	7	..	10	3	..	3	6	5	..	..	5
December	38	25	9	10	55	..	..	..	5	..	..	....	....	....	4	2	13
Total	907	441	361	350	1,317	9	12	5	63	4	33	93	39	28	39	16	271

Dominion Government Immigration Agency,

Montreal, 31st December, 1899.

MENT A.

Travel *via* United States for the year ended 31st December, 1899.

alities.												Occupations.								Destinations.						
				Scandinavian.																						
Mal'ese.	Newfoundlanders.	Polish.	Russian.	Danish.	Icelandic.	Norwegian.	Swedish.	Slavonian.	Swiss.	Syrian.	Mulattoes.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	General laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, traders, etc.	Miners.	Female servants.	Not classified.	Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Total number of souls.
..	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	..	...	..	15	4	5	2	5	6	4	39	...	13	7	47	9	4	80
2	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	27	17	6	6	2	1	8	14	...	9	7	39	13	13	81
..	...	7	...	2	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	66	38	53	3	5	8	18	114	...	30	27	130	74	44	305
..	...	...	18	2	..	3	6	1	1	...	..	67	59	82	4	6	3	22	171	...	55	48	256	26	29	414
..	9	...	2	1	..	6	14	8	..	1	4	74	73	151	10	2	2	28	212	..	134	30	326	33	29	552
..	12	...	1	1	..	2	11	6	..	...	..	35	26	56	4	2	12	24	90	...	57	16	121	18	37	249
.	...	2	...	...	..	...	1	...	..	...	..	45	28	19	...	3	5	19	114	15	43	13	120	33	9	233
..	...	...	4	4	..	...	1	2	..	...	..	23	4	22	...	2	...	8	46	...	29	3	53	18	2	105
..	...	..	6	...	1	...	3	...	..	...	..	18	11	8	...	3	...	12	56	...	7	3	70	25	3	108
..	...	...	1	...	..	10	3	...	..	...	..	25	14	10	...	...	...	11	71	...	5	11	95	8	12	131
..	...	8	...	...	..	...	2	...	..	50	..	12	13	57	3	3	2	17	41	...	67	14	50	7	13	148
..	...	7	1	4	..	1	...	...	..	30	..	29	10	79	4	11	6	33	104	...	64	65	97	28	22	276
2	22	24	33	14	1	23	42	17	1	81	4	436	297	548	36	44	45	204	1,072	15	513	244	1,404	289	417	2,682

MENT B.

from United States for the year ended December 31st, 1899.

alities.					.Occupations.								Destinations.							
	Scandinavian.																			
Polish.	Danish.	Swedish.	Syrian.	United States citizens.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	General laborers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, traders, etc.	Miners.	Female Servants.	Not classified.	Lower Provinces.	Province of Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Returned Canadians.	Total number of souls.
..	.....	4	..	....	7	1	8	5	....	6	....	42	...	2	13	....	....	6	48	69
3	1	3	9	....	18	5	26	8	3	....	8	81	....	31	25	....	2	2	89	149
..	1	.....	.	....	41	6	71	4	....	...	3	116	....	45	23	2	2	...	169	241
6	.....	29	4	1	42	33	118	7	....	3	21	132	....	89	26	4	19	31	187	356
..	.....	.....	5	....	43	24	51	5	....	5	7	183	19	33	12	1	1	6	246	318
..	.....	3	..	....	2	1	37	6	3	1	9	146	...	50	36	....	...	8	111	205
..	.....	18	..	....	10	2	11	....	....	1	3	95	....	17	3	4	17	1	80	122
.	1	2	..	..	2	....	28	3	2	1	9	74	....	24	16	7	4	4	64	119
..	.....	7	..	....	3	...	16	1	....	....	4	135	....	15	15	4	....	7	118	159
..	.. ..	21	..	3	12	1	5	3	....	2	8	84	..	10	9	2	17	6	71	115
3	.....	2	..	1	2	2	16	2	....	....	8	94	....	21	20	3	....	1	79	124
.	.....	3	..	....	....	....	14	2	3	....	6	57	....	15	9	1	1	1	55	82
12	3	92	18	5	182	75	401	46	11	19	86	1,239	19	352	207	28	63	73	1,317	2,059

JOHN HOOLAHAN,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR

1899.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
WARWICK BRO'S. & RUTTER, PRINTERS.
1900.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FOR THE YEAR 1899.

Office of the Inspector of Division Courts,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Dec., 31st., 1899.

To His Honor
The Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

May it please Your Honor:

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the Division Courts of the Province, for the year ending 31st December, 1899.*

Particulars of Returns.

The number of suits entered, in each court, the amount of claims, total amount of suitors' moneys paid into court, total paid out, and other information will be found fully set forth under properly tabulated heads in Table A.

It will be seen from these returns that the suits entered numbered 40,363, exclusive of transcripts of judgment and judgment summonses.

The total of claims aggregated—$1,384,943. Total moneys paid into court, $436,268; total paid out, $432,202.

Inasmuch as a large proportion of the suits entered are invariably settled out of court, and of which there are therefore no official returns, the figures just given must necessarily fall far short of adequately representing the full collecting powers of these courts.

Jury Fund.

The amount paid County Treasurers towards Division Courts jury fund was $1,175.-97. Total of trials by juries summoned 228; amount paid to jurors summoned, $1,975.10. The figures continue to support the assurance of the sufficiency of the fund to meet the demand upon it.

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*Changes in the appointment of officers are printed up to the date on which 'copy' is being sent to press

NOTE.—Copies of this report are mailed to all County Treasurers, who should compare the figures of the returns with the entries in their books.

VACANCIES—APPOINTMENTS.

During the past year there were 26 appointments of Clerks. Of these, there were three new appointments, viz. :—one in Nipissing and two in Rainy River districts. There were 7 deaths, 19 resignations, and one reported for removal for cause. There were 32 appointments of bailiffs, to fill a like number of vacanies.

The preceding year the numbers stood—Seventeen appointments of clerks and 21 appointments of bailiffs to fill vacancies.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence, for short periods, varying from ten days to two months, was granted to 35 clerks and 25 baliffs, whose appointments of deputies were approved.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST OFFICERS.—INSPECTION.

Complaints of withholding suitors' moneys, paid into court, charging excessive fees, non payment of foreign fees, collecting accounts on commission and without suit entered, failing to renew covenants, non-payment of jury fees, not answering suitors' letters, neglect in notifying suitors as required by law and delaying returns, are amongst the more serious of the charges that are being daily made, all calling for immediate investigation. Last year the total complaints numbered some 237. Prompt enquiry followed in every case. And the numerous letters of thanks received from suitors and solicitors testify to the usefulness and efficiency of this branch of the public service in securing the best and most speedy results.

Special investigations into alleged offences, of a more or less serious character, also demand considerable time and attention.

The duties of inspection have of late years been considerably increased—travel now having to be made over so much greater an extent of territory than heretofore. In the older counties and new districts there are altogether now 324 offices, with 324 clerks and 365 bailiffs—so that the travel from point to point must be constant and unceasing—the remoteness of so many of the offices taking up much time, and visiting them being necessarily expensive.

WITHHOLDING SUITORS' MONEYS.

As intimated in my report of last year, the withholding suitors' moneys has been amongst the worst complaints heretofore made against officers of the courts. It is gratifying to be able to report that the offences under this head are fast diminishing in number—more especially since it has been made known that instant dismissal would be the penalty that would follow conviction of the offence. I have also much pleasure in reporting that clerks have become more attentive in giving immediate notice, as they are required to do by the Act and the rules, to the parties entitled, of moneys paid into court, and that, generally, I find both clerks and bailiffs exercising greater promptitude and diligence in the discharge of their respective duties.

FOREIGN FEES.

The remarks under this head made in last year's report will be entirely applicable. Complaints are constantly being received as to the non-payment of foreign fees. And I regret to have to say that in several cases those fees have been lost to the clerks who performed the services—besides having also had to pay their bailiffs for their share of the work done by them. This has happened where defaulting clerks have been forced to resign or have been removed from office. The matter has been from time to time made the subject of comment in these pages and should receive more strict attention from the officers of the courts. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon them that there is no liability on sureties in such cases. The fees are payable in advance, and if a clerk chooses to give credit he may do so of course, but it must be at his own risk. The obligation thus created is therefore simply a personal one between the home and foreign clerks. Like a 'debt of honor,' it should be held all the more sacred on this account, and I am well pleased to be able to bear testimony that such is the case amongst the greater majority of the clerks, whom I find most scrupulous in making prompt payment of those fees when notified. There are others, however, I regret to have to add, who fail most lamentably in this duty, and although notified again and again allow their indebtedness to drag on, sometimes for years, until complaint has to be made to this department, and then, perhaps, too late to be effective. Whether arising from mere neglect or indifference, or otherwise, the defaulter in this respect cannot be too strongly condemed. The habitual offender brings the court into disrepute, as he will not be trusted, and this may lead into the more serious question of the consequences of delaying process of the court. And in this connection it should always be borne in mind that once a step is taken by a clerk on process sent to him, he would not be justified in afterwards delaying the same in order to secure payment of his fees. While a clerk need not act until his fees are paid, the rule is that, having acted, it is his duty to make an immediate return. And should a suitor suffer through his neglect or hindrance in this respect, the offending clerk and his sureties would be liable in an action for damages on their covenant.

SURETIES.

The security of approved guarantee companies is favored by the Government as in every way more desirable than that of private parties, and should be furnished by clerks and bailiffs wherever possible. The low rate of 40c. per $100, per annum, to which the premium has now been reduced, brings this class of security within the easy reach of all. And what officer respecting his own independence is there who would not pay the small fee required for premium in preference to placing himself under personal obligation to friends by asking them to join him in the liability of a covenant—which would necessarily carry with it at least some personal inconvenience, even if resulting in no more serious consequences ?

COLLECTION OF INTEREST ON JUDGMENTS.

Again I would take occasion to call attention to a duty, which so many clerks and bailiffs appear to overlook, and the neglect of which is the cause of many complaints—that is, the failure to collect interest upon judgments. In previous reports this matter has been referred to, and the duty of officers of the courts pointed out. But, notwithstanding all the warnings and directions given, there are still officers who continue to give trouble, with the result also of loss to themselves. In every case the calculation and addition of interest should be made with the same carefulness as in giving the figures of the amount of debt and costs. Interest should be computed at the rate of six per cent. in the first place, by the clerk up to the date of issuing the execution, and afterwards added up to the date of payment by the bailiff. Where this is not done, and the officers charged with the duty are found in fault, they will personally be held responsible to make good the loss. Clerks should especially see to this, and should so instruct their bailiffs.

ENTERING INSURANCE CERTIFICATES.

This is a new duty imposed upon clerks by the Insurance Act, cap. 203, R. S. O. 1897. The certificate when received should be entered in the same way as a transcript, and then becomes a judgment of the court. The ordinary schedule of fees will apply, except in cases not exceeding $10, and then the fees specially made applicable to $10 suits must govern. See secs. 135, 138, 193.

JUDGMENT DEBTORS.

There is a notable decrease observable in the number of judgment summonses issued during the year. Quite an item in itself to be taken into account in shewing the falling off in the emoluments of clerks and bailiffs. The returns shew a total of 4,858 issued for 1899, as against 5,290 in the preceding year. Out of a total of 1,193 judgment debtors ordered to be committed, the returns shew that the number of such debtors actually committed was 59, only.

DIVISION COURT COSTS.

Division Court costs form a subject upon which there would appear to be, to say the least, a good deal of misapprehension in some quarters. A fair examination of the fees allowed by the tariff, and the figures given in the returns, could not fail to dissipate much erroneous opinion upon this head.

Taking the number of suits, 40,363, and adding the suits in replevin, 118, and the number of judgment summonses 4,858, we have a grand total of suits of 45,339, according to the returns. Dividing the number of suits into the total emoluments of clerks and bailiffs, and we find an average amount of $3.25 as the costs in each suit.

In suits not exceeding $10 there is a special provision as to the fees to be charged. For all services, from entering action, up to and including the entering of final judgment, or final order on any such judgment, or suing out a judgment or interpleader summons, up to and including the entering of final judgment, or final order on any such judgment ;

or interpleader summons, in case the action proceeds to judgment or final order, the clerk gets $1.25, and the fee to the bailiff for all services, exclusive of mileage, is reduced to 40 cents.

A comparison of these figures, with the fees chargeable in the English County Courts, or with the fees allowed in any other courts, either at home or abroad, will be found to be largely in favor of the Division Courts of this Province.

The results, in the speedy realization of claims, will also be found to be most favorable to the Division Courts of Ontario. So that for cheapness, as to costs of proceedings and quick returns under process, these courts would appear to best serve the public interest to the extent of their jurisdiction.

I have the honor to be your Honor's obedient servant,

J. DICKEY,
Inspector.

TABLE

RETURN of Division Court business, from the first day of January

Name of county, united counties or district.	(1) Number of division.	(2) Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	(3) Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	(4) Number of transcripts of judgments received from other courts.	(5) Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other courts.	(6) Number of judgment summonses issued.	(7) Balance of cash in court from the previous year.	(8) Total amount of suitors' money paid into court.	(9) Total amount of suitors' money paid out of court.
			$		$ c		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	1	96	3,992 71	9	215 66	2	....	839 00	839 00
	2	45	1,870 29	8	458 70	.. ...	9 80	499 88	499 88
	3	96	1,901 97	10	164 75	3	89 77	577 14	623 43
	4	97	2,484 11	5	518 48	1	21 70	1,062 91	972 75
	5	128	2,706 22	6	458 71	1	....	1,222 88	1,204 06
	6	25	803 41	5	237 40	5	1 78	159 95	154 45
Brant	1	456	15,896 95	23	1,145 40	30	70 52	3,368 73	3,285 88
	2	95	3,247 52	6	395 60	8	10 03	1,410 60	1,406 44
	3	47	1,855 04	3	38 99	2	....	263 85	263 85
	4	45	1,677 34	8	387 03	5	2 00	659 57	660 57
	5	28	821 17	1	56 58	......	50	398 02	398 52
Bruce	1	166	6,677 18	8	240 69	10	408 78	1,468 81	1,513 52
	2	40	1,435 89	3	224 05	2	....	652 32	652 32
	3	111	3,177 54	6	159 65	16	65 74	474 86	479 90
	4	39	1,281 65	5	131 11	2	65 16	441 53	487 70
	5	69	2,330 62	5	220 14	8	43 51	376 77	333 90
	6	24	1,508 81	5	188 11	......	17 59	167 03	150 10
	7	38	1,796 93	6	173 12	3	....	376 04	364 39
	8	291	8,086 83	14	597 56	7	20 00	2,175 91	2,019 84
	9	52	2,345 00	3	82 54	2	....	673 82	671 82
	10	22	889 36	4	123 93	1	25 42	274 14	215 26
	11	73	2,563 46	8	457 24	2	... .	425 82	410 03
	12	122	2,584 89	3	168 73	3	....	625 64	613 64
Carleton	1	1,806	67,611 52	25	1,682 19	597	385 23	12,982 99	12,999 45
	2	55	1,927 92	11	996 48	6	287 47	1,320 41	1,572 88
	3	28	825 10	4	114 00	1	....	472 81	472 81
	4	37	779 21	4	159 03	4	53 83	454 83	463 08
	5	34	883 35	4	69 25	3	12 25	549 91	497 43
	6	56	1,466 58	1	....	......	....	557 47	545 47
	7	55	1,579 87	2	224 22	5	87 61	350 40	319 56

A.

to the 31st day of December, A.D. 1899 inclusive, shewing :

(10) Balance of cash in court.	(11) Number of suits entered, where the amount claimed exceeds $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other courts.	(12) Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed exceeds $40.	(13) Number of actions of replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, exceeds $40.	(14) Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	(15) Number of jury trials by juries summoned.	(16) Amount paid to jurors summoned.	(17) Number of jury trials, by jurors called, in pursuance of section 168, D. C. A.	(18) Amount payable to county treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fund."	(19) Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the honorable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	(20) Number of instances in which the judge has allowed costs to be taxed for counsel, attorney or agent's fees.	(21) The amount of costs so taxed.	(22) Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	(23 The number of such debtors actually committed.
$ c.						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.		
....	4	1	......	13	....	....	......	....	....	......	....	......	....
9 80	4	......	......	17	1	6 00	......	....	....	......	....	......	....
43 48	3	......	1	23	....	....	......	....	....	3	15 00	......	....
90 66	3	......	......	8	....	....	......	....	....	2	10 00	......	....
18 82	......	1	......	42	....	....	......	....	....	......	....	......	....
7 28	2	......	1	8	1	6 00	1	....	....	......	....	......	....
82 85	26	10	1	112	2	20 00	......	13 76	....	1	10 00	4	....
14 19	6	3	1	38	2	21 00	......	2 94	....	1	10 00	......	....
....	3	......	......	7	....	....	......	1 74	....	......	....	1	1
1 00	4	1	......	14	4	47 00	......	1 78	....	......	....	1	....
....	......	......	......	6	....	....	......	63	....	......	....	......	....
364 07	13	1	......	27	1	9 00	1	6 43	....	......	....	4	....
....	1	1	1	7	....	....	......	1 09	....	......	....	......	....
60 70	6	2	......	31	....	....	......	2 88	....	1	10 00	1	....
18 99	4	......	......	9	....	....	......	1 60	....	......	....	......	....
42 87	5	1	......	15	....	....	......	2 36	....	2	10 00	2	2
34 52	6	1	......	8	....	....	......	1 83	....	3	18 00	......	....
11 65	4	1	......	4	1	8 00	......	1 84	....	......	....	......	....
156 07	15	......	......	77	....	....	......	8 25	....	3	20 00	4	....
2 00	5	......	1	8	....	....	......	2 18	....	......	....	......	....
84 30	3	......	......	4	....	....	......	1 14	....	......	....	......	....
15 79	5	......	......	25	1	11 00	......	1 11	....	......	....	......	....
12 00	8	......	......	47	....	....	......	3 81	....	......	....	......	....
368 77	121	7	2	373	....	....	......	62 62	1,552 55	14	111 50	231	7
35 00	4	......	......	13	....	....	......	1 90	....	......	....	......	....
....	......	......	......	2	....	....	......	69	....	......	....	......	....
45 58	......	......	......	13	....	....	......	60	....	......	....	1	....
64 73	2	......	......	7	....	....	......	95	....	......	....	......	....
12 00	2	......	......	15	....	....	......	1 16	....	......	....	......	....
118 45	......	......	......	12	....	....	......	1 05	....	......	....	1	....

RETURN of Division

County.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			$ c.		$ c,		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Dufferin	1	196	7,748 73	8	464 61	8	69 42	1,184 86	1,223 96
	2	183	5,859 37	22	1,362 25	30	5 89	1,601 60	1,601 60
	3	31	844 35	3	148 45	3	32 70	285 50	310 68
	4	23	753 91	1	13 72	1	47 63	169 46	174 45
	5	50	1,660 92	5	211 01	5	....	1,134 95	1,134 95
Elgin	1	177	6,245 82	18	1,038 96	15	218 41	4,263 85	3,949 57
	2	27	1,364 74	6	242 05	1	....	539 98	551 94
	3	457	17,921 82	17	686 48	45	....	5,225 77	5,071 97
	4	156	6,224 92	15	1,174 98	14	16 46	1,232 18	1,226 91
Essex	1	62	1,822 27	3	98 62	17	....	888 02	888 02
	2	94	3,422 94	6	205 72	30	57 06	1,035 84	1,041 92
	3	84	3,170 33	7	32 99	17	77 86	1,485 58	1,481 73
	4	82	2,470 20	3	89 10	3	468 55	956 41	985 39
	5	166	8,416 98	8	492 98	32	164 65	2,047 84	2,151 27
	6	70	1,795 55	2	49 55	1	29 69	674 44	661 02
	7	510	18,735 00	16	667 23	126	40 71	5,327 57	5,368 28
	8	200	6,714 23	7	272 61	16	52 25	2,217 36	2,069 53
	9	71	2,077 03	......	....	11	....	3,207 62	3,207 62
Frontenac	1	776	25,324 71	19	1,459 95	178	779 44	7,890 05	8,468 73
	2	no business							
	3	21	551 21	2	35 80	1	....	267 53	227 53
	4	61	1,118 30	3	95 55	12	7 04	461 03	438 94
	5	29	898 50	.....	....	......	....	189 29	163 29
	6	79	3,083 41	4	389 93	4	16 26	1,087 55	1,025 17
Grey	1	570	14,535 57	12	742 29	72	....	4,865 93	4,865 93
	2	79	2,605 75	8	460 09	8	15 15	1,523 99	1,537 70
	3	76	3,149 12	5	216 93	10	29 97	545 64	545 64
	4	70	2,084 83	10	392 37	7	5 48	791 23	786 71
	5	134	4,653 51	7	713 60	13	15 10	1,974 61	1,938 05
	6	45	1,394 40	5	148 64	4	17 74	855 40	873 14
	7	91	3,372 35	4	130 52	7	....	1,296 66	1,296 66
	8	74	2,807 81	4	402 59	32	....	924 31	924 31
Haldimand ..	1	68	2,476 51	12	476 51	8	....	966 47	966 47
	2	18	506 31	2	97 47	1	15 00	171 23	169 71
	3	71	1,977 13	8	388 05	6	60 15	602 69	638 09
	4	8	208 08	1	47 08	......	... .	134 44	134 44
	5	8	111 05	6	69 38	1	....	68 25	68 25
	6	71	2,145 00	10	468 00	5	49 41	866 70	867 04
Haliburton....	1	36	1,309 01	2	241 32	3	....	435 52	435 52
	2	20	355 21	......	....	3	....	216 04	206 04
	3	24	1,003 88	2	43 05	8	33 68	454 05	487 73
Halton.	1	79	3,049 03	12	697 02	16	55 09	1,276 51	1,255 31
	2	151	5,656 01	6	127 43	21	84 55	1,557 35	1,517 28
	3	46	1,759 21	3	41 76	7	....	957 39	957 39
	4	71	1,713 86	17	891 60	9	....	668 11	668 11
	5	11	261 01	......	....	......	....	39 40	39 40
	6	59	2,675 87	5	289 77	7	1 50	1,057 83	1,054 58

Court Business.—*Continued.*

(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
$ c.						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.		
30 32	18	......	......	41	1	10 00	......	7 82	....	1	5 00	3	....
5 89	12	......	......	58	1	12 00	......	5 61	....	.....	....	1	....
8 52	1	......	......	9	2	17 00	......	67	....	.....	....	......	....
42 64	......	......	......	4	....	....	.....	73	....	.....	....	1	....
....	2	.....	......	12	....	....	......	1 31	....	.....	....	......	....
314 28	11	.....	......	51	....	....	......	5 96	....	.....	....	......	....
....	3	2	......	2	....	....	......	1 35	....	.....	....	......	....
197 72	28	2	3	83	....	....	1	14 02	1 68	2	20 00	8	2
21 73	14	4	......	30	2	24 00	.....	6 44	....	1	5 00	2	1
....	3	1	......	23	....	....	......	1 53	....	.....	....	3	....
50 98	3	1	14	......	....	....	......	2 33	....	.....	....	3	....
81 71	4	......	1	12	....	....	......	2 71	....	2	10 00	3	....
439 57	3	2	.....	18	2	24 00	...	2 55	....	.....	....	......	....
61 22	13	......	......	35	....	....	......	6 25	....	2	8 00	5	1
43 11	2	1	......	20	....	....	......	1 25	....	.....	....	......	....
....	38	6	3	123	1	22 00	.....	16 69	22 99	.....	....	46	1
147 83	12	3	1	50	....	....	......	6 06	....	1	3 00	5	....
....	3	......	4	14	....	....	......	1 71	....	.....	....	3	1
200 76	44	10	....	270	1	11 00	......	22 55	145 19	1	10 00	113	....
40 00	......	1	......	5	....	....	......	36	....	.....	....	......	....
29 13	.....	......	......	24	....	....	.....	54	....	.....	....	4	....
26 00	1	1	......	7	....	....	......	82	....	.....	....	......	....
78 64	9	1	......	14	....	....	.....	3 11	....	.....	....	......	....
....	18	4	......	235	....	....	......	10 59	35 44	3	15 00	14	....
1 44	4	3	......	18	....	....	......	2 41	....	2	10 00	1	....
29 97	8	......	1	23	....	....	......	3 02	....	.....	....	1	....
10 00	5	1	1	19	....	....	......	2 72	....	.....	....	......	....
51 66	8	1	1	39	....	....	......	4 22	....	.....	....	......	....
....	1	1	......	9	....	....	.	1 09	....	.....	....	......	....
....	5	......	1	26	1	12 00	......	2 96	....	.....	....	......	....
....	6	1	.....	17	....	....	......	2 76	....	1	3 00	3	....
....	4	4	2	14	....	....	.....	2 17	....	.....	....	......	....
2 02	1	......	......	7	....	....	.....	43	....	.....	....	......	....
24 75	3	3	......	23	1	12 00	......	1 68	....	1	5 00	......	....
....	1	......	......	.....	....	....	......	34	....	.....	....	......	....
....	......	......	......	2	1	1 00	.....	03	....	.....	....	......	....
49 07	2	1	......	19	....	....	......	1 49	....	.....	....	......	....
....	1	.....	......	6	....	....	.....	94	....	.....	....	1	....
10 00	.....	.....	......	2	....	....	......	24	....	.....	....	1	....
....	3	.....	......	9	1	12 00	......	1 14	....	2	10 00	1	....
73 79	4	1	......	18	1	10 00	.....	2 71	....	.....	....	......	....
124 62	14	.. ..	1	26	2	20 00	......	5 78	....	3	15 00	1	1
....	3	.....	.....	14	....	....	......	1 38	....	1	5 00	1	....
....	4	......	.....	23	....	....	.....	1 60	....	.....	....	1	....
....	.....	1	.....	2	...	....	......	36	....	.....	....	......	....
3 25	8	....	....	9	2	22 00	......	3 23	....	2	10 00	......	....

RETURN of Division

County.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Hastings	1	410	14,077 17	24	664 00	10	184 38	3,020 04	3,101 29
	3	21	583 44	3	77 10	1	....	357 62	332 63
	4	113	2,749 00	13	574 80	20	....	1,063 56	1,165 23
	5	93	3,138 30	4	36 10	......	18 52	918 91	918 91
	6	92	4,249 81	11	267 51	2	....	2,716 60	2,716 60
	7	84	1,490 30	5	207 14	......	31 50	755 80	733 82
	9	147	5,135 87	14	692 66	8	17 49	613 72	521 18
	10	97	2,863 95	3	119 62	1	193 10	785 16	930 49
	11	56	2,096 45	5	238 76	......	129 30	875 53	681 83
	12	77	2,837 13	11	499 81	......	....	1,434 16	1,434 16
Huron	1	221	6,017 56	13	376 09	13	104 41	1,866 00	1,923 43
	2	127	4,364 69	5	90 85	41	139 35	1,759 31	1,876 41
	3	130	4,439 52	5	197 15	20	....	1,961 06	1,961 06
	4	36	972 16	5	294 33	2	....	267 47	259 47
	5	66	2,061 96	5	367 30	5	....	1,028 48	1,028 48
	6	13	665 27	5	211 66	2	1 39	423 19	418 85
	7	20	574 91	......	....	1	... .	255 36	255 36
	8	96	3,654 37	8	225 06	8	88 80	1,250 13	1,303 77
	9	48	1,623 85	6	295 26	3	81 82	986 78	959 56
	10	59	1,765 40	5	380 64	1	7 02	889 91	888 41
	11	25	647 15	1	5 00	2	7 00	177 86	165 86
	12	40	1,309 31	3	137 23	1	18 09	391 92	391 92
Kent	1	363	15,160 39	16	862 82	43	1,075 87	4,946 64	5,092 74
	2			Office burned down.—No returns.					
	3	83	2,744 01	8	380 60	4	7 27	1,775 47	1,662 15
	4	158	5,840 38	1	73 75	40	147 23	2,057 48	2,038 34
	5	164	4,463 60	12	680 80	21	237 37	1,559 09	1,751 53
	6	116	5,190 70	12	682 83	13	....	2,002 49	2,002 49
	7	185	6,085 95	11	356 75	14	196 39	2,264 70	2,017 80
Lambton	1	479	12,970 71	11	440 74	58	111 48	4,830 01	4,862 80
	2	80	1,819 89	8	159 32	3	44 22	547 50	576 09
	3	91	2,407 72	16	642 17	1	... .	1,578 67	1,555 06
	4	52	2,361 02	9	178 66	5	....	779 92	779 72
	5	79	1,772 54	2	176 39	1	....	1,258 94	1,258 94
	6	24	506 73	2	117 95	2	55 61	249 29	286 81
	7	38	1,102 94	3	62 72	2	57 82	496 41	513 17
	8	200	6,979 35	15	565 37	25	133 74	2,876 31	2,765 33
	9	100	2,450 83	....	....	6	19 22	1,418 82	1,425 37
Lanark	1	129	3,524 90	8	687 51	12	154 61	1,038 88	1,193 49
	2	28	1,118 97	3	115 36	3	143 48	421 40	456 09
	3	94	3,478 84	4	144 21	24	....	1,043 01	1,043 01
	4	264	7,661 31	1	90 62	47	80 00	2,837 30	2,876 77
	5	10	290 80	2	104 74	1	....	100 85	100 85
	6	64	1,657 75	3	76 97	7	....	796 84	796 84
Leeds and Grenville...	1	332	9,673 44	27	776 80	23	92 18	4,524 72	4,549 13
	2	158	4,706 77	20	691 96	8	108 79	2,088 23	2,038 37
	3	101	3,031 54	12	294 37	4	91 70	1,016 18	964 76
	4	212	6,250 52	5	147 88	55	174 43	1,533 55	1,435 78
	5	217	4,249 97	7	91 44	10	....	1,038 98	1,038 98
	6	84	2,279 85	3	37 03	3	....	636 28	621 28
	7	63	1,684 19	2	220 72	1	118 55	514 65	535 73

Court Business.—*Continued.*

(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23
$ c.						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.		
91 13	26	....	....	141	....	....	....	12 74	....	....	....	1	1
24 99	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42	....	....	....	....	....
....	3	....	1	36	1	9 00	....	2 13	....	1	5 00	....	....
18 52	2	....	....	24	2	19 00	....	2 30	....	....	....	....	....
....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 70	....	....	....	....	....
53 48	1	....	....	46	....	....	....	94	....	1	10 00	....	....
110 03	12	4	3	51	3	28 00	....	4 89	....	5	30 00	....	....
47 77	5	....	....	26	....	....	....	2 45	....	....	....	....	....
223 00	5	....	....	12	....	....	....	2 18	....	....	....	....	....
....	2	1	....	7	....	....	....	2 21	....	1	8 00	....	....
46 98	10	....	....	82	4	70 20	....	5 53	....	2	10 00	2	....
22 25	11	5	....	38	3	36 00	....	4 94	....	....	....	14	....
....	10	....	....	26	....	....	....	4 81	....	2	10 00	4	....
8 00	1	....	....	35	2	21 00	....	76	....	....	....	....	....
....	3	....	....	17	1	12 00	....	1 95	....	....	....	1	....
5 73	3	....	....	3	1	12 00	....	1 11	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	39	....	....	....	1	....
35 16	4	1	....	16	1	10 00	....	3 10	....	....	....	1	....
109 04	2	....	....	12	....	....	....	1 40	....	....	....	1	....
8 52	2	....	....	18	1	12 00	....	1 40	....	....	....	....	....
12 00	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	48	....	....	....	....	....
....	4	....	....	14	....	....	....	1 48	....	....	....	....	....
929 77	29	....	....	42	3	27 00	....	14 63	....	....	....	15	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
113 32	5	....	....	15	....	....	....	2 45	....	1	10 00	....	....
166 37	11	1	....	38	1	12 00	....	5 27	....	....	....	18	1
44 93	9	....	3	53	1	11 00	....	4 74	....	1	8 00	11	
....	8	1	1	13	....	....	....	4 52	....	1	10 00	6	
443 26	7	1	1	46	....	....	....	5 05	....	1	10 00	2	
78 69	18	....	1	177	....	....	....	10 05	....	....	....	22	
15 63	1	....	....	14	....	....	....	1 24	....	....	....	1	
23 61	6	....	....	11	....	....	....	2 52	....	....	....	1	
....	5	2	....	6	....	....	....	2 09	....	1	10 00	4	1
....	2	....	....	23	3	12 00	....	1 97	....	....	....	....	....
19 09	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	27	....	....	....	1	....
41 16	1	....	....	6	1	12 00	....	88	....	....	....	2	
110 98	10	....	....	55	1	12 00	....	5 95	....	3	15 00	3	
12 67	2	....	....	33	1	11 00	....	2 06	....	....	....	1	
....	5	....	....	45	....	....	....	2 84	....	....	....	1	....
108 79	4	....	....	6	....	....	....	1 30	....	....	....	....	....
....	6	....	....	21	....	....	....	3 33	....	....	....	11	1
40 53	18	....	....	92	....	....	....	7 62	....	1	10 00	5	
....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	21	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	....	21	....	....	....	1 05	....	....	....	....	....
67 77	15	1	....	138	....	....	....	7 71	....	1	5 00	2	....
158 65	8	....	....	64	....	....	....	4 22	....	....	....	2	....
143 12	3	2	....	24	....	....	....	2 61	....	....	....	....	....
272 20	9	2	2	57	....	....	....	5 22	....	3	13 00	2	....
....	3	....	....	114	.	....	....	2 01	....	....	....	....	....
15 00	3	....	....	24	.	....	....	1 80	....	....	....	....	....
97 47	4	....	....	2	.	....	....	1 54	....	....	....	....	....

RETURN of Division

County.	(1)	(2)	(3)	4	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Leeds and Grenville–*Con*	8	51	1,654 51	9	270 65	2	60 00	651 21	665 21
	9	38	1,725 76	1	7 50	2	5 40	337 57	331 87
	10	47	1,245 53	2	53 26	2	33 75	584 57	542 46
	11	29	1,044 99	......	....	......	....	295 47	291 46
	12	14	355 43	......	....	1	22 63	80 57	68 17
Lennox and Addington .	1	181	5,022 02	19	427 04	32	37 00	1,425 63	1,322 97
	2	16	390 66	1	8 91	4	....	219 47	219 47
	3	6	144 32	......	....	.....	13 62	26 55	40 27
	4	52	1,227 61	2	64 65	6	....	311 68	269 54
	5	43	2,164 20	3	144 84	8	12 07	1,126 32	1,128 12
	6	25	593 83	2	....	......	28 02	187 71	215 73
	7	65	2,175 99	3	103 23	1	25 37	536 32	554 69
Lincoln	1	63	2,890 02	3	52 17	11	98 92	771 94	729 06
	2	346	13,239 90	30	1,350 06	67	1,401 76	4,320 16	3,883 37
	3	96	2,647 08	16	668 66	7	....	897 80	897 80
	4	71	2,835 65	8	370 42	17	4 44	1,225 27	1,150 60
Manitoulin ...	1	81	3,362 14	7	326 68	3	39 05	867 92	8 00
	2	31	1,166 64	5	211 35	3	9 88	629 04	636 32
	3	57	2,725 71	5	349 10	1	126 00	1,140 62	1,241 62
Middlesex	1	1359	46,345 18	22	1,152 40	142	1,684 03	12,997 23	13,076 12
	2	78	3,567 34	10	273 27	7	69 92	650 54	687 68
	3	57	2,256 00	4	333 54	14	43 73	879 91	836 18
	4	35	1,848 43	5	274 63	......	....	1,173 30	1,153 30
	5	116	4,578 98	10	291 43	6	258 35	1,303 93	1,167 94
	6	138	5,273 21	12	438 32	15	54 37	2,557 77	2,532 53
	7	33	643 96	8	533 83	5	77 85	513 15	550 15
	8	10	214 77	3	264 05	.....	....	144 59	113 39
	9	623	7,857 37	9	378 28	46	28 14	2,982 21	2,844 60
Muskoka	1	94	3,202 58	45	509 00	5	....	1.035 27	942 27
	2	102	3,253 78	18	872 22	15	49 59	1,105 98	1,038 91
	3	114	3,361 35	16	743 55	3	29 83	1,457 16	1,461 99
	4	34	873 65	4	108 50	3	43 50	976 92	1,017 48
Nipissing	1	60	1,912 20	4	92 63	......	79 40	616 22	578 32
	2	125	4,234 66	4	57 59	......	....	1,195 12	1,195 12
	3	153	6,787 63	13	731 12	4	8 25	2,599 37	2,546 58
	4	277	8,113 43	8	282 06	......	219 93	3,492 46	3,346 05
	5	53	1,646 05	5	160 98	3	....	439 09	439 09
	6	10	319 91	9	210 37	......	....	119 77	119 77
	7	....	....	......	....	.....	....	....	....
Norfolk	1	124	4,822 23	4	157 98	42	60 11	583 68	633 10
	2	105	2,711 65	6	304 34	8	113 10	956 44	984 04
	3	29	682 48	2	20 83	.....	11 90	178 05	179 05
	4	45	1,089 06	8	252 92	4	51 49	550 73	517 13
	5	49	1,152 32	1	153 28	14	....	352 85	352 85
	6	70	2,056 25	11	351 83	16	....	908 62	908 62
	7	33	524 51	10	414 64	..	....	160 79	160 79
	8	33	904 60	5	317 07	1	....	677 93	677 93

Court Business.—*Continued.*

(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
$ c.						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.		
46 00	3	2	....	14	....	....	....	1 47	....	1	5 00	....	....
5 70	4	....	....	5	....	....	....	1 69	....	....	....	....	....
42 11	1	...	....	12	....	....	1	1 09	....	....	....	2	1
4 01	3	....	....	14	....	....	....	1 02	....	2	10 00	....	....
35 13	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	24	....	....	....	....	....
102 66	6	3	1	57	1	10 00	....	3 84	....	1	5 00	6	....
....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	24	....	....	....	1	....
....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	09	....	....	....	....	....
42 14	2	....	....	19	....	....	....	82	....	....	....	....	....
10 27	8	....	....	10	....	....	....	2 72	....	1	5 00	4	....
....	1	....	....	12	....	....	....	52	....	....	....	1	....
7 00	2	2	....	15	1	10 00	....	1 85	....	....	....	1	....
....	6	....	....	9	....	....	....	2 85	....	1	6 00	....	....
1,838 55	19	....	1	88	....	....	....	11 05	....	3	18 00	10	2
....	4	....	....	31	1	12 00	....	2 50	....	....	....	....	....
79 11	8	....	....	13	2	11 30	....	3 20	....	1	6 00	2	1
....	2	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 60	2	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25 00	8	2	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,605 14	82	4	...	376	3	61 00	....	43 04	517 48	7	60 00	58	6
42 50	9	....	....	19	1	11 00	....	3 45	....	1	10 00	2	....
43 73	6	....	....	15	2	24 00	....	2 46	....	1	10 00	3	....
20 00	6	....	....	....	1	12 00	....	2 22	....	....	....	....	....
394 34	6	3	....	6	1	12 00	....	3 96	....	....	....	3	....
79 61	13	1	1	35	1	12 00	....	4 59	....	1	5 00	4	
40 85	3	1	....	8	3	26 00	....	1 47	....	....	....	1	
31 20	....	....	....	2	1	12 00	....	15	....	....	....	....	....
165 75	5	....	....	336	1	10 00	....	4 49	....	1	8 00	18	1
93 00	10	....	....	10	....	19 00	....	....	....	2	10 00	3	....
116 66	6	...	1	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	
5 00	7	....	....	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	
2 94	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
117 30	1	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	4	1	1	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
61 04	16	1	....	29	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
366 34	3	....	....	52	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10 69	14	....	1	35	4	24 00	....	4 94	....	3	15 00	7	1
85 50	2	2	3	36	3	....	....	1 94	....	1	6 00	1	1
10 90	1	1	....	1	1	6 00	....	55	....	....	....	....	....
85 09	....	....	....	13	1	11 00	....	78	....	....	....	1	....
....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	69	....	....	....	5	....
....	3	....	1	20	....	....	....	1 74	....	....	....	2	....
....	1	....	....	15	....	....	....	58	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	10	2	24 00	1	98	....	1	5 00	1	....

RETURN of Division

County.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Northumberland and Durham....	1	237	5,037 21	5	236 19	15	57 79	2,415 99	2,416 15
	2	77	2,431 13	.....	......	5	39 07	456 11	439 96
	3	144	5,295 00	3	104 72	2	15 84	2,166 47	2,147 16
	4	126	5,993 51	26	864 10	11	2 00	2,122 76	2,079 61
	5	278	9.312 61	5	237 64	33	....	1,300 91	1,300 91
	6	25	734 61	5	194 43	1	3 67	146 64	146 64
	7	145	5,690 82	12	639 10	25	117 43	1,364 01	1,352 10
	8	85	3,338 00	3	123 00	25	....	317 00	317 00
	9	76	2,642 96	8	511 97	11	334 91	914 12	873 42
	10	40	1,044 22	3	231 07	5	23 00	369 21	385 26
	11	111	3,817 54	6	289 14	9	....	1,196 45	1,196 45
Ontario	1	181	6,379 20	9	595 25	4	....	1,029 84	958 55
	2	64	1,907 89	9	175 52	1	....	808 81	808 81
	3	85	2,277 42	6	362 16	7	....	663 62	641 92
	4	107	4,634 63	10	540 35	7	11 00	1,090 87	1,083 39
	5	85	3,845 40	11	684 95	3	22 48	2,719 57	2,680 57
	6	47	1,892 92	3	188 38	1	5 16	844 26	836 10
	7	38	2,033 65	4	260 73	9	13 00	695 30	695 63
Oxford	1	337	13,166 14	20	797 01	93	383 78	4,894 05	5,919 65
	2	152	4,407 21	6	368 18	15	124 00	2,580 87	2,535 84
	3	52	2,159 10	3	109 81	5	10 52	602 91	597 66
	4	84	2,630 63	12	431 50	10	45 16	684 06	679 96
	5	426	13,690 19	19	681 12	19	194 50	3,755 30	3,724 22
	6	134	4,999 14	8	433 63	14	112 75	1,222 34	1,194 02
Parry Sound..	1	187	5,890 00	16	1,037 75	7	....	1,794 17	1,794 17
	2	26	883 66	1	32 10	.. ..	....	197 43	197 43
	3	9	250 67	1	65 95	1	4 29	51 53	51 53
	4	122	3.752 79	26	939 61	11	68 28	1,792 40	1,701 54
	5	26	776 65	4	232 78	3	22 46	447 74	424 11
	6	64	2,276 57	7	183 14	......	47 50	876 82	867 86
	7	73	1,321 94	13	606 14	......	35 21	1,053 02	1,034 91
Peel	1	118	5,809 43	5	421 44	34	....	1,462 51	1,444 71
	2	52	2,233 49	22	1,109 17	4	....	854 30	840 30
	3	56	2,028 56	12	605 61	9	....	456 48	456 48
	4	29	1,350 78	4	125 89	3	....	226 63	211 63
Perth	1	480	14,802 98	16	869 17	38	176 49	4,342 66	4,145 16
	2	153	4,737 81	9	356 18	21	46 64	2,274 89	2,276 73
	3	99	3,053 17	7	245 68	8	..... .	1,200 72	1,200 72
	4	50	1,531 48	5	7 22	6	17 75	555 69	573 44
	5	65	3,284 25	6	121 96	3	13 00	1,815 68	1,786 25
	6	144	6,173 01	17	1,083 28	20	....	2,808 12	2,808 12
Peterborough.	1	440	16,179 66	20	1,248 73	64	....	4,847 79	4,847 79
	2	71	2,513 72	9	861 91	3	82 71	708 42	770 98
	3	6	310 02	......	....	.....	....	57 08	57 08
	4	76	3,293 23	4	193 81	3	152 41	802 56	839 47
	5	9	243 68	1	21 60	......	....	82 94	82 94
Prescott and Russell	1	28	894 00	3	97 65	5	....	234 00	234 00
	2	61	1,748 99	5	202 87	6	149 64	595 97	394 37
	3	38	845 70	.....	....	......	....	720 85	720 85

Court Business.—*Continued.*

(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
$ c.						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.		
57 63	14	....	....	84	1	10 00	....	6 41	....	....	....	5	....
55 22	5	....	....	23	1	12 00	1	2 54	....	....	....	1	....
35 15	14	1	....	15	....	....	....	6 50	....	1	5 00	....	....
45 15	11	....	2	15	....	....	....	5 12	....	....	....	7	....
....	22	....	....	101	1	10 50	....	9 07	....	5	40 00	11	1
3 67	1	....	....	8	....	....	....	52	....	....	....	2	....
129 34	19	....	....	47	2	23 00	....	6 70	....	3	15 00	19	....
....	6	2	2	39	....	....	....	3 00	....	3	15 00	5	....
375 58	4	1	....	16	1	11 00	....	2 23	....	....	....	3	....
6 95	2	....	....	18	....	....	....	89	....	....	....	....	....
....	5	....	....	31	4	41 00	....	3 23	....	....	....	3	....
71 29	6	1	....	44	1	12 00	....	5 40	....	3	15	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1	10 00	....	1 23	....	1	3	....	....
21 70	3	1	....	15	....	....	....	2 13	....	....	....	....	....
7 48	13	2	....	25	....	....	....	4 93	....	....	....	....	....
39 00	8	2	....	13	1	2 00	....	3 77	....	....	....	....	....
8 16	4	....	....	10	1	12 00	....	1 78	....	....	....	....	....
12 67	4	....	1	3	1	11 00	....	1 78	....	....	....	....	....
258 18	24	5	2	67	7	41 00	1	12 36	....	1	5	20	2
76 27	2	1	2	36	1	12 00	....	3 23	....	....	....	....	....
5 25	7	....	1	10	2	12 00	1	2 35	....	....	....	....	....
50 26	4	....	....	20	....	....	1	2 29	....	....	....	....	....
225 58	17	....	....	79	7	49 00	....	12 14	....	2	10 00	3	....
141 07	9	1	2	26	....	....	....	4 53	....	....	....	1	....
....	6	....	....	38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4 29	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
159 14	....	....	....	2	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
46 09	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
56 40	2	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18 11	2	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
17 80	14	....	1	14	....	....	....	5 65	....	2	13 00	8	....
14 00	9	....	....	12	1	11 00	....	2 97	....	2	18 00	....	....
....	3	....	....	9	....	....	....	1 80	....	....	....	2	....
15 00	2	....	....	7	1	12 00	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
373 99	24	2	....	149	....	....	....	13 65	2 15	....	....	8	2
44 80	12	4	....	66	....	....	....	4 62	....	1	5 00	2	....
....	3	....	....	21	....	....	....	2 04	....	2	15 00	2	1
....	1	....	2	13	....	....	....	1 66	....	....	....	1	....
29 43	11	....	....	12	....	....	....	4 35	....	....	....	....	....
....	16	2	1	32	....	....	1	6 55	....	4	20 00	6	....
....	28	4	1	84	2	20 00	....	15 94	60	2	17 00	16	2
20 15	3	1	....	8	4	36 00	....	2 04	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....
115 50	6	2	....	20	1	10 00	....	2 75	....	1	3 00	....	....
....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	79	....	....	....	2	....
201 60	1	....	....	13	....	....	....	1 18	....	....	....	....	....
....	2	1	....	19	....	....	....	1 64	....	....	....	....	....

Return of Division

County.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Prescott and Russell.-*Con.*	4	50	1,691 97	1	41 34	4	38 96	540 23	521 91
	5	66	2,625 37	6	293 78	7	....	733 07	733 07
	6	31	1,154 36	6	193 65	1	....	439 09	439 09
	7	79	1,536 80	4	244 27	10	265 11	628 59	504 62
	8	17	415 28	......	......	1	26 24	200 40	221 64
	9	48	1,241 07	2	32 00	2	....	736 67	736 67
	10	128	1,989 17	4	98 78	10	....	1,064 07	1,064 07
	11	73	2,476 91	7	358 76	5	....	735 06	656 23
Prince Edward	1	131	4,419 63	14	832 10	18	....	1,651 96	1,584 04
	2	35	1,468 78	......	.....	3	....	401 69	253 54
	3	1	94 67	1	16 99	.....	....	27 26	27 66
	4	13	298 51	2	60 00	..	....	112 00	112 00
	5	15	520 34	5	77 15	......	....	79 64	79 64
	6	17	217 72	....	....	......	....	54 00	26 43
	7	14	420 43	2	194 64	......	....	347 26	347 26
	8	2	110 94	.....	....		....	....	....
Rainy River..	1	461	16,970 82	5	415 54	61	173 43	5,251 55	5,024 78
	2	30	1,251 70	...	....	....	....	237 25	215 35
	3 4	} New courts.							
Renfrew	1	263	11,061 99	5	257 51	10	30 75	2,342 04	2,372 79
	2	50	1,416 35	1	91 30	1	31 75	675 15	656 28
	3	207	7,087 44	9	403 97	9	65 21	1,932 92	1,866 07
	4	174	5,003 65	7	191 55	7	61 61	2,972 70	2,927 79
	5	18	674 78	2	108 62	..	22 97	200 54	177 47
	6	88	3,220 96	4	274 36	.....	29 68	1,516 61	1,531 29
	7	75	2,999 35	9	384 02	6	113 96	1,306 01	1,351 65
	8	74	2,798 76	9	520 90	4	....	1,286 22	1,150 60
Simcoe	1	281	10,286 68	13	409 93	18	191 04	3,359 03	3,520 07
	2	75	2,391 32	3	138 31	3	....	948 25	913 80
	3	117	4,253 83	10	482 42	6	30 72	1,136 01	1,145 85
	4	169	7,194 89	28	1,210 00	18	152 31	2,509 17	2,647 59
	5	59	2,292 40	25	889 34	2	65 27	804 05	818 66
	6	210	10,821 56	11	848 44	18	203 83	1,612 75	1,643 50
	7	32	1,478 48	6	292 85	1	457 39	459 71	453 10
	8	116	5,300 12	20	805 62	12	57 42	2,365 94	2,142 91
	9	225	7,895 11	16	327 50	43	....	3,976 30	3;976 30
	10	82	2,138 23	9	210 18	10	42 57	737 71	730 67
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry..	1	87	2,431 15	2	72 62	10	155 56	1,421 62	1,524 00
	2	153	4,226 97	2	94 01	6	138 61	1,200 85	1,165 79
	3	364	8 985 45	6	197 19	39	112 09	2,960 23	2,953 94
	4	154	4,321 60	3	142 80	25	31 20	1,895 76	1,899 46
	5	72	2,577 18	19	251 85	6	. ....	1,194 58	1,133 37
	6	164	4,082 61	18	369 98	6	....	1,605 67	1.605 67
	7	27	676 45	7	309 65	......	52 28	883 35	906 59
	8	126	3,575 86	3	150 43	8	178 10	1,279 96	1,260 96
	9	34	1,308 75	3	99 30	2	12 77	599 02	604 14
	10	120	4,719 48	13	211 40	5	....	1,660 80	1.660 80
	11	58	1,883 27	2	90 63	11	17 37	529 87	489 87
	12	136	2,840 00	.....	....	11	63 62	1,601 21	1,393 58

Court Business.—*Continued.*

(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
$ c.						$ c		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.		
57 28	3	.	....	16	....	....	....	1 56	....	....	....	1	....
....	6	....	....	7	....	....	....	2 75	....	....	....	1	....
....	2	....	....	6	....	....	....	95	....	....	....	....	....
389 08	1	....	1	39	....	....	....	1 00	....	....	....	2	....
5 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	24	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	13	....	....	....	90	....	....	....	1	....
....	5	....	....	29	....	....	....	2 63	....	1	5 00	1	....
78 83	3	...	....	19	....	....	....	2 19	....	1	5 00	....	....
67 92	9	1	....	40	2	27 30	1	3 84	....	....	....	2	....
....	5	....	....	9	1	12 00	....	1 85	....	....	....	....	....
....	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....
....	.	....	..	7	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	33	....	....	....	....	....
28 00	.	1	....	10	....	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2	....	3	1	12 00	1	18	....	1	10 00	....	....
....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	.. .	....	....	....
400 20	11	1	...	71	....	....	....	....	18 43	....	....	6	.. .
21 90	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	6 00	....	....
....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	..	...	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
92 10	32	...	....	...	....	....	....	12 08	....	3	30 00	4	....
50 62	....	....	1	13	...	....	....	99	....	1	5 00	1	....
132 06	16	2	....	45	....	....	1	6 85	....	....	....	2	....
106 52	7	....	....	37	....	....	....	4 42	....	2	4 00	1	....
46 04	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	64	....	....	....	....	....
15 00	6	2	....	21	....	....	....	2 91	....	....	....	....	....
68 32	1	....	....	10	...	....	....	1 96	....	3	20 00	1	1
135 62	6	1	....	15	....	....	....	2 79	....	....	....	....	....
30 00	23	...	....	61	2	23 00	....	9 64	....	2	16 00	3	1
34 45	3	....	....	18	....	....	....	2 22	....	....	....	1	1
....	6	1	....	34	4	45 00	....	3 72	....	4	23 00	..	....
14 89	16	1	3	26	....	....	....	7 57	....	....	....	2	....
50 66	5	1	....	9	3	35 00	....	2 39	....	3	18 00	....	....
173 08	24	3	1	20	10	43 00	....	10 92	....	2	16 00	6	1
464 00	5	.	...	2	1	12 00	....	1 91	....	....	....	....	...
223 03	13	3	...	23	2	15 00	....	5 35	....	3	16 00	1	....
....	17	....	...	82	7	25 00	....	8 24	....	1	10 00	6	....
7 04	4	....	....	18	1	12 00	1	2 35	....	....	....	....	....
53 18	1	...	....	28	....	....	....	1 84	....	....	....	4	1
135 39	9	....	....	49	....	....	....	4 32	....	....	....	....	...
118 38	10	2	....	126	....	....	....	6 91	....	1	3 00	9	3
27 50	8	....	...	29	...	....	....	4 07	....	....	....	6	2
61 21	4	1	2	19	....	....	....	2 29	....	....	....	1	1
....	7	....	....	69	....	....	....	3 15	....	....	....	....	....
29 04	1	....	....	7	....	....	....	55	....	....	....	....	....
197 10	4	1	....	36	....	....	....	2 98	....	....	....	....	....
7 15	3	...	....	3	....	....	....	1 26	....	....	....	....	....
....	12		....	27	....	....	....	5 01	....	....	....	....	....
57 37	4	....	2	14	....	....	....	1 99	....	....	....	....	....
271 35	1	....	....	63	....	....	....	1 75	....	....	....	2	....

RETURN of Division

County.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Thunder Bay.	1	91	4,143 76	6	436 44	6	....	1,359 42	1,303 90
	3	181	8,215 12	5	145 12	8	143 37	2,035 72	2,158 84
Victoria.....	1	85	2,390 59	4	122 88	9	....	898 31	898 31
	2	96	3,059 76	2	134 27	4	....	927 13	927 13
	3	44	1,003 91	2	130 78	7	10 37	497 03	466 33
	4	26	470 60	1	174 58	4	....	241 88	241 88
	5	411	15,403 83	14	996 92	56	....	3,913 33	3,820 61
	6	73	2,164 56	1	66 13	14	35 00	811 31	791 74
	7	49	1,915 99	......	....	1	33 98	645 34	637 34
Waterloo.....	1	322	12,514 83	11	578 11	16	84 82	3,481 62	3,417 81
	2	162	3,793 80	13	507 34	9	....	1,522 20	1,522 20
	3	278	7,212 77	8	422 44	20	2 37	2,918 39	2,904 39
	4	50	1,610 29	5	217 64	2	64 38	799 74	819 81
	5	70	1,163 12	4	141 46	7	4 13	1,022 72	1,026 85
	6	69	1,666 41	1	11 87	5	....	848 84	820 84
	7	21	817 05	3	217 96	2	71 00	269 64	290 64
Welland	1	275	9,946 06	8	127 03	48	67 00	4,429 65	4,470 30
	2	46	1,411 97	2	94 38	5	4 93	326 39	326 32
	3	110	2,878 56	8	153 19	12	29 52	1,664 93	1,675 77
	4	227	6,606 88	13	498 49	20	669 48	2,453 39	2,404 25
	5	106	3,532 76	5	252 51	18	7 15	1,288 64	1,265 64
	6	48	1,231 12	1	17 19	3	83 36	496 63	529 14
Wellington...	1	No returns received.							
	2	41	1,312 32	3	221 74	1	....	185 89	185 89
	3	17	457 35	1	25 58	1	1 00	110 00	111 00
	4	49	1,908 23	13	656 14	7	76 20	1,018 99	1,079 42
	5	62	1,765 16	8	222 12	2	....	835 23	835 23
	6	54	1,790 35	3	145 35	2	3 00	797 95	770 20
	7	98	3,170 55	8	382 84	14	12 68	1,279 31	1,286 99
	8	96	3,871 95	4	215 87	11	78 75	1,395 95	1,285 07
	10	116	3,588 68	12	501 73	18	475 87	1,839 51	1,903 37
	11	77	3,556 22	9	421 84	14	63 75	973 53	944 03
Wentworth...	1	680	24,428 50	25	901 39	100	196 36	6,431 80	6,196 25
	2	63	2,418 45	9	150 25	10	....	731 66	731 66
	3	20	549 74	3	59 31	3	....	126 97	126 97
	4	31	965 71	1	12 87	2	19 00	588 11	594 31
	5	20	601 43	1	77 03	2	....	157 49	157 49
	7	15	407 60	1	79 55	2	....	272 05	272 05
	8	9	680 43	.....	....	1	....	177 25	177 25
	9	329	13,345 75	8	481 49	42	705 28	2,738 37	2,979 48
York.........	1	1,621	75,239 06	42	2,265 48	309	878 96	13,516 53	13,703 95
	2	92	4,797 22	17	780 82	7	....	801 91	733 56
	3	54	2,107 31	6	171 62	4	....	1,032 55	963 80
	4	215	9,646 03	11	386 95	18	304 49	1,686 58	1,784 09
	5	42	2,011 82	3	180 76	1	179 20	177 78	203 92
	6	70	3,180 40	3	387 02	10	53 95	1,021 90	785 79
	7	41	1,911 89	4	125 35	12	26 75	206 81	207 81
	8	186	5,341 13	25	944 93	18	....	1,299 38	1,297 38
	9	41	2,124 48	2	26 02	6	20 35	330 88	328 13
	10	1,574	72,543 76	42	2,354 87	323	880 96	11,752 16	11,575 33
Grand totals .	324	40,363	1,384,943 11	2,382	105,547 00	4,858	23,306 73	436,268 43	432,202 29

Court Business.—*Continued.*

(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
$ c.						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.		
55 52	4	....	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20 25	17	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	3	1	....	38	2	23 00	....	1 80	....	....	....	1	....
....	2	2	1	27	1	11 00	....	2 21	....	1	5 00	....	....
30 70	2	....	....	18	....	....	....	97	....	....	....	3	....
....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....
92 72	31	7	....	95	1	11 00	....	15 01	6 26	3	15 00	6	....
54 57	3	1	....	25	2	22 00	....	1 77	....	....	....	1	....
41 98	3	3	....	10	1	10 00	1	1 56	....	1	10 00	....	....
148 63	30	1	1	59	....	....	....	13 01	....	7	37 50	5	....
....	3	....	....	69	....	....	....	2 52	....	....	....	....	....
14 00	13	....	1	124	1	10 00	....	6 37	....	....	....	3	....
44 31	1	....	....	6	....	....	....	1 12	....	....	....	....	....
....	2	....	....	15	....	....	....	1 61	....	....	....	....	....
20 00	2	....	....	15	....	....	1	1 37	....	....	....	1	....
50 00	4	....	....	7	....	....	....	1 36	....	....	....	1	....
26 35	22	....	1	72	4	41 00	....	9 46	....	....	....	6	....
5 00	....	1	....	15	....	....	....	87	....	....	....	....	....
18 62	5	....	....	36	....	....	....	2 60	....	1	7 00	1	....
708 62	9	2	....	75	....	....	....	5 49	....	....	....	4	....
23 00	5	....	....	42	....	....	....	2 21	....	1	7 00	....	1
55 85	3	....	....	19	....	....	....	1 32	....	....	....	2	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	4	....	....	9	....	....	....	1 54	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	6	....	....	....	52	....	....	....	....	....
15 77	2	....	....	10	1	9 00	....	1 68	....	1	8 00	....	....
....	1	....	....	18	....	....	....	1 64	....	....	....	1	....
30 75	5	....	....	17	....	....	....	1 85	....	....	....	....	....
5 00	4	....	3	30	1	12 00	....	2 56	....	....	....	2	....
110 88	8	2	1	19	....	....	....	3 36	....	1	5 00	....	....
412 01	6	....	....	32	....	....	....	3 36	....	....	....	2	....
93 25	11	1	....	21	....	....	....	4 04	....	....	....	2	....
235 55	25	2	2	161	4	41 00	1	19 24	50 88	3	15 00	20	
....	7	....	....	11	....	....	....	2 59	....	2	5 00	3	....
....	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	52	....	....	....	....	....
12 80	1	....	1	11	....	....	....	76	....	....	....	1	....
....	....	....	....	6	2	12 00	....	45	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	2	1	11 00	....	36	....	....	....	....	....
....	3	....	....	7	....	....	....	77	....	....	....	....	....
464 17	33	7	1	67	5	48 00		14 07	....	2	10 00	10	1
691 54	165	15	3	278	4	40 00	....	72 48	695 23	11	52 00	47	1
68 35	13	....	....	13	....	....	....	5 23	....	2	12 00	1	....
68 75	4	....	....	10	....	....	....	2 29	....	1	5 00	1	....
206 98	18	5	....	40	1	12 00	....	8 51	....	7	26 00	2	....
153 06	6	....	....	11	....	....	....	2 06	....	1	5 00	1	....
236 11	7	2	....	3	1	12 00	....	3 16	....	....	....	....	....
25 75	5	....	....	6	....	....	....	2 00	....	....	....	3	....
2 00	6	3	....	60	2	23 00	....	4 26	....	....	....	1	....
23 10	5	3	1	5	1	11 00	....	2 21	....	....	....	....	....
1,057 79	157	....	1	260	6	29 00	....	67 63	677 80	17	82 00	115	....
24,968 43	2,475	232	118	10,051	228	1,975 10	19	1,175 97	3,726 68	233	1,388 50	1,193	59

TABLE B.

List of Division Court clerks, their post office address, the county and number of division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1899, inclusive.

County.	No. of Division.	Name of clerk.	Post Office Address.
Algoma	1	E. Biggins	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	Thomas Sullivan	Bruce Mines.
	3	Wm. L. Nichols	Thessalon.
	4	D. M. Brodie	Webbwood.
	5	H. A. Madden	Chelmsford.
	6	Wm. J. Smith	Richard's Landing.
Brant	1	Joseph Robinson	Brantford.
	2	John K. Finlayson	Paris.
	3	David Reid	St. George.
	4	Hy. Cox	Burford.
	5	Walter E. Hooker	Scotland.
Bruce	1	Wm. Collins	Walkerton.
	2	John K. McLean	Teeswater.
	3	Joseph Barker	Kincardine.
	4	N. McKechnie	Paisley.
	5	Robert Munro	Port Elgin.
	6	Hugh Murray	Underwood.
	7	W. R. Hilborn	Tara.
	8	James Walmsley	Wiarton.
	9	Angus Martyn	Ripley
	10	W. Moshier	Lion's Head.
	11	David B. Forster	Lucknow.
	12	M. A. Halliday	Chesley.
Carleton	1	J. R Armstrong	Ottawa.
	2	Mark Danby	Richmond.
	3	Henry W. McDougall	Carp.
	4	Matthew Riddell	Galetta.
	5	John Kerr	North Gower.
	6	Daniel McLaurin	Metcalf.
	7	F. W. Harmer	Mosgrove.
Dufferin	1	Joseph Pattulo	Orangeville.
	2	Hugh Falconer	Shelburne.
	3	J. A. Love	Stanton.
	4	James Henry	Mono Mills.
	5	R. E. Hamilton	Grand Valley.
Elgin	1	A. Love	Aylmer.
	2	Alex. McBride	St. Thomas.
	3	Alex. McBride	St. Thomas.
	4	Samuel Maccoll	Dutton.
Essex	1	C. H. Ashdown	Sandwich.
	2	J. A. C. Leggatt	Amherstburg.
	3	E. Allworth	Kingsville.
	4	C. Bell	Oxley.
	5	George A. Morse	Leamington.
	6	F. P. Boutellier	Belle River.
	7	John McCrae	Windsor.
	8	Wm. Laing	Essex.
	9	Wm. Manning	Comber.

LIST of Division Court Clerks, etc —*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of clerk.	Post office address.
Frontenac	1	Jas. S. Robinson	Kingston.
	2	....	....
	3	C. Ruttan	Sydenham.
	4	W. H. Reynolds.	Verona.
	5	F. W. Vanluven	Sunbury.
	6	Matthew W. Price.	Sharbot Lake.
Grey	1	Benjamin Allen	Owen Sound.
	2	Arch'd Davidson	Durham.
	3	Thomas Plunkett	Meaford.
	4	W. L. Tyson	Clarksburg.
	5	A. S. VanDusen	Flesherton.
	6	John McDonald	Chatsworth.
	7	Duncan Campbell	Hanover.
	8	Richard L. Stephen	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	D. McGregor	Caledonia.
	2	David T. Rogers	Cayuga.
	3	T. Armour	Dunnville.
	4	R. A. Havill	Rainham.
	5	Robert E. Johnson	Canboro'.
	6	C. E. Bourne	Jarvis.
Haliburton	1	C. D. Curry	Minden.
	2	Wm. Prust	Haliburton.
	3	Stephen Kettle	Ursa.
Halton	1	Wm. Panton	Milton.
	2	Chas. B. Patterson	Oakville.
	3	Lachlan Grant	Georgetown.
	4	R. J. McNabb	Acton.
	5	M. Beatty	Nassagaweya.
	6	James Robinson	Burlington.
Hastings	1	Hartford Ashley	Belleville.
	3	A. B. Randall	Shannonville.
	4	T. McCann	Tweed.
	5	F. B. Parker	Stirling.
	6	Arthur W. Coe	Madoc.
	7	J. G. Johnston	Deseronto.
	9	James B. Young	Trenton.
	10	B. C. Hubbell	Marmora.
	11	James Haryett	Mayncoth.
	12	Dermott Kavanagh	Umfraville.
Huron	1	James Yates	Goderich.
	2	John Beattie	Seaforth.
	3	W. W. Farran.	Clinton.
	4	A. Hunter	Brussels.
	5	Chas. Snell	Exeter.
	6	Jas. Whyard	Dungannon.
	7	James Thomson	Bayfield.
	8	James McGuire	Wingham.
	9	Joseph Cowan.	Wroxeter.
	10	Michael Zeller	Zurich.
	11	Wm. Lewis	Crediton.
	12	Wm. Campbell	Blyth.

LIST of Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of clerk.	Post office address.
Kent	1	W. B. Wells	Chatham.
	2	Arthur McKinlay	Ridgetown
	3	Jas. T. Smith	Dresden.
	4	Arch'd Sampson	Blenheim.
	5	Chas. B. Jackson	Wallaceburg.
	6	George Moore	Bothwell.
	7	D. R. Farquharson	Fletcher.
Lambton	1	George Leys	Sarnia.
	2	Wm. McLeay	Watford.
	3	John Webster	Florence.
	4	Wm. W. Stover	Sombra.
	5	Robert R. Dickey	Forest.
	6	Chas. Hall	Thedford.
	7	John McRae	Moore.
	8	W. G. Fraser	Petrolea.
	9	Richard Code	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	R. Jamieson	Perth.
	2	W. A. Field	Lanark.
	3	F. McEwan	Carleton Place.
	4	G. F. McKimm	Smith's Falls.
	5	Alex. Graham	Pakenham.
	6	Wm. P. McEwan	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	D. B. Jones	Brockville.
	2	J. B. White	Prescott.
	3	S. McCammon	Gananoque.
	4	Oliver Bascom	Kemptville.
	5	W. H. McCrea	Merrickville.
	6	N. L. Phelps	Delta.
	7	Cyrus A. Wood	Toledo.
	8	L. S. Lewis	Newboro.
	9	Isaac C. Alguire	Athens.
	10	C. W. McLean	Spencerville.
	11	J. B. Bellamy	North Augusta.
	12	M. J. Connolly	Caintown.
Lennox and Addington	1	A. Knight	Napanee.
	2	Fred. W. Armstrong	Bath.
	3	Joseph B. Allison	Adolphustown.
	4	G. A. Aylsworth	Newburgh.
	5	W. Whelan	Centreville.
	6	J. A. Timmerman	Odessa.
	7	James Aylesworth	Tamworth.
Lincoln	1	John McKimmie	Niagara.
	2	W. A. Mittleberger	St. Catharines.
	3	John Roszel	Smithville.
	4	C. E. Riggins	Beamsville.
Manitoulin	1	Samuel P. Jackson	Gore Bay.
	2	W. H. Becks	Little Current.
	3	W. J. Tucker	Manitowaning.
Middlesex	1	J. W. McIntosh	London
	2	Ernest A. Dickson	Parkhill.
	3	Robert J. McNamee	Lucan.
	4	W. C. Harris	Delaware.
	5	G. Wilson	Glencoe.
	6	Ed. Rowland	Strathroy.
	7	Ed. Thos. Shaw	Dorchester Station.
	8	Walter R. Westlake	Arva.
	9	E. S. Jarvis	London.

List of Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of clerk.	Post office address.
Muskoka	1	Chas Bard	Bracebridge.
	2	Robert K. Sharpe	Gravenhurst.
	3	J. R. Reece	Huntsville.
	4	Fred D. Stubbs	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	J. D. Cockburn	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	John McMeekin	Mattawa.
	3	M. W. Flannery	North Bay.
	4	Thomas J. Ryan	Sudbury.
	5	Thomas Cahill, Jr	Lake Talon.
	6	J. T. Froysell	Warren.
	7	Hector McQuarrie	Hailebury.
Norfolk	1	Charles E. Freeman	Simcoe.
	2	Abraham M. Tobin	Waterford.
	3	R. Green	Windham Centre.
	4	E. A. Buchner	Ronson.
	5	M. J. McColl	Vittoria.
	6	Arthur P. Barrett	Port Rowan.
	7	Wm. W. Williams	Fairground.
	8	Lawrence Skey	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	John Moorecraft	Bowmanville.
	2	L. B. Davidson	Newcastle.
	3	G. M. Furby	Port Hope.
	4	H. M. Wood	Millbrook.
	5	John G. Orr	Cobourg.
	6	Reuben Lawless, Jr	Grafton.
	7	S. S. Brintnell	Colborne.
	8	R. B. Macklem	Brighton.
	9	R. P. Hurlburt	Warkworth.
	10	T. R. Garratt	Wooler.
	11	Ed. C. West	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	D. C. Macdonell	Whitby.
	2	M. Gleeson	Greenwood.
	3	J. W. Burnham	Port Perry.
	4	Jos. E. Gould	Uxbridge.
	5	Geo. Smith	Cannington.
	6	G. F. Bruce	Beaverton.
	7	Thos. P. Hart	Uptergrove.
Oxford	1	F. W. Macqueen	Woodstock.
	2	Chas. K. Currey	Drumbo.
	3	James Munro	Embro.
	4	Jas. Barr	Norwich.
	5	James Stevens	Ingersoll.
	6	John C. Ross	Tilsonburg.
Parry Sound	1	D. Macfarlane	Parry Sound.
	2	David Paterson	McKellar P. O.
	3	Wm. Ditchburn	Rosseau.
	4	Walter Sharpe	Burk's Falls.
	5	Saml. G. Best	Maganetawan.
	6	R. B. Maw	Commanda.
	7	James Dunn	Sundridge.

List of Division Court Clerks, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of clerk.	Post office address.
Peel	1	J. W. Main	Brampton.
	2	H. H. Shaver	Cooksville.
	3	John Harris	Caledon.
	4	David Pearcy	Bolton.
Perth	1	D. B. Burritt	Stratford.
	2	George K. Matheson	Mitchell.
	3	E. Long	St. Mary's.
	4	G. Brown	Shakespeare.
	5	Thomas Trow	Milverton.
	6	F. W. Hay	Listowol.
Peterborough	1	Francis James Bell	Peterborough.
	2	Thomas Fraser	Norwood.
	3	Jas. McNeil	Keene.
	4	W. Sherin	Lakefield.
	5	Wm. Gallon	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	David S. Buchan	L'Origina'.
	2	John Shields	Vankleek Hill.
	3	L. J. Labrosse	St. Eugene.
	4	Joseph Belanger	Plantagenet.
	5	J. S. Cameron	Cumberland.
	6	A. Carson	Russell.
	7	M. J. Costello	Hawkesbury.
	8	J. Downing	Fournier.
	9	F. W. Langrell	Alfred.
	10	Moise Rochon	Clarence Creek.
	11	Peter Stewart	Grant.
Prince Edward	1	Fred Slavin	Picton.
	2	Theodore Dodge	Milford.
	3	Charles H. Wright	Demorestville.
	4	William C. Delong	Ameliasburg.
	5	John W. Clarke	Wellington.
	6	A. B. Saylor	Bloomfield.
	7	Geo. H. Crane	Consecon.
	8	B. E. Harrison	Waupoos.
Rainy River	1	P. H. Clark	Rat Portage.
	2	Jno. Dougherty	Emo.
	3	C. S. Smith	Fort Francis.
	4	John R. Lumby	Wabigoon.
Renfrew	1	W. C. Irving	Pembroke.
	2	Hugh R. Dunn	Beachburg.
	3	George Eady, Jr.	Renfrew.
	4	James W. Tierney	Arnprior.
	5	Thomas F. Gorman	Shamrock.
	6	James Reeves	Eganville.
	7	Robert Allan	Cobden.
	8	J. C. Gurney	Rockingham.

List of Division Court Clerks, etc —*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post office address.
Simcoe	1	W. C. McLean	Barrie.
	2	Thomas S. Graham	Bradford.
	3	Geo. Chrystal	Beeton.
	4	R. G. Campbell	Collingwood.
	5	A. Craig	Craighurst.
	6	J. P. Henderson	Orillia.
	7	J. A. Mather	New Lowell.
	8	J. G. Hood	Alliston.
	9	W. J. Martin	Penetanguishene.
	10	J. C. Steele	Coldwater.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	G. H. McGillivray	Williamstown.
	2	Hugh R. Macdonald	Alexandria.
	3	C. J. Mattice	Cornwall.
	4	Fred. Warren	Wales.
	5	F. F. Plantz	Morrisburg.
	6	A. F. Sherman	Iroquois.
	7	M. J. Cleland	South Mountain.
	8	J. A. Cockburn	Crysler.
	9	Duncan C. McRae	Bridge End.
	10	W. Rae	Chesterville.
	11	D. McIntosh	Strathmore.
	12	John D. McIntosh	Dominionville.
Thunder Bay	1	Hugh Munro	Port Arthur.
	3	J. J. Wells	Fort William.
Victoria	1	Peter McIntyre	Woodville.
	2	Edward D. Hand	Fenelon Falls.
	3	W. C. Moore	Bobcaygeon.
	4	James D. Thornton	Omemee.
	5	Elias Bowes	Lindsay.
	6	J. F. Cunnings	Oakwood.
	7	A. C. Graham	Victoria Road.
Waterloo	1	A. J. Peterson	Berlin.
	2	James D. Webster	Preston.
	3	Thos. McGivern	Galt.
	4	J. Allchin	New Hamburg.
	5	Alfred Boomer	Linwood.
	6	Wm. H. Winkler	St. Jacobs.
	7	W. D. Watson	Ayr.
Welland	1	G. L. Hobson	Welland.
	2	Paul J. Wilson	Marshville.
	3	Ernest Cruikshank	Fort Erie.
	4	Jos. G. Cadham	Niagara Falls South.
	5	D. J. C. Munro	Thorold.
	6	A. K. Schofield	Port Colborne.

List of Division Court Clerks, etc —*Continued*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of Clerk.	Post office address.
Wellington	1	Thos. J. Day	Guelph.
	2	Wm Nicoll	Morriston.
	3	Hugh Black.	Rockwood.
	4	John Brownridge	Fergus.
	5	Thomas Young	Erin.
	6	Henry Clarke	Elora.
	7	W. W. Farewell	Drayton.
	8	Joseph Driscoll	Arthur.
	9	John Livingston	Harriston.
	10	J. C. Wilkes	Mount Forest.
Wentworth	1	H. T. Bunbury	Hamilton.
	2	F. D. Suter	Dundas.
	3	Hugh Thompson	Waterdown.
	4	W. McDonald	Rockton.
	5	J. C. Moore	Stoney Creek.
	6	J. McClement	Glanford.
	7	Samuel C. Wright	Binbrook.
	8	R. L. Gunn	Hamilton.
York	1	A. McL Howard	Toronto.
	2	Robert J. Corson	Unionville.
	3	Thos. F. McMahon	Richmond Hill.
	4	D. Lloyd	Newmarket.
	5	Warren P. Cole	Sutton West.
	6	A. Armstrong	Lloydtown.
	7	John Nattress	Woodbridge.
	8	Jno. Hamshaw	Toronto Junction.
	9	J. H. Richardson	West Hill.
	10	E. H. Duggan	Toronto.

TABLE C.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, their Post Office Address, the County and Number of Division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1899, inclusive.

County.	No. of Division.	Name of bailiff.	Post office address.
Algoma	1	John Cragg	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	John Knight	Bruce Mines.
	3	J. C. McKay	Thessalon.
	4	Wm. Irving	Webbwood.
	5	Isaie Hortier	Chelmsford.
	6	Daniel McPhail	Marksville, St. Jos. Is.
Brant	1	Joseph Jackson	Brantford.
	2	Horace Huson	Paris.
	3	Geo. S. Wait	St. George.
	4	Daniel Dunn	Burford.
	5	A. M. Malcolm	Scotland.
Bruce	1	Dan'l Proctor	Walkerton.
	2	P. Corrigan	Hollywood.
		John Farquharson	Teeswater.
	3	Alex. Campbell	Kincardine.
	4	W. W. Hogg	Paisley.
	5	William Mulvany	Port Elgin.
	6	Gore Leggett	Underwood.
	7	Charles A. Richards	Tara.
	8	M. C. Bell	Wiarton.
	9	John McRitchie	Ripley.
	10	Wm. Laidlaw	Lion's Head.
	11	William Little	Lucknow.
	12	M. F. Ramage	Chesley.
Carleton	1	E. A. Lapierre	Ottawa.
		John Whitten	Ottawa.
	2	W. H. Hamilton	Richmond.
	3	Wm. Falls	Carp.
	4	Ed. W. Owens	Antrim.
	5	Wesley Hicks	Kars.
	6	Ed. J. Murphy	Metcalfe.
	7	A. Wilson	Hintonburgh.
Dufferin	1	James McQuarrie	Orangeville.
	2	E. F. Bows	Shelburne.
	3	Arthur Love	Stanton.
	4	James McQuarrie	Orangeville.
	5	T. W. Rounding	Grand Valley.
Elgin	1	W. W. White	Aylmer.
	2	John McKenzie	St. Thomas.
	3	John McKenzie	St. Thomas.
	4	Malcolm C. Leitch	Dutton.
Essex	1	Alois Master	Sandwich.
	2	William Kelly	Amherstburgh.
		C. Wright	Amherstburgh.
		Ralph Piper	Pelee Island.
	3	John S. Middough	Kingsville.
		Ralph Piper	Pelee Island.
	4	Arthur T. Munger	Harrow.
	5	Jesse T. Brown	Leamington.
		Ralph Piper	Pelee Island.
	6	Charles F. Cornetel	Belle River.
	7	W. A. Millard	Windsor.
		Clement Reaume	Windsor.
	8	Daniel Sinclair	Essex.
	9	Raphael Marion	Chevalier.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of bailiff.	Post office address.
Frontenac	1	George Greenwood	Wolfe Island.
		J. A. Gardiner	Kingston.
		Jacob J. Gardiner	Kingston.
	2	John A. Gardiner	Kingston.
	3	Edwin G. Ruttan	Sydenham.
	4	Isaac L. Smith	Verona.
	5	Wm. J. Arthur	Battersea.
	6	Joshua A. McDermott	Tichborne.
		James Mitchell	Plevna.
Grey	1	James Cochrane	Owen Sound.
	2	James Carson	Durham.
	3	George Brown	Meaford.
	4	George Mitchell	Clarksburg.
	5	John Wright, jr	Flesherton.
	6	Wm. Donlon	Chatsworth.
	7	John Small	Hanover.
	8	W. G. Pickell	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	James Thorburn	Caledonia.
	2	John Farrell	Cayuga.
	3	W. R McIndoe	Dunnville.
	4	Jno H. Fite	Rainham.
	5	Eli Piper	Canboro'.
	6	F. Hartwell	Jarvis.
Haliburton	1	R. C. Garrett	Minden.
	2	W. J. Austin	Haliburton.
	3	Adam Graham	Ursa.
Halton	1	J. A. Frazer	Milton.
	2		Oakville.
	3	Alfred Bentham	Georgetown.
	4	John Lawson	Acton.
	5		Campbellville.
	6	J. W. Henderson	Burlington.
Hastings	1	John H. Gordon	Belleville.
		Jones Phillips	Belleville.
	3	W. E. Pearsall	Shannonville.
	4	W. J. Bowell	Tweed.
	5	C. Butler	Stirling.
		H. W. Harris	Stirling.
	6	John Allen Huff	Madoc.
	7	J. L. Ferguson	Deseronto.
	9	Lewis Cruikshank	Trenton.
		W. D. Ketcheson	Trenton.
	10	James C. Bowen	Marmora.
	11	B H. Sweet	Maynooth.
	12	Geo. B. Sweet	Bancroft.
Huron	1	Thos. Gundry	Goderich.
	2	Joseph P. Brine	Seaforth.
	3	D. Dickenson	Clinton.
	4	Finlay S. Scott	Brussels.
	5	John Gill	Exeter.
	6	James Mallough	Dungannon.
	7	J. Ferguson	Bayfield.
	8	Francis Patterson	Wingham.
	9	John Brethauer	Wroxeter.
	10	Phillip Sipple	Zurich.
	11	J. Beanes	Crediton.
	12	Richard Somers	Blyth.

LIST of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of bailiff.	Post office address.
Kent	1	Charles J. Moore	Chatham.
		A. Wells	Chatham.
	2	W. A. Gosnell	Ridgetown.
	3	Alex. Cuthbert	Dresden.
	4	W. Fellows	Blenheim.
		John M. Burke	Blenheim.
	5	Thos. Forham	Wallaceburg.
	6	G. A. Bobier	Thamesville.
		S J. Thomas	Bothwell.
	7	M. Dillon	Merlin.
Lambton	1	Rich. Macdonald	Sarnia.
	2	J. F. Elliott	Watford.
	3	Richard L. Bobier	Florence.
	4	N. Cornwall	Sombra.
	5	Eugene Mason.	Wyoming.
	6	J. G. Braddon	Thedford.
	7	John McGill	Corunna.
	8	John Sinclair	Petrolea.
	9	Wm. Irving	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	P. J. Lee	Perth.
		James Patterson	Perth
	2	James D. McInnes	Lanark.
	3	John McPherson	Carleton Place.
	4	James Murray	Smith's Falls.
	5		Pakenham.
	6	John Slattery	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	H. McPhail	Brockville.
		Matthew White	Brockville.
	2	Charles H. Row	Prescott.
	3	Edward McE. Hiscocks	Gananoque.
	4	Michael Sweeney	Kemptville.
	5	Wm. J. McCarney	Merrickville.
	6	W. H. Denaut, jr	Delta
		S. R. Ransom	Delta.
	7	R. Richards.	Frankville.
	8	Chester Stewart.	Newboro'.
		Delorma Deacon	Westport.
	9	G. W. Brown	Athens.
	10	Wm. Stitt, jr	Spencerville.
		James P. Lawrence	Spencerville.
	11	S. J. Whaley	North Augusta.
	12	W. I. Mallory	Mallorytown.
Lennox and Addington	1	Z. Ham	Napanee.
		W. H. Huff	Napanee.
	2	R. R. Finkle	Bath.
	3	D, Daverne	Adolphustown.
	4	Z. Ham	Napanee.
		Jno. Finn	Newburgh.
	5	P. Vandewater	Centreville.
	6	John W. Denyes	Odessa.
	7	P. F. Carscallen	Tamworth.
		Justus Sweetman	Vennachar.
		P. A. Wickware	Cloyne.
Lincoln	1	Jas. Robertson	Niagara-on-the-Lake.
	2	Richard E. Boyle	St. Catharines.
	3	A. D. Lacy	Smithville.
	4	W. E. Tufford	Beamsville.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of bailiff.	Post office address.
Manitoulin	1	S. M. Frazer	Gore Bay.
	2	Ed. M. Bradley	Little Current.
	3	John Gorley	Manitowaning.
Middlesex	1	John Burns	London.
	2	Edward Manes	Parkhill.
	3	Sylvanus Gibson	Lucan.
	4	Henry Lockwood	Delaware.
	5	James Poole	Glencoe.
	6	Malcolm McIntyre	Strathroy.
	7	W. H. Shaw	Dorchester Station.
	8	Chas. E. Smith	Arva.
	9	L. W. Stevens	London.
Muskoka	1	Fred Sanders	Bracebridge.
	2	T. M. Robinson	Gravenhurst.
	3	Wm. Rumsey	Huntsville.
	4	Francis Fowler	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	H. Kinch	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	J. B. Belanger	Mattawa.
	3	L. W. Brennan	North Bay.
	4	M. J. Powell	Sudbury.
	5	J. L. Manseau	Bonfield.
	6	L. N. Gervais	Warren.
	7	W. G. Armstrong	Liskeard.
Norfolk	1	John Allgeo	Simcoe.
	2	Orlando H. Duncombe	Waterford.
	3	D. C. Wood	Simcoe.
	4	Robert Power	Delhi.
	5	Aaron Erb	Vittoria.
	6	Henry C. Ellis	Port Rowan.
	7	J. W. Massacar	Clear Creek.
	8	Hiram Fairchild	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	R. J. Mallory	Bowmanville
	2	David Rutherford	Newcastle.
	3	H. Sing	Port Hope.
	4	Wm. Carveth	Milbrook.
	5	O. Dean	Cobourg
	6	Chas. S. Bradley	Grafton.
	7	Jas. E. Allyea	Colborne.
	8	Jas. M. Snider	Brighton.
	9	Luke Berry	Warkworth.
	10	Arthur Terill	Wooler.
	11	Geo. Hay	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	B. F. Campbell	Brooklin.
	2	R. W. Mowbray	Kinsale.
	3	James D. Paxton	Port Perry.
	4	J. C. Widdifield	Uxbridge.
	5	R. J. Harwood	Cannington.
	6	John H. Smith	Beaverton.
	7	Joseph Fox	Millington.

LIST of Division Court bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of bailiff.	Post office address.
Oxford	1	M. Virtue	Woodstock.
		M. Virtue. jr	Woodstock.
	2	L. S. Kennedy	Richwood.
	3	George C. McKay	Embro.
	4	C. E. Burgess	Burgessville.
	5	James Stirton	Ingersoll.
	6	M. Dillon	Tilsonburg.
Parry Sound	1	T. W. George	Parry Sound.
		Duncan McCrae	French River.
	2	W. J. Moffatt	McKellar.
	3	James Harvey	Rosseau.
	4	Wm. Alexander	Burk's Falls.
	5	Ed. B. Parker	Maganetawan.
	6	David Ricker	Commanda.
	7	Archibald McDonald	Sundridge.
Peel	1	John W. Smith	Brampton.
	2	Wm. Henry Rutledge	Cooksville.
	3	James K. Leslie	Caledon.
	4	J. F. Warbrick	Bolton.
Perth	1	Thomas Tobin	Stratford.
		Thomas S. Tobin	Stratford.
	2	J. S. Coppin	Mitchell.
	3	Wm. Box	St. Mary's.
	4	J. A. Donaldson	Shakespeare.
	5	W. D. Weir	Milverton.
	6	W. H. Hay	Listowel.
Peterborough	1	Thomas Laplante	Peterborough.
	2	James Pengelly	Norwood.
	3	Joseph Elmhirst	Keene.
	4	Thomas Nicolls	Lakefield.
	5	W. H. Webster	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	S. W. Wright	L'Orignal.
	2	Thomas Shields	Vankleek Hill.
	3	Michael Kelly	St. Eugene.
	4	Wm. Adolphus McKay	Plantagenet.
	5	Docitte Lavergne	Cumberland.
	6	Thomas Young	Russell.
	7	S. Wright	L'Orignal.
	8	C. Gates	Fournier.
		Napoleon Dupuis	St. Isidore.
	9	Oliver Miron	Alfred.
	10	John A. Dent	Rockland.
		Moise Lavoilette	Clarence Creek.
	11	Wm. D. Heron	South Indian.
		Eugene Parent	Casselman.
Prince Edward	1	D. A. Spencer	Picton.
	2	Marshall Palen	Milford.
	3	George Farrell	Demorestville.
	4	A. Harvey	Ameliasburg.
	5	Chas. Harrington	Wellington.
	6	Alex. McDonald	Bloomfield.
	7	Harman W. Weeks	Consecon.
	8	E. A. Williams	Waupoos.

LIST of Division Court bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of bailiff.	Post office address.
Rainy River	1	W. H. McKay	Rat Portage.
	2		
	3	Wm. Neil	Fort Francis.
	4	Thomas W. Thomson	Dryden.
Renfrew	1	James Millar	Pembroke.
	2	Charles Taylor	Westmeath.
		John Beaupre	Beachburg.
	3	John Devine	Renfrew.
		Wm. Wilson	Arnprior.
	4	John Lyons	Arnprior.
	5	Thomas J. Gorman	Shamrock.
	6	Hugh Gallagher	Eganville.
	7	John Burton	Cobden.
	8	Thos. L. O'Grady	Brudenell.
Simcoe	1	John Weymouth	Barrie.
	2	Fred. B. McKay	Bradford.
	3	John Wilson	Tottenham.
	4	A. W. S. Cunningham	Collingwood.
	5	James Martin	Hillsdale.
	6	A. R. McKay	Orillia.
	7	Andrew Patton	New Lowell.
	8	Thomas A. Whitesides	Alliston.
	9	Ed. E. J. Hewson	Penetanguishene.
	10	Thomas Blaney	Coldwater.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	P. W. Robertson	Williamstown.
	2	H. J. Patterson	Alexandria.
	3	Homer Stiles	Cornwall.
		R. J. Gravely	Cornwall.
	4	Simon Warner	Osnabruck Centre.
		G S. Casselman	Aultsville.
	5	Jacob Hopper	Morrisburg.
	6	Wm. A. Coons	Iroquois.
	7	Andrew Redwood	South Mountain.
	8	Samuel Dillobough	Crysler.
	9	Daniel McLeod	Lancaster.
	10	A. Stallmayer	Chesterville.
		Milo Knowland	Chesterville.
	11	Ed. J. Molony	McMillan's Corners.
	12	Chas. P. Robertson	Maxville.
Thunder Bay	1	Thomas Connor	Port Arthur.
	2	Thomas Connor	Port Arthur.
Victoria	1	John C. Gilchrist	Woodville.
	2	Steven Nevison	Fenelon Falls.
	3	W. R. Given	Bobcaygeon.
	4	Wm Glass	Omemee.
	5	Peter Mitchell	Lindsay.
	6	Abel Minthorn	Oakwood.
	7	Wm Boden	Victoria Road.
Waterloo	1	J. Klippert	Berlin.
	2	Peter Gillies	Galt.
	3	Peter Gillies	Galt.
	4	Alex. Fraser	New Hamburg.
	5	Benj. J. Ballard	Hawkesville.
	6	Benj. J. Ballard	Hawkesville.
	7	Ed. Bourchier	Washington.

LIST of Division Court bailiffs, etc.—*Concluded.*

County.	No. of Division.	Name of bailiff.	Post office address.
Welland	1	Casper Ramey	Welland.
	2	John E. Stayzer	Marshville.
	3	Irwin E. Teal	Ridgeway.
	4	George E. Buckley	Niagara Falls, South.
	5	P. R. Warner	Thorold.
	6	Elias Augustine	Humberstone.
Wellington	1	John H. Doughty	Guelph.
	2	J. H. Doughty	Guelph.
	3	John W. Farries	Rockwood.
	4	Wm. M. Frank	Fergus.
	5	James Broddy	Erin.
	6	Wm. Findlay	Elora.
	7	S. B. Trask	Drayton.
	8	David T. Small	Arthur.
	10	Henry Torrance	Clifford.
	11	A. Godfrey	Mount Forest.
Wentworth	1	John Hunt	Hamilton.
	2	E. P. Hanes	Dundas.
	3	W. Harvey	Waterdown.
	4	Emerson Clement	Troy.
	5	H. A. Combs	Stoney Creek.
	7	A. de C. Boyes	Binbrook.
	8	A. de C. Boyes	Binbrook.
	9	J. Greenfield	Hamilton.
York	1	J. M. Wingfield	Toronto.
	2	P. L. Barkey	Ringwood.
	3	P. L. Barkey	Ringwood.
	4	Wm. Malloy A. E. Widdifield Amos H. Wilson	Newmarket. Newmarket. Newmarket.
	5	R. A. Sheppard	Sutton, West.
	6	Geo. E. Reynolds	Lloydton.
	7	Wm. Suggitt	Lambton Mills.
	8	Wm. Suggitt	Lambton Mills.
	9	Jno. Annis	Scarboro'.
	10	Peter Small	Toronto.

TABLE D.

DIVISION COURTS AND THE LIMITS OF THE RESPECTIVE DIVISIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

1.—Bounded west by Thunder Bay District, 85th parallel of west longtitude, and east by Barr River, including all the islands in front.

2.—Bounded west by Barr River, and east by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland and Houghton, and by said boundary line of the last three named townships, produced northerly.

3.—Bounded west by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland and Houghton, and the boundary line of the last named three townships, produced northerly, and on the east by the eastern boundary of the Township of Sprague, produced northerly.

4. Bounded on the west by the boundary line between the Townships of Sprague, and Lewis, produced north to the northern boundary of the District of Algoma, thence along the northern boundary of the said district, thence south along the eastern boundary to the waters of Lake Huron, thence westerly along the southern boundary of the District of Algoma, to a point opposite the boundary line between the Townships of Sprague and Long, thence northerly to said last-mentioned boundary line, thence easterly along the said southern boundary line of the Township of Sprague to the place of beginning, except the territory comprised in the limits of Division No. 5.

5.—The Townships of Rayside, Balfour, Snyder, Creighton, Fairbank, Dowling, Lanark, Morgan, Lumsden, Carscaden, Cartier, Ermatinger, Hart, Hess, Moncreif and Craig, and all those portions of Algoma lying adjacent to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, south of said railway and west of the westerly boundary of the Township of Moncreif to the westerly boundary of the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma, and all that portion of the said district lying north of the said C. P. R. and west of the said westerly boundary of the said Township of Moncreif. And that such portion of the said territory above described as has been and is a portion of the other Division Court divisions in said district shall be separated from such several divisions; and that the said divisions are altered accordingly.

6.—Consisting of St. Joseph's Island.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

1.—The City of Brantford and that part of the Township of Brantford not included in the other divisions hereinafter described. The Townships of Onondaga and Tuscarora, and that part of the Township of Brantford lying south of the main road from Brantford to Hamilton and east of Fairchild's Creek.

2.—The Town of Paris and the part of South Dumfries west of the line between lots 18 and 19, and that part of the first concession of the Township of Brantford lying west of a continuation of the last-mentioned line.

3.—The remainder of the Township of South Dumfries and of the first concession of the Township of Brantford.

4.—The ten northern concessions of the Township of Burford, and that part of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Brantford, west of the line between lots numbers 10 and 11, and that portion of the Kerr tract west of a continuation of the last mentioned line.

5.—The Township of Oakland, the four southern concessions of the Township of Burford and lots numbers 1 to 5, inclusive, in the ranges east and west of the Mount Pleasant Road, in the Township of Brantford, adjoining the Township of Oakland.

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

1.—The Town of Walkerton and the Township of Carrick, and all the Township of Brant, south of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions, in lots up to No. 25, and south of the line between concessions 9 and 10, in lots 26 to 34, inclusive.

2.—The Village of Teeswater, all the Township of Culross, and that part of the Township of Greenock lying south of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions.

3.—The town of Kincardine and that part of the Township of Kincardine lying south of a line drawn between the 9th and 10th concessions.

4.—The Village of Paisley and that part of the Township of Brant lying north of a line drawn between the 11th and 12th concessions of the Township of Brant.

That part of the Township of Elderslie, except lots 16 to 36, both inclusive, in concessions 12, 13 and 14 of said Township, except so much of said Township as lies south of concession 12 and east of lot 25, and so much of the Township of Brant as lies north and east of lot 25.

All the Township of Greenock lying north of a line drawn between concessions 11 and 12 of said Township.

Lots 26 to 35, both inclusive, in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions of the Township of Bruce; and that part of the Township of Saugeen lying east of a line between lots 28 and 29, and south of the production of the town line between the Townships of Arran and Elderslie to the Saugeen River.

5.—All Saugeen Township not included in No. 4, all that part of the Township of Arran lying west of a line between lots 10 and 11 and north of Arran Lake and the outlet of said lake, and that part of the township of Amabel lying north of the 10th concession and west of the eastern boundary of concession C. of Amabel, and the Villages of Port Elgin and Southampton.

6.—The village of Tiverton, and that portion of Kincardine Township north of a line drawn between concessions 9 and 10 in said Township, and all the Township of Bruce, except that part included in No. 4.

7.—That part of the Township of Elderslie not included in No. 4, and that part of Arran Township not included in No. 5, that part of the Township of Amabel which lies south of the 8th concession and east of concession lettered C in said Township, and the said Village of Tara.

8.—The Village of Wiarton, the Township of Albemarle and that part of the Township of Amabel lying north of a line between the 9th and 10th concessions.

9.—All the Township of Huron.

10.—All the Townships of Eastnor, Lindsay and St, Edmunds.

11.—The Village of Lucknow ; all of the Township of Kinloss.

12 —The Village of Chesley ; that part of the Township of Elderslie lying east of the 25th side line and south of 12th concession of said Township ; all that part of the Township of Brant lying east of the 25th side line and north of the 9th concession of said Township.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

1.—Comprising all the City of Ottawa, and the Township of Gloucester, to lot 15, inclusive, Rideau front and concessions 1 to 6, inclusive, Ottawa front and the islands in the Ottawa River opposite thereto.

2 —All the Township of Goulbourn ; the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Marlborough ; all that portion of the Township of Nepean south of the River Goodwood ; and the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions thereof north of the same river to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in the last mentioned concessions.

3.—All the Township of Huntley, and all the Township of March, except lots 1 to 5, inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4 thereof.

4.—All the Townships of Fitzroy and Torbolton.

5.—All the Township of North Gower ; Long Island in the Rideau River and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of Marlborough.

6.—All the Township of Osgoode ; the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions Ottawa front and from lots 16 to 30, inclusive, of the Rideau front of the Township of Gloucester.

7.—All the Township of Nepean, except the city of Ottawa, and the part of the said Township lying south of the River Goodwood and concessions 4, 5 and 6 north of said River Goodwood to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in the said last mentioned concessions, and including also lots 1 to 5, inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Township of March.

COUNTY OF DUFFERIN.

1·—The Town of Orangeville, the Township of East Garafraxa, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying south of the southerly boundary of lot number 26, in each concession of the Township of Amaranth.

2.—The Village of Shelburne, the Township of Melancthon, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying north of the southerly boundry of lot number 26, in each concession of the Township of Amaranth.

3.—The Township of Mulmur.

4.—The Township of Mono.

5.—The Township of East Luther.

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

1.—The Township of Bayham, Malahide and South Dorchester.

2.—The Townships of Southwold and Yarmouth (except the City of St. Thomas).

3.—The City of St. Thomas.

4.—The Townships of Aldborough and Dunwich.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1.—Town of Sandwich and Township of Sandwich West.

2.—Town of Amherstburg and Townships of Alden and Anderdon.

3.—The Village of Kingsville, and all that part of the Township of Gosfield not included in Division No. 8.

4.—The Township of Colchester South, and all that part of Colchester North, south of the 9th concession, exclusive of the said concession and the lots on both sides of Malden street.

5.—Township of Mersea and Village of Leamington.

6.—The Township of Rochester, the Village of Belle River, the first concession of the Township of Maidstone, and all north of the Middle Road in said Township of Maidstone.

7.—Town of Windsor, the Town of Walkerville and all part of Sandwich East, north of the Talbot Street range.

8.—The Town of Essex, all that part of the Township of Maidstone lying west of the first concession and south of the Middle Road; so much of Sandwich East as is south of Talbot street, including the lots on both sides of said street to Nos. 306 and 307; all of Colchester north of the 9th concession, including said concession and lots on both sides of Malden street, and all that part of Gosfield lying north of concession 6, and extending as far east from the limits between Gosfield and Colchester as lot No. 12, including such lot in each concession north of concession 6, inclusive.

9.—The Townships of Tilbury West and Tilbury North.

[Note.—A resident bailiff appointed on Pelee Island, is authorized to serve and execute process of the Second, Third and Fifth Division Courts of Essex on the Island.]

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

1.—City of Kingston, Township of Garden Island, Wolfe Island, Howe Island, and part of the Township of Pittsburg.

2.—Cataraqui, comprising the Township of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth.

3.—Loughboro', comprising the Townships of Loughboro' and Bedford.

4.—Verona, comprising the Townships of Portland and Hinchinbrooke.

5.—Sudbury, comprising the Township of Storrington and part of the Township of Pittsburg.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Kennebec, Olden, Oso, Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller, North Canonto and South Canonto.

COUNTY OF GREY.

1.—The Town of Owen Sound, the Village of Brook, and the Townships of Derby, Keppel, Sarawak and Sydenham.

2.—The Town of Durham, the Township of Egremont, and those portions of the Townships of Bentinck, Normanby and Glenelg as follows:—That part of the Township of Bentinck lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions south of the Durham Road, and in concessions 1, 2 and 3 north of the Durham Road, and east of the line between lots 15 and 16 in concessions 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 thereof. That part of the Township of Normanby lying east of the line between lots 20 and 21, in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th concessions, and all the Township of Glenelg, excepting that portion lying east of the line between lots 10 and 11 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions thereof.

3.—The Town of Meaford, the Township of St. Vincent, and that part of the Township of Euphrasia lying west of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions and north of the line between lots 15 and 16.

4.—The Township of Collingwood and the east half of the Township of Euphrasia, excepting that part thereof lying west of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions, and south of the lots between lots 12 and 13, and east half of the Township of Osprey.

5.—The Township of Proton, the west half of the Township of Osprey, and those parts of the Township of Artemesia, consisting of the ranges of lots lying parallel to the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and south of the line between lots 130 and 131, and concessions 1, 2 and 3 south of the Durham Road, and 1, 2, 3. 4, 5 and 6 north of the said Durham Road, and those portions of concessions 7, 8 and 9 lying east of the ranges of lots parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and those portions of concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31.

6.—The Township of Sullivan, and the Township of Holland, excepting those portions of concessions 9, 10, 11, and 12 lying south of the line between lots 15 and 16, and those portions of concessions 7 and 8 west of the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road: and south of the line between lots 50 and 51.

7.—All the lots from 1 to 30, inclusive, in the three concessions south, and the three concessions north of the Durham Road, in the said Township of Bentinck; and all the lots from 1 to 15 inclusive, in the 12th concession, from the 4th to the 15th concessions inclusive, of the said Township of Bentinck; and all the lots from 1 to 20 inclusive, in all the concessions from 4 to 18 inclusive, in the Township of Normanby aforesaid.

8.—All the lots from 51 to 130 inclusive, in all the concessions from parallel to (and being north-east and south-west) of the Toronto and Sydenham Road, in the Townships of Artemesia, Glenelg, and Holland aforesaid; all lots to the westward of the dividing line between lots 30 and 31, in all the concessions from 10 to 14 inclusive, and all the lots from 1 to 5 in the 7th, 8th and 9th concessions, inclusive, which lie to the south-west of the third concession, south-west of the said Toronto and said Sydenham Road, in the said Township of Artemesia; all the lots from 1 to 12, inclusive, in concessions 5 and 6, and the lots from 1 to 15 inclusive, in the concessions from 7 to 12, inclusive, in the Township of Euphrasia; all lots south of the allowance for road between lots 15 and 16 in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions, and from lots 25 and 30 inclusive, in the 7th concession, and lots 28, 29 and 30, in the 8th concession of the said Township of Holland; and all the lots lying east of the allowance for road between lots 10 and 11, in all the concessions from 7 to 15, inclusive, in the said Township of Glenelg.

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

1.—All the Township of Seneca, except the first and second concessions, the Young tract, and the property of the late Richard Martin, and the late Robert Weir; all the Township of Oneida, except the first range north of the Cayuga line; the Dennis tract and the lots southerly of said tract.

2.—The whole of the Township of North Cayuga, except that portion thereof lying north-east of side line between lots 12 and 13; the first and second concessions of the Township of Seneca, except that portion thereof lying north-east of the side line between lots 12 and 13; the Young tract and the lands of the late Robert Weir and the late Richard Martin, Esquires; the first range of Oneida and north of Cayuga line; also the Dennis tract and River lots lying south.

3.—The Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Dunn, including the Village of Dunnville.

4.—The Townships of South Cayuga and Rainham.

5.—The Township of Canboro', and those portions of North Cayuga and Seneca not included in the other divisions.

6.—The Township of Walpole.

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

1.—The Townships of Glamorgan and Snowden, except that portion of both included in the third division, and all of the Townships of Snowden, Lutterworth, Minden, Anson, Stanhope, Hindon, Sherbourne and McClintock.

2.—The Townships of Dysart, Guilford, Havelock, Livingston, Lawrence, Eyre, Harburn, Dudley, Harcourt, Bruton, Clyde and Nightingale and that portion ot Monmouth, not included in the third Division.

3.—The Township of Cardiff, the Township of Monmouth (except lots 1 to 19 inclusive) in the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions; the south 12 concessions of the Township of Glamorgan, and from lot 21 inclusive, to the eastern boundary in the south six concessions ot Snowden.

COUNTY OF HALTON.

1.—All the territory comprised in the new survey of the Township of Trafalgar, and the first ten lots in concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 in the Township of Esquesing, and the first five lots in concessions 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in said township.

2.—That part of the Township of Trafalgar known as the Old Survey.

3.—All the rest of the Territory comprised in concessions 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the Township of Esquesing not comprised in the first division.

4.—All the rest of the territory comprised in concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the Township of Esquesing.

5.—The Township of Nassagaweya.

6.—The Township of Nelson.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

1.—To comprise the City of Belleville and the Township of Thurlow; also all that portion of the Township of Sidney lying south of the 8th concession. and east of the line between lots 18 and 19.

2.—(Order made discontinuing this court, from 1st of March, 1897. The territory to be divided amongst the 1st, 5th and 9th courts as given under these respective divisions.)

3.—The Township of Tyendinaga, except that part called Deseronto.

4.—The Township of Hungerford.

5.—All that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the north of the 8th concession, and to the east of lot No. 6 in each concession north of the 8th concession, and all that part of the Township of Rawdon, which lies to the south of the 9th concession, and that part of the Township of Huntingdon south of the 5th concession; also Block A, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in the 8th and 9th concessions of the Township of Sidney, (heretofore forming part of the 2nd division) together with all that portion of the Township of Sidney lying north of the 7th concession, and east of the line between lots 6 and 7.

6.—The Townships of Madoc, Tudor, Limerick, excepting that part lying north of the 10th concession, and also that part lying west of lot 25 in the different concessions south of the 11th concession of said township, and including all that part of the Township of Huntingdon north of the 6th concession of said township, the Townships of Elzevir, Grimsthorpe, Cashel, excepting that part of Cashel lying north of the 10th concession of the said Township.

7.—The Village of Desoronto.

9.—The Town of Trenton, and all that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the west of lot 7 in each of the concessions of the township, including Mill Island. Also, all of said Township of Sidney lying south of the 8th concession and west of the line between 18 and 19, and east of the line between lots 6 and 7.

10.—The Townships of Marmora, Lake, and all that part of the Township of Rawdon which lies to the north of the 8th concession.

11.—The Townships of Herschell, Monteagle, Carlow, Bangor, Wicklow and McClure.

12.—The Townships of Wollaston, Farady, Dungannon, Mayo, and all that part of the Township of Cashel lying north of the 10th concession of said township, and all those parts of the Township of Limerick lying north of the 10th concession, and west of lot No. 25 in the several concessions of the said Township of Limerick.

COUNTY OF HURON.

1. Comprising that part of the Township of Goderich to the north of the Cut Line and the Huron road until the same meets the road allowance between the 13th and 14th concessions; then back along the Huron Road to its junction with the Cut Line; then west by the road allowance between concessions 11 and 12 to the River Maitland; then along the River Maitland to Goderich, together with the Township of Colborne.

2.—Comprising the Township of McKillop, the Town of Seaforth, and all that portion of the Township of Tuckersmith not included in the third division, south of the blind line between the 7th and 8th concessions of the said Township of Hullett.

3.—Comprising the Township of Hullett; that part of the Township of Goderich not included in Nos. 1 and 7; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions Township of Stanley; 1st and 2nd concessions Township of Tuckersmith, L.R.S., north of Lot 15, and that portion west of side road between lots 25 and 26, H.R.S., and Town of Clinton.

4.—Comprising the Township of Grey; all of the Township of Morris east of side road between lots numbers 10 and 11 (which is not included in No. 12), and the Village of Brussels.

5.—Comprising the Townships of Usborne and Stephen, and the Village of Exeter.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Ashfield and West Wawanosh, except that portion east of Maitland River.

7.—Comprising the Township of Goderich south of Cut Line and Huron Road until the same joins the road between the 12th and 14th concessions of the Township of Goderich; thence along the said concessions until the same joins the River Bayfield; all Stanley not included in number 3; and the Village of Bayfield.

8.—Comprising the Village of Wingham, the Township of Turnbury; all that part of East Wawanosh not included in number 12, and all the Township of Morris not included in Nos. 4 and 12.

9.—Comprising the Township of Howick and the Village of Wroxeter.

10.—Comprising the Township of Hay.

11.—Comprising the Township of Stephen.

12.—Commencing at the north-east angle of the Township of Hullett, thence southerly along the easterly boundary of the said Township of Hullett to the blind line, between the 7th and 8th concessions of said township; thence westerly along said line to the western boundary of the township; thence northerly along the westerly boundary of the township to the Maitland River at the south-eastern corner of the Maitland Block; thence along the said river northerly till the western boundary of East Wawanosh is reached: thence northerly along said westerly boundary to the road running between the 6th and 7th concessions of said Township of East Wawanosh; thence easterly along said road to the easterly limit of said township; thence northerly along the gravel road to the road running between the 5th and 6th concessions of the Township of Morris; thence easterly along said road to the line between lots 10 and 11; thence southerly along said line between the 6th and 7th concessions; thence easterly along said line to the line between lots 15 and 16; thence southerly to the boundary line between the Townships of Morris and Hullett; thence easterly to the place of beginning, including the Village of Blyth.

COUNTY OF KENT.

1.—The First Division to consist of the Town of Chatham and that part of the Townships of Dover East and West to the south of the 12th and 13th concession line of the Township of Dover East; and that part of the Township of Chatham south of the 12th and 13th concession line, and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, from the first mentioned 12th and 13th concession line to the 5th and 6th concession line, and all south of the said 5th and 6th concession line of said township; that part of the Township of Harwich north of 5th and 6th concession line, by the easterly boundary; that part of the Township of Raleigh north of the 16th concession to the west side road between lots 12 and 13 north to the 6th and 7th concession line, and all of the said township north of the said last mentioned line, and that part of the Township of Tilbury East north of the 4th concession.

2.—The Second Division to consist of that part of the Township of Howard south of the 2nd and 3rd concession line by the eastern boundary (known as the Botany Road), and that part of the Township of Orford south of the 10th and 11th concession line of said township.

3.—The third division to consist of all that part of the Gore of Camden lying west of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden lying west of the side line between lots 6 and 1; the Village of Dresden; and that part of the Township of Chatham north of the 5th and 6th concession line and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13.

4.—The Fourth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Harwich south of the 5th concession of the eastern boundary, and south of the third concession by the western boundary, and that part of Raleigh south of the 15th concession and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13, and the road to the Lake shore through lot 146 on the Talbot road.

5.—The Fifth Division to consist of the Village of Wallaceburg, the Gore of Chatham, and that part of the Township of Chatham northwest of the 12th and 13th concession line and west of the said road between lots 12 and 13, and that part of Dover East lying north of the 12th and 13th concession side road.

6.—The Sixth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Howard north of the Botany road aforesaid, and of that part of the Township of Oxford north of the 10th and 11th concession line, the Township of Rone, the Town of Bothwell, the Village of Thamesville, and that part of the Gore of Camden east of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden east of the side line between lots 6 and 7.

7.—The Seventh Division to consist of that part of Tilbury East south of the 3rd concession, the Township of Romany, and that part of the Township of Raleigh, south of the 6th and 7th concession line and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13 in the said township, and the road through lot 147 on Talbot road.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

1.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sarnia and the Town of Sarnia.

2.—The external boundaries of the Township of Warwick, including that portion of the Village of Arkona south of the township line.

3.—The external boundaries of the Townships of Euphemia and Dawn.

4.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sombra.

5.—The external boundaries of the Township of Plympton.

6.—The external boundaries of the Township of Bosanquet, including that portion of the Village of Arkona north of the township line.

7.—The external boundaries of the Township of Moore.

8.—The eternal boundaries of the Township of Enniskillen.

9.—The external boundaries of the Township of Brock.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

1.—The Townships of Drummond, Bathurst, South Sherbrooke, Burgess North, and that part of the Township of Elmsley North, north of the Rideau River, within the County of Lanark and west of lot No. 12 in each concession.

2.—The Townships of Lanark, Dalhousie, Darling, Lavant and North Sherbrooke.

3.—The Township of Beckwith, and the first six lots in the first seven concessions of the Township of Ramsay.

4.—The Township of Montague, and that part of the Township of North Elmsley from lot No. 1 to lot No. 12, in each concession, both inclusive.

5.—The Township of Pakenham.

6.—The Township of Ramsay, with the exception of the first six lots on the first seven concessions of the said township.

UNITED COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

1.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions and broken front of the Township of Elizabethtown, and the concession roads between them.

2.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions, and broken front, and that part of the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions from the town line of Edwardsburgh, to lot No. 18, inclusive of the Township of Augusta and the concession roads between them.

3.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions and broken front of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, respectively, and the concession roads between them.

4.—To consist of the Township of South Gower, the Township of Oxford from the west side line of lots number 11 in all the concessions of the eastern boundary of the township, and the gore of land between South Gower, Oxford and Edwardsburgh.

5.—To consist of the Township of Wolford (except the 7th and 8th concessions and the allowance of roads within and between them), lots No. 1 to 10 inclusive in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Oxford, and the allowance of roads within and between them.

6.—To consist of the Townships of Bastard and Burgess, and those parts of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, on the north side of the rear of the 5th concession in each, respectively.

7.—To consist of the Townships of Kitley and Elmsley.

8.—To consist of the Townships of North Crosby and South Crosby.

9.—To consist of that part of the Townships of Escott and Yonge, in rear of the 4th concession of Yonge, and in the rear of the 6th concession of Escott; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown, in rear of the 7th concession, and west of lot number 18 in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions, and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

10.—To consist of the Township of Edwardsburg.

11.—To consist of that part of the Township of Augusta, in rear of the 5th concession and west of lot number 18, in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the whole of the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Augusta; the Gore between the Townships of Oxford, Wolford and Augusta; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown in rear of the 7th concession, and east of the commons, between lots number 18 and 19 in the 8th, 9th and 10th concession; the 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Wolford; lots numbers 1 to 10, inclusive, in the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Oxford; and the allowance for roads embraced therein.

12.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions and broken front of the Township of Yonge; the 1st, 2nd 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th concessions and broken front of the Township of Escott, and the allowance for roads embraced therein.

The said 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 12th Divisions shall, respectively, embrace and comprehend within their limits those portions of the River St. Lawrence, and Islands therein, within the exterior lines of which such portions of said river and islands would lie and be, if such exterior side lines were produced and extended in that direction to the utmost limits of the Province.

COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

1.—The Town of Napanee; Township of Richmond; all that part of North Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown lying north of Hay Bay; and all that part of North Fredericksburgh lying north of Big Creek.

2.—Comprises 1st concession of Ernestown, the Village of Bath, the Township of Amherst Island, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of the said Township of Ernestown, from the west limits thereof to the west limit of lot No. 21 in each concession.

3.—Township of South Fredericksburgh and all that part of North Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown, not included in Division No. 1.

4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions of the Townships of Camden and the Village of Newburg.

5.—All that part of the Township of Camden not included in Division No. 4.

6.—All that portion of the Township of Ernestown not included in the limits of Division No. 2.

7.—Townships of Sheffield, Kalada, Anglesea, Abinger, Effingham, Ashby and Denbigh,

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

1.—The Town and Township of Niagara.

2.—The Township of Grantham (including the City of St. Catharines, the Villages of Merriton and Port Dalhousie), and the Township of Louth.

3.—The Townships of Caistor and Gainsborough, and the 9th concession of the Township of Grimsby, including the 1st and 2nd ranges as part of the said concession.

4.—The Villages of Grimsby and Beamsville ; the Township of Clinton and the Township of Grimsby, except the 9th concession and 1st and 2nd included as part of the said 9th concession.

DISTRICT OF MANITOULIN.

1.—The Town of Gore Bay, the Townships of Gordon, Allan, Campbell, Mills, Burpee, Robinson, Dawson, the islands known as Cockburn, Barrie, Clapperton and the Duck Islands and that part of the Township of Billings lying west of the road allowance between lots fifteen and sixteen in the several concessions thereof and so much of the Townships of Carnarvon as lies west of Lake Mindemoya and north of the line between the sixth and seventh concessions thereof.

2.—The Town of Little Current, the Township of Howland and those parts of the Townships of Sheguindah and Bidwell, lying north of the line between the sixth and seventh concessions of Sheguindah, and fourth and fifth concessions of the Township of Bidwell, and the sixth and seventh concessions of the line between lots seventeen and eighteen in the Township of Billings, and the adjacent islands lying north and east of the said Townships, except the Clapperton Island.

3.—Manitowaning, the Townshps of Assiginack, Tehkummah and Sandfield and those parts of the Township of Sheguindah lying south of the line between the sixth and seventh concessions of Sheguindah, and fourth and fifth concessions of the Township of Bidwell, and the sixth and seventh concessions of the Township of Billings to the line between lots seventeen and eighteen of said Township, and the Township of Carnarvon, except so much of the same as lies west of Mindemoya Lake, and all that part of Manitoulin lying east of the Township of Assiginack, Manitowaning and South Bays and the islands adjacent thereto.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1.—That part of the City of London lying to the west of Maitland street, with that portion of the Township of London lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions and west of the said street, produced northerly or a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions, and with that portion of the Township of Westminster lying west of the main road leading south from Clarke's Bridge across the Thames ; south to the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions ; and westerly to the line between lots 42 and 43, and extending northerly to the River Thames ; and also including the Village of London West.

2.—The Villages of Parkhill and Ailsa Craig, the Townships of East Williams and West Williams, and that portion of the Township of Lobo lying north of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions; and east of the line between lots numbers 12 and 13.

3.—The Townships of McGillivray and Biddulph and the Village of Lucan.

4.—The Township of Delaware, with that portion of the Township of Westminster west of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the second concession; then southerly on the line between lots 20 and 21, to the southerly limit of the township, including all west of said line, and also including all that portion of the front of said Township of Westminster, lying west of the line between lots numbers 42 and 43, not included in the first division; with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying south of the line between the 5th and 6th concessions, to the River Thames; and with that portion of the Township of Lobo, lying south of the line, between the 6th and 7th concessions, to the River Thames.

5.—The Township of Exfrid and Mosa, including the Villages of Wardsville, Newbury and Glencoe.

6.—Townships of Adelaide and Metcalfe; the Town of Strathroy, with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying north of the line, between the 3rd and 4th concessions; with that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the 6th concession and west of the line between lots 12 and 13 of the said Township.

7.—The Township of North Dorchester, north and south of the River Thames; that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies south of the line between lots 14 and 15; and with that portion of the Township of Westminster lying south of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and east of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the second concession, and thence east of the line between lots 27 and 21, continued south to the southerly limit of the said Township of Westminster.

8.—All that portion of the Township of London which lies north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions; that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, and east of the line between lots 12 and 13, to the line between the 11th and 12th concessions, and with all that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies north of the line between lots numbers 14 and 15.

9.—That part of the City of London lying east of Maitland street; that part of the Township of London lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions and east of the said street, produced northerly or in a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions; and that part of the Township of Westminster lying north of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and east of the main road leading south from Clark's Bridge across the Thames.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.

1.—The Village of Bracebridge, and the Townships of Macaulay, McLean, Ridout, Monck and Cardwell, concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in the Townships of Stephenson, Bruce and Franklin, and that part of the Township of Watt, situated east of lot 21, in the several concessions thereof; and concessions 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

2.—The Village of Gravenhurst; the Townships of Morrison, Ryder and Oakley, and concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

3.—The Village of Huntsville; the Townships or Stisted, Chaffey and Sinclair; and concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in the Townships of Stephenson, Brunel and Franklin.

4.—The Townships of Wood, Medora and Humphrey, and that part of the Township of Watt situated west of lot 21 in the several concessions thereof.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

1.—To be composed of the Townships of Springer, Field, Badgerow, Caldwell and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the Indian Reserve and the Township of Widdifield, produced north and south, to the boundary of the said district and east of the eastern boundary of the fourth division.

2.—To be composed of the Townships of Mattawan, Olrig, Calvin, Papineau, Lauder, Pentland, Boyd, Osler, McLaughlin, Canisby, Sabine, Lyell, Airy, Murchison and Robinson, and all that part of the District of Nipissing situated east of the line between the Townships of Bonfield and Calvin, produced south to the provisional County of Haliburton, and east of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Olrig, produced north-to the Ottawa River.

3.—To be composed of the Townships of Widdifield, Merrick, Mulock, Phelps, Ferris, Chisholm, Ballantyne, Wilkes, Biggar, Paxton, Butt, Davine, Hunter, McCraney, Finlayson, Peck and all that part of the District of Nipissing situated west of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Olrig, produced north to the Ottawa River and east of the eastern boundary of first division.

4.—To be composed of the Townships of McKim, Neelon, Dryden, Blezard and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the said Township of Awrey and the Township of Hagar, produced north and south to the boundary of the said district.

5.—To be composed of the Townships of Bonfieid and Boulter.

6.—To be composed of Awrey, Hagar, Rutter, Hugel, Kirkpatrick, Dunnett, Appleby and Hawley, together with that portion of the said District of Nipissing lying north and south of the said district townships between lines produced northerly and southerly along the easterly and westerly boundaries of the said division.

7.—To be composed of the Townships of Lorain, Buckley, Dymond, Harris, Casey, Brethour, Harley, Hilliard, Ingram, Hudson, Kerns, Armstrong, Evantruel, Marter, Henwood, Beauchamp, Dack, Chamberlain, Pacaud, Bryce, Robillard, Savard, Marquis, Otto, Eby, Blain and Sharpe, and those portions of the unsurveyed parts of the said District lying northerly of the line marking the northerly boundary of the Township of Wyse, produced, westerly till it meets the line between the Townships of Badgerow and Hugel, produced northerly for a distance of eighteen miles and easterly of the last mentioned line, produced northerly to the boundary of the said district.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1.—The Town of Simcoe, the Gore of the Township of Woodhouse, and all that part of said Township lying west of the side line between lots 5 and 6, together with that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying west of the side line between lots 12 and 13.

2.—The Township of Townsend, and the Village of Waterford.

3.—The Township of Windham.

4.—The Township of Middleton, and the Village of Delhi.

5.—The Township of Charlotteville.

6.—The Townships of North Walsingham, South Walsingham and the Village of Port Rowan.

7.—The Township of Houghton.

8.—The Village of Port Dover, and that part of the Township of Woodhouse not included in Division No. 1, viz: all that part of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions lying east of the side line between lots 5 and 6, and that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying east of the said line, between lots 12 and 13 in said Township.

UNITED COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

1.—Townships of Cartwright and Darlington, and the Town of Bowmanville.

2.—Township of Clarke and Village of Newcastle.

3.—Township of Hope and Town of Port Hope.

4.—Townships of Caven, Manvers, South Monaghan and Village of Millbrook.

5.—Township of Hamilton and Town of Cobourg.

6.—Townships of Haldimand and Alnwick.

7.—Township of Cramahe and Village of Colborne.

8.—Township of Brighton and Village of Brighton.

9.—Township of Percy and Village of Hastings.

10.—Township of Murray.

11.—Township of Seymour and Village of Campbellford.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

1.—Including the Townships of Whitby and East Whitby and the Towns of Whitby and Oshawa.

2.—The Township of Pickering.

3.—The Townships of Reach and Scugog and the Village of Port Perry.

4.—The Townships of Uxbridge and Scott and the Town of Uxbridge.

5.—The Township of Brock and the Village of Cannington.

6.—The Township of Thorah, and all that part of the Township of Mara lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions.

7th.— All that part of the Township of Mara lying north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions thereof, and the Township of Rama.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

1.—Comprising the Town of Woodstock, the Townships of Blandford, East Zorra, East Oxford, and that part of the Township of North Oxford situated east of lot 16, and that part of West Oxford lying east of lot No. 7 to the Stage Road, thence on the north side of the Stage Road to where the said road intersects the Township of East Oxford.

2.—Comprises the Township of Blenheim.

3.—Comprises the Townships of West Zorra and East Nissouri.

4 —Comprises the Townships of North Norwich and South Norwich and the Village of Norwich.

5.—Comprises all those portions of the Townships of North Oxford and West Oxford not comprised in the 1st Division; the Town of Ingersoll and those portions of the 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Durham west of the Middle Town line.

6.—Comprises the Town of Tilsonburg and all that portion of the Township of Durham not included in the 5th Division.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.

1.—The Town of Parry Sound and the Townships of Foley, McDougall, Cowper and Carling, and all that portion of the district lying to the west of the east boundary of Carling, produced to the French River.

2.—The Townships of McKellar, Croft, Hagerman, Ferguson and all that portion of the district lying between the east boundary of Ferris and the west boundary of Ferguson, produced to the French River.

3.—Townships of Humphrey, Christie, Monteith and Conger.

4.—Townships of McMurrich, Perry and Armour.

5.—The Townships of Spence, Chapman, Ryerson, Lount, Proudfoot, Bethune and Sinclair.

6.—That territory bounded on the west by the western boundaries of Townships of Pringle and Patterson, and the western boundary of the Township of Patterson, produced to French River and Lake Nipissing; on the east by the boundary of the District of Parry Sound, and on the south by the southern boundaries of the Townships of Himsworth, Gurd and Pringle.

7.—The Townships of Machar, Laurier, Strong and Joly.

COUNTY OF PEEL.

1. Town of Brampton, Township of Chinguacousy and northern Division of Township of Toronto Gore.

2 —Village of Streetsville, Township of Toronto, and southern Division of Township of Toronto Gore.

3 —Township of Caledon.

4 —Village of Bolton, Township of Albion.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

1.—To consist of all that part of the Township of North Easthope west of the line between lots 25 and 26, and south of the road between the 8th and 9th concessions, and all that part of the Township of South Easthope west of the side line, between lots 25 and 26; all that part of the Township of Downie and Gore north and east of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions and the Oxford Road; and all the Township of Ellice from the 1st to the 13th concession, inclusive.

2.—To consist of all that part of the Township of Fulton not included in Division No. 3, and the Townships of Hibbert and Logan.

3.—To consist of that portion of the Township of Downie west of the Oxford Road, and south of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions; the Township of Blanshard; all that part of the Township of Fullerton comprising the 13th and 14th concessions, and south of a road leading from the Mitchell Road, between lots 24 and 25, east to lot 3 in the 10th concession; thence east along the line between the 10th and 11th concessions to the town line.

4.—To consist of that part of the Township of North Easthope east of the line, between lots 25 and 26, and north of the 8th concession, inclusive, with the 9th and 10th concession; all that part of the Township of South Easthope not included in Division No. I.

5.—To consist of the Township of Mornington, and all that part of the Township of Elma from lots 53 to 72, both numbers inclusive, of the first concession, and from lots No. 27 to 16, both numbers inclusive, in and from the 2nd to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive, of the said Township of Elma; and concessions 14, 15 and 16 of the Township of Ellice; and concessions 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of the Township of North Easthope.

6.—To consist of the Township of Wallace, and all that part of the Township of Elma from the 1st concession to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive, and comprising lots Nos. 1 to 52, both inclusive, of the 1st concession, and lots Nos. 1 to 26, inclusive, from the 2nd to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

1.—Composed of the Town of Peterborough, the Village of Ashburnham, the Townships of North Monaghan and Ennismore, and all that part of the Township of Harvey lying west of Pigeon Lake and south of Bobcaygeon ; and all the Township of Smith lying south of the 7th concession ; and all the Township of Otonabee lying west of the 8th concession and north of lots 21 from the said 8th concession to the western boundary of said Township of Otonabee ; and all the Township of Douro lying south of lots numbered 11 ; and all that part of the Township of Dummer lying south of lots numbered 11 and west of the 5th concession.

2.—Composed of the Township of Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, and that part of the Township of Dummer lying east of the 4th concession and south of lots numbered 1 to 11.

3.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Otonabee lying east of the 9th concession ; and all that part of the said Township of Otonabee lying south of lots numbered 22 and west of the 8th concession.

4.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Smith lying north of the 6th concession ; all that part of the Township of Douro lying north of lots numbered 10 ; and all that part of the Township of Dummer lying north of lots numbered 10 ; and also of the Village of Lakefield, and of the Township of Galway, and all the Township of Harvey, except that portion lying west of Pigeon Lake and south of Bobcaygeon.

5.—Composed of the Townships of Burleigh, Cavendish, Anstruther and Chandos.

UNITED COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL

1.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Longueuil, the municipality of the Village of L'Original, and the 1st concession of the Township of Caledonia.

2.—Comprising all that part of the Township of West Hawkesbury, extending from front of the 3rd concession to the rear of the said township.

3.—Comprises the whole of the Township of East Hawkesbury.

4. Comprising the Township of North Plantagenet, and that part of the Township of South Plantagenet, lying north of the Nation River.

5.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Cumberland.

6.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Russell.

7.—Comprising the two front concessions of the Township of West Hawkesbury, and the Municipality of Hawkesbury Village, within the same.

8.—Comprising the Township of Caledonia (excepting the 1st concession of the said township), and also that portion of the Township of South Plantagenet lying south and east of the Nation River.

9.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Alfred.

10.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Clarence.

11.—Comprises the whole of the Township of Cambridge.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD

1. The Town of Picton, the 2nd and 3rd concessions of "Military Tract," from the west line of lot No. 13, eastward: Gore "G"; 1st and second concessions north of the Carrying Place; 1st Concession southeast of the Carrying Place, and 2nd concession north of Black River, including Gores "K" and "L" and McCan Gores, all in the Township Hallowell; Block "I" the concessions north and east of East Lake, and Gore "B" in the Township of Athol, and 1st and 2nd concessions south of the Bay of Quinte, and Gore "A" in the Township of North Marysburg. and 1st concession southwest of Green Point, to the end of Carmen's Point in Sophiasburg.

2.—The Township of South Marysburg, and the southern part of Athol, commencing at the outlet of East Lake, thence down to the head of the lake, thence down to the base line between the 1st concession south and the 1st concession north of East Lake, till it strikes the township line of Hallowell, thence down said township line till it strikes South Marysburg.

3.—The Township of Sophiasburg, together with Big Island, excepting the 1st concession southwest of Green Point to the end of Carman's Point.

4.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburg lying east of the line between lots No. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said Township, including Huff's Island.

5.—That part of the Township of Hillier not included in the 7th Division, also the 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake, and west of Lot No. 7 in the said concession, and that part of Irwin Gore lying north of and west of lot No. 7 in the 2nd concession, and the west part of the 2nd concession produced west of lot. No. 74, in that concession, in the Township of Hallowell.

6.—Block (IV.) four, concession south side of West Lake, 1st concession "Military Tract," 2nd and 3rd concessions of said tract west of lots No. 13 in those concessions, Gore "E" 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake and east of lot No. 6 in those concessions; the Gerrow Gore and that part of Irwin Gore not included in Division No. 8, and all that part of the 2nd concession produced east of lot No. 75 in the township of Hallowell.

No. 7.—All that part of the township of Ameliasburg lying west of the line between lots No. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said township; all that part of the 4th and 5th concessions of the township of Hillier west of the line between lots No 36 and 87, and the 3rd concession west of the line between lots Nos. 22 and 23, with that part of the 2nd concession lying north of Pleasant Bay in the said Township of Hillier.

8.—All the point lying east of the west line of Marshland's Gore, the concession north of Smith's Bay and Waupoos Island in the Township of North Marysburg.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

1.—That part of the District composed of the territory lying west of a line commencing at Pickerel Rapids, on Cedar and Manitou Lakes, and extending Northward parallel with the Sixth Meridian line to the northern boundary of the district, and north of the line drawn from the Mouth of Rainy River, at Hungary Hall. in a north and easterly direction along the shore of the Lake-of-the-Woods to the easterly end of Sabiskong Bay, thence easterly to the said Pickerel Rapids.

2 —That part of the district composed of the territory lying south of said line, drawn from the mouth of Rainy River, at Hungary Hall, in a north-westerly direction along the shore of the Lake-of-the-Woods to the eastern end of Sabiskong Bay, thence easterly to where it intersects a line extending northwards, from its easterly boundary line to the Townships of Aylesworth, Lash and Carpenter, and west of the said line extended northwards from the eastern boundary of the said townships.

3.—That part of the district composed of the said line forming the eastern boundary of the said above mentioned townships, extended northward and south of the said line running eastward from the east end of Sabiskong Bay to Pickerel Rapids, and extended further in an easterly direction to the boundary line, between the Districts of Rainy River and Thunder Bay, at the southwest angle of Hawk Lake.

4.—That part of the District lying north of the western boundary of the said Third Division Court, and east of the eastern boundary of the said First Division Court.

COUNTY OF RENFREW.

1.—Comprising the Town of Pembroke, the Township of Pembroke, Stafford, Alice, Petawawa, Buchan, Rolph, Wylie, McKay, Frazer, Herd, Clara and Maria, and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce from the 18th to the 25th concession, both inclusive; and also those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of the same Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Dore.

2.—Comprising all that part of the Township of Westmeath lying east and north of the Muskrat Lake and River and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 5th to the 9th concession, both inclusive, east of Muskrat Lake, and from the 7th to the 13th (of the other) concessions of Ross, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

3 —Comprising the Village of Renfrew, and the Townships of Horton and Adamston, excepting the lots numbered 1 to 22 inclusive, in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concession and the whole of the concessions numbering 13, 14, 15 and 16 in said township.

4.—Comprising the Village or Arnprior and the Township of McNab.

5.—Comprising the Townships of Bagot, Blythefield, Brougham, and Matawatchan, and all the lots numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th concessions in the said Township of Adamston, and the whole of the concessions numbered 13, 14, 15 and 16 in the said townships.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Grattan, Sebastopol, South Algoma, North Algoma, and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce from the 1st to the 17th concessions, both inclusive, excepting those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16 and 17th concessions of said Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Dore.

7.—Comprising the Township of Bromley, and all that part of the Township of Westmeath west of Muskrat Lake, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 1st to the 4th concessions, both inclusive, east of Muskrat Lake, and from the 1st to the 6th of the other concessions, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

8.—Comprising the Townships of Brudenell, Radcliffe, Raglan, Lynedoch, Griffith, Hagarty, Sherwood, Jones, Richards and Burns.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

1.—Comprising the Town of Barrie, the Township of Vespra, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River, and excepting also lots Nos. 38, 39 and 40 in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th concessions, respectively. That portion of the Township of Oro lying south of lots Nos. 21 in the first and 2nd concessions (including the Ranges), and south of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively; that portion of the Township of Innisfil lying east of lots Nos. 5 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, and that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions.

2.—The Village of Bradford; the Township of West Gwillimbury, excepting thereout lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions; the Township of Innisfil, except that portion lying north of the 5th concession, and excepting also lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions.

3.—The Township of Tecumseth, except concessions 12, 13, 14, and 15; the Township of Adjala, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 25 in the 8th concession thereof.

4.—The Town of Collingwood, the Village of Stayner, that portion of the Township of Nottawasaga lying north of lots Nos. 18 in the 12th concession thereof; that portion of the Township of Sunnidale lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Flos lying west of the Nottawasaga River; the Islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Nottawasaga.

5.—The Township of Flos, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River, the Township of Medonte, except that portion lying east of the 10th concession; and north of lots Nos. 10 in the 9th and 10th concessions, respectively, that portion of the Township of Oro lying north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 21 in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively; lots 38, 39 and 40 in the first and second concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Vespra.

6.—The Town of Orillia, the Township of Orillia, southern division, the Township of Orillia, northern division, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 15 in the first seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Oro lying east of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Medonte being composed of lots Nos. 1 to 6 (both inclusive) in the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions; the Islands in Lake Simcoe contiguous to the townships and portions of townships above described lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

7.—The Township of Nottawasaga, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 18 in the 12th concessions thereof; the Township of Sunnidale, except that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Vespra lying west of the Nottawasaga River; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions; that portion of the Township of Tossorontio lying north of lots Nos. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof.

8.—The Township of Essa, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 19 in each of the eleven concessions thereof; the Township of Tossorontio, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof, that portion of the Township of Innisfil being composed of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of Tecumseth; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of West Gwillimbury; that portion of the Township of Adjala lying north of lots Nos. 25 in the eight concessions thereof.

9.—The Town of Penetanguishene, and the Village of Midland, the Township of Tiny; that portion of the Township of Tay lying west of the 8th concession; the Islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Tiny, and to that part of the Township of Tay, forming part of the ninth division, and lying wholly and for the most part opposite thereto.

10.—The Township of Matchedash, that portion of the Township of Orillia, northern division, lying north of lots Nos. 15 in the first seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Medonte lying north of lots No. 6, in the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions, and that portion lying north of lots No. 10, in the 9th and 10th concessions thereof; the Township of Tay, except portion lying west of the 8th concession; the Island in Lake Huron, contiguous to that portion of the Township of Tay, forming part of the 10th division, and lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

Note.—Each of the said several divisions shall include all allowances for roads embraced within its external limits, and shall also extend to the centre of every allowance for road lying external and adjacent to every such division, excepting always where any such last-mentioned allowance is hereinbefore declared to belong to or form part of any particular division.

UNITED COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

1.—Township of Charlottenburg, in the County of Glengarry.

2.—Township of Lochiel, in the County of Glengarry.

3.—Town and Township of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont.

4.—Township of Osnabrook, in the County of Stormont.

5.—Township of Williamsburg, in the County of Dundas.

6.—Township of Matilda, in the County of Dundas.

7.—Township of Mountain, in the County of Dundas.

8.—Township of Finch, in the County of Stormont.

9.—Township of Lancaster, in the County of Glengarry.

10.—Township of Winchester, in the County of Dundas.

11.—Township of Roxborough, in the County of Stormont.

12.—Township of Kenyon, in the County of Glengarry.

DISTRICT OF THUNDER BAY.

1.—All that part of the District lying west of the meridian of 87 degrees of west longitude, to the meridian of the most easterly part of Hunter's Island, excepting there from the Municipality of Neebing.

2.—

3.—Comprising the Municipality of Neebing.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

1.—The first consists of the following Townships and parts of Townships, viz. : of the 15th concession of the Township of Mariposa, and the Township of Eldon, except the ranges north and south of Portage Road.

2.—The second consists of the following Townships : all of the Township of Fenelon, except that portion lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake, and the Township of Somerville.

3.—The third consists of the Township of Verulam.

4.—The fourth consists of the Township of Emily.

5.—The fifth consists of the Town of Lindsay, Township of Ops, and that portion of the Township of Fenelon, lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake.

6.—The sixth consists of the Township of Mariposa, except the 15th concession.

7.—The seventh consists of the Townships of Carden and Dalton, Laxton, Digby and Longford, and the Township of Bexley, and that portion of the Township of Eldon north of Portage Road, and the range south of Portage Road

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COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

1.—All that portion of the Township of Waterloo lying north of Block line on the west side of the Grand River, and that part of the upper block of said township lying on the east side of the Grand River, north of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104 86 and 95, to the Guelph Township line, including the Towns of Berlin and Waterloo.

2.—All that part of the Township of Waterloo lying south of the Block line on the west of the Grand River, and that part lying on the east side of the Grand River, south of the northern Boundary of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 85, and 95, to the Guelph Township line, including the Villages of Preston and Hespeler.

3.—All that portion of the Township of North Dumfries lying east of lot No. 19, in the 7th concession, and running a course with the eastern boundary of the said lot in a northerly direction up to the 12th concession; thence along the eastern boundary of lot No 23, in the said 12th concession, to the township line, including the Town of Galt.

4.—The Township of Wilmot, including the Village of New Hamburg.

5.—The Township of Wellesley.

6—The Township of Woolwich.

7.—All that part of the Township of North Dumfries lying west of the eastern boundary of said lot No. 18, in the 7th concession; thence along the eastern limits of said lot No. 19, the same course thereof, in a northerly direction to the 15th concession; thence along the westerly limit of lot No. 23, in the said 12th concession, to the township line, including the Village of Ayr.

THE COUNTY OF WELLAND.

1.—Comprising the Township of Crowland; that part of the Township of Thorold lying south of the line between lots 178 and 195, running through to Pelham; that part of Pelham lying south of the 4th concession, and that part of Humberstone lying north of the concession line, between the 4th and 5th concessions, being the whole of the 15th concession and the Town of Welland.

2.—Comprising the Township of Wainfleet.

3.—Comprising the Township of Bertie, and those parts of the Township of Humberstone not included in Nos. 1 and 6, and the Village of Fort Erie.

4.—Comprising the Township of Willoughby, the Village of Chippawa, and that part of the Township of Stamford south of the line between lots 136 and 137; easterly from the westerly limit of the Township to the southeast angle of lot No. 133; thence north on the line between lots No 132 and 133, to the northern boundary of the Township, including the Towns of Clifton and Navy Island.

5.—Comprising those parts of the Township of Stamford, Thorold and Pelham, not included in any other Division, and the Town of Thorold.

6.—Comprising all the Township of Humberstone, lying south of the 5th concession, and west of the side lines, between lots No. 9 and 10 in the several other concessions, thereof, and the Village of Port Colborne.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

1.—The Town and Township of Guelph.

2.—The Township of Puslinch.

3.—The Township of Eramosa.

4.—Consisting of the Township of Nichol, excepting the 11th and 12th concessions; the Municipality of Fergus; the first eight concession of the Township of Garafraxa, and lots 1 to 18, both inclusive, in concessions A and B of the Township of Peel, lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in concessions 18 and 19, and lots 19, 20 and 21, in the 17th concession of the Township of Peel.

5.—The Township of Erin.

6.—Consisting of the Township of Pilkington, and the 11th and 12th concessions of the Township of Nichol; the Municipality of the Village of Elora, and lots numbers 19 and upwards belonging to the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th concessions of Peel.

7.—Consisting of concessions 1 to 16, inclusive, of the Township of Maryboro', and concessions 1 to 16, inclusive, of the Township of Peel, except lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of those concessions in that Township.

8.—Consisting of that part of the Township of Arthur, south and southeast of lot 15, on the west side of the Owen Sound Road, in the Township of Arthur; that part of the Township of Luther, from 1 to 16, both inclusive; and lots 1 to 12, both inclusive, of the 17th and 18th concessions of the Township of Peel; lots 5 to 11, both inclusive, of the 19th concession of said Township of Peel; and lots 19 to 23, both inclusive, of concessions "A" and "B" of said Township of Peel.

9.—The territory formerly comprised in this Division is now in the County of Dufferin.

10.—Consists of the Township of Minto.

11.—Consists of the Town of Mount Forest, and that part of the Township of Arthur north of lot 16, west of the Owen Sound Road: lot 17, on the Owen Sound Road, and lot 13, east of the Owen Sound Road.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

1.—All that part of the Township of Barton lying east of the lines between lots 14 and 15, and all that part of Hamilton City east of Hughson Street.

2.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' West, the Town of Dundas, and the east half of the Township of Ancaster.

3.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' East.

4.—The whole of the Township of Beverley, and the west half of the Township of Ancaster.

5.—The whole of the Township of Saltfleet.

7.—The whole of the Township of Glanford.

8.—The whole of the Township of Binbrook.

9.—All that part of the Township of Barton lying west of the lines between lots 14 and 15, and part of Hamilton City west of Hughson Street.

COUNTY OF YORK.

1.—The City of Toronto, east of Yonge Street, at date of 14th September, 1875 (*i.e.*, Bloor, Sherbourne and Howard Streets on the north, the Don on the east, down to Queen Street, and all south of Queen Street as far as Lee Avenue.

2.—Concessions 5 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Markham; and concessions 5 to 10, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch, from 1 to 10, inclusive, together with the Villages of Markham and Stouffville.

3.—Concessions 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Markham; and concession 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch from lots 1 to 10, inclusive; and concessions 1 to 3, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

4.—The Township of Whitchurch, from the line between lots 10 and 11 northward; and the Township of East Gwillimbury.

5.—The Townships of Georgina and North Gwillimbury.

6.—The Township of King and the incorporated Village of Aurora.

7.—Concessions 1 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

8.—All that portion of the Township of York lying west of Yonge Street and the Township of Etobicoke.

9.—Township of Scarboro' and all that portion of the Township of York which lie east of Yonge Street and the Village of Leslieville.

10.—The City of Toronto, west of Yonge Street, at date of 10th Sept., 1875, (*i. e*, Bloor Street on the north and Dufferin Street on the west).

DIVISION COURT TARIFF.

Fees to be received by the several Clerks and Bailiffs of Division Courts, from and after 1st July, 1894.

FORM I.

Clerk's Fees.

1. Receiving claim, numbering and entering in procedure book (This item to apply to entering in the procedure book a transcript of judgment from another Court, but not an entry made for the issue of a judgment summons).	$0 15
2. Issuing summons, with necessary notices and warnings thereon, or judgment summons (as provided in the forms) in all :	
Where claim does not exceed $20	40
“ exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60	50
“ exceeds $50 and does not exceed $100	60
“ exceeds $100	1 00
(*N. B.*—In replevin and interpleader suits the value of goods to regulate the fee).	
3. Copy of summons, including all notices and warnings thereon	25
4 Copy of claim (including particulars), when not furnished by plaintiff	25
5. Copy of set off or counterclaim (including particulars), when not furnished by the defendant	25
(Note.—In either of the last two preceding items the fees may be taxed against the party ordered to pay costs).	
6. Receiving and entering bailiff's return to any summons, writ or warrant issued under the seal of the Court (except summons to witness and return to summons or papers from another division)	15
7. Taking confession of judgment (This does not include affidavit and oath, chargeable under item 8).	10
8. Every necessary affidavit, if actually prepared by the clerk, and administering oath to the deponent	25
9. Furnishing duly certified copies of the summons and notices and papers with all proceedings, for purposes of appeal (under section 151), as reqiured by either party, per folio of 100 words	05
10. Certificate therewith	25
11. Certifying under the seal of the Court, and delivering to a judgment creditor a memorandum of the amount of judgment and costs against a judgment debtor, under The Creditor's Relief Act or for any other purpose	25
12. Copies of papers, for which no fee is otherwise provided, necessarily required for service or transmission to the judge, each	10
If exceeding two folios, per folio	05
13. Every notice of defence or admission entered, or other notice required to be given by the Clerk to any party to a cause or proceeding, including mailing, but not postages	15

14. Entering final judgment by clerk, on special summons, where claim not disputed		50
15. Entering every judgment rendered at the hearing, or final order made by the judge		50
(NOTE.—This fee does not apply to any proceeding on judgment summons)		
(This one fee of 50 cents will include the service of recording at the trial and afterwards entering in the procedure book the judgment, decree and order in its entirety, rendered or made at the trial If a garnishee proceeding before a judgment, the fee of 50 cents will be allowed for the judgment in respect to the primary debtor,, and a like fee of 50 cents for the adjudication, whenever made, in respect to the garnishee).		
16. Subpœna to witness		25
(The subpœna may include any number of names therein, and only one original subpœna shall be taxed, unless the judge otherwise orders).		
17. For every copy of subpœna required for service		05
18. Summons for jury (including copy for each juryman, when required by the parties)	1	25
19. Calling and returning jury ordered by the judge		25
20. Every order of reference, or order for adjournment, made at hearing, and every order requiring the signature of the judge and entering the same, including final order of judgment debtor's examination		25
(Any warning necessary with order, *e.g.*, the warning in Form 73, forms part of the order.)		
21. Transcript of judgment to another Division Court		25
23. Every writ of execution, warrant or attachment, or warrant of commitment and delivering same to bailiff		50
24. Renewal of every writ of execution, when ordered by the judgment creditor, or of warrant of committment, when ordered by the judge		15
25. Every bond, when necessary, and prepared by the clerk, (including affidavits of justification and of execution)	1	00
26. For necessary entries in the debt attachment book, in each case, (in all)		20
27. Transmitting transcript of judgment ; or transmitting papers for service to another division, or to the judge, on application to him, including necessary entries and mailing, but not including postages		25
28. Receiving papers from another division for service, entering the same, handing to the Bailiff, receiving and entering his return and transmitting the same (if return made promptly, not otherwise)		30
29. Search by person not party to the suit of proceeding, to be paid by the applicant		10
Search by party to the suit or proceeding, where the suit or proceeding is over one year old		10
(No fee is chargeable for search to a party to the suit or proceeding, if the same is not over one year old.)		

30. Taxing costs, in defended suits, after judgment pronounced	$0 25
31. Making out statement of costs in detail (including bailiff's fees), at the request of any party, or for the purpose of settlement, or upon entering judgment by default	10

(Neither item 30 nor 31 applies to statement of costs endorsed on summons or copy to be served.)

32. Taxing bailiff's costs, under section 7 of the Division Courts Act, 1889	25
33. Copying and transmitting to municipal clerk, judge's decision to appeal	50

2. BAILIFF'S FEES.

1. Service of summons issued under the seal of the Court, or judge's summons or order, on each person, (except summons to witness and summons to juryman :)

Where claim does not exceed $20	30
" exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60	40
" exceeds $60 and does not exceed $100	50
" exceeds $100	75

(In interpleader suits the value of the goods to regulate the fee.)

2. For every return as to service under item 1 ; attending at the clerk's office and making the necessary affidavit (as provided by Rule 183)	15
3 Service of summons on witness or juryman, or service of notice	15
4. Taking confession of judgment and attending to prove	10
5. For calling parties and their witnesses at the sittings of the Court, in every defended case, and at the hearing of every judgment summons	15

6. Enforcing every writ of execution, or summons of replevin, or warrant of attachment or warrant against the body, each :

Where claim does not exceed $20	50
" exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60	75
" exceeds $60	1 00

(When goods replevied, the value of the goods to regulate the amount of the fee. This fee does not include service of summons in replevin on defendant,)

Fees under Creditor's Relief Act (see section 7 of 52 Vict. cap. 12 ; and section 25 of R. S. O. cap. 65) shall be taxed according to this tariff.

7. Every mile necessarily travelled to serve summons, or process, or other necessary papers, or in going to replevy goods, or to seize on attachment, or in going to seize on a writ of execution, where money paid on demand, or made on execution, or case settled after seizure	$ 12
8. Mileage going to arrest under warrant, when arrest made, per mile	12
9. Mileage carrying delinquent to prison, including all expenses and assistance, per mile	20

10. Every schedule of property seized, attached or replevied, including affidavit of appraisal, when necessary:

Not exceeding $20	$0 30
Exceeding $20 and not exceeding $60	50
Exceeding $60	75

11. Every bond, when necessary, when prepared by the bailiff, including affidavit of justification and execution 50

12. Every notice of sale, not exceeding three, under execution or under attachment, each 15

13. Reasonable allowances and disbursements, necessarily incurred, in the care and removal of property:

(*a*) If a bailiff removes property seized, he is entitled to the necessary disbursements, in addition to the fees for seizure and mileage.

(*b*) If he takes a bond, then to 50 cents, instead of disbursements for removal of property.

(*c*) If assistance is necessary in the seizure, or securing, or removal, or retaining of property, the bailiff is entitled to the disbursements, for such assistance.

(*d*) All charges for disbursements are to be submitted to the clerk for taxation, subject to appeal to the judge.

(*e*) The bailiff must in all cases endorse a memorandum of all his charges on the back of the execution, or state them on a separate slip of paper, so that the clerk may conveniently tax the bailiff's charges for fees and disbursements.

(*f*) The clerk is in all cases to sign the memorandum of his taxation and preserve it among the papers in the cause, together with the execution, for future reference, and thereby enable the clerk to certify the bailiff's returns properly.

14 If execution, or process in attachment in the nature of execution, be satisfied, in whole or in part, after seizure and before sale, whether by action of the parties or otherwise, the bailiff shall be entitled to charge and receive 3 per cent. on the amount directed to be levied, or on the amount of the value of the property seized, whichever shall be the lesser amount.

15. Poundage on execution, and on attachments in the nature of executions, 5 per cent. exclusive of mileage for going to seize and sell, upon the amount realized from property, necessarily sold.

3.—Fees to Witnesses and Appraisers.

Allowance to Witnesses.

Attendance, *per diem*, to witnesses residing within three miles of the place where the Court is held, if within the county	75
And if without the county	1 00
Attendance, if witness resides over three miles from the place of sittings, and within the county, *per diem*	1 00
Attendance, if witness resides without the county and more than three miles from the place of sittings, *per diem*	1 25
Barristers and solicitors, physicians and surgeons, engineers and veterinary surgeons, other than parties to the cause, when called upon to give evidence of any professional service rendered by them, or to give professional opinions, *per diem*	4 00

(NOTE.—Disbursements to surveyors, architects and professional witnesses, such as are entitled to specific fees by statute, are to be taxed, as authorized by such statute.)

If witnesses attend in one case only, they will be entitled to the full allowance.

If they attend in more than one case, they will be entitled to a proportionate part in each cause only.

The travelling expenses of witnesses, over three miles, shall be allowed, according to the sums reasonably and actually paid, but in no case shall exceed twenty cents per mile, one way.

FEES TO APPRAISERS.

Fees to Appraisers of Goods, etc., Seized Under Warrant of Attachment.

To each appraiser, 50 cents, per day, during the time actually employed in appraising goods—to be paid in the first instance by plaintiff, and allowed as costs in the cause.

FEES IN SUITS NOT EXCEEDING $10.

(57 Vict. cap 23, sec. 11.)

Clerk.

For all services, from entering action, or suing out a judgment or interpleader summons, up to and including the entering of final judgment, or final order on any such judgment, or inpleader summons, in case the action proceeds to judgment or final order	$1 25

In case the action does not proceed to judgment or final order, the fees heretofore, or that may hereafter be payable, but not exceeding in the whole the said sum.

For issuing writ of execution, warrant of attachment, or warrant for arrest of delinquent, and entering the return thereto	50

Bailiff.

For all services rendered in serving summons and making return, and any other service that may be necessary, before the judgment is entered by the clerk or pronounced by the judge, mileage excepted	40
For enforcing execution, schedule of property seized, or attached, bond, where necessary, and all other necessary acts done by him, after seizure, mileage excepted, if money made or case settled, after levy	1 00

(Necessary disbursements incurred in the care and removal of property shall be allowed, to be first allowed by the clerk, subject to the approval of the judge.

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF LEGAL OFFICES

ONTARIO

1899.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

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TORONTO.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF LEGAL OFFICES.

To the Honourable SIR OLIVER MOWAT, K. C. M. G., *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario* :

SIR,—I have the honour to present the seventeenth annual report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the Province of Ontario upon the affairs and conditions of the County Judicial Officers throughout the Province for the year ending the 31st December, 1899.

The following officers have been appointed during the year :—

SURROGATE JUDGES. His Honour, Alexander David Hardy, Judge of the County Court of the County of Brant to be Surrogate Judge of the said County, in the room and stead of His Honour Stephen James Jones, resigned, gazetted 7th October; Archibald Bain McCallum, of the village of Paisley, in the County of Bruce, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the Provisional Judicial District of Manitoulin, to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the said Provisional Judicial District of Manitoulin, gazetted 4th November; Daniel Frazer MacWatt, of the town of Barrie in the County of Simcoe, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Lambton. to be Surrogate Judge of the said County of Lambton in the room and stead of His Honour Charles Robinson, resigned.

SHERIFFS.—Thomas Dawson, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the County of Frontenac, in the room and stead of William Ferguson, Esquire, deceased : E. B. Jackson, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the Provisional Judicial District of Manitoulin; James F. Middleton, Esquire, to be Sheriff of the County of Wentworth, in the room and stead of John W. Murton, Esquire, deceased.

LOCAL MASTERS.—John Mudie, Esquire, to be Local Master of the High Court of Justice in and for the County of Frontenac, in the room and stead of John Machar, Esquire, Q.C., deceased; His Honour Judge McCallum to be Local Master of the High Court of Justice for the District of Manitoulin; His Honour Judge Chapple to be Local Master of the High Court of Justice for the District of Rainy River.

CROWN ATTORNEYS AND CLERKS OF THE PEACE.—A. J. Wilkes, Esquire, Q. C., as Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for the County of Brant, in the room and stead of G. R. Van Norman, Esquire, Q. C., resigned; Hamill H. Deroche, Esquire, Q. C., as Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for the united counties of Lennox and Addington, in the room and stead of S. C. Warner, Esquire, resigned; James W. Cashman, Esquire, as District Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for the District of Manitoulin; H. E. Irwin, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Peace for the County of York, in the room and stead of T. H. Bull, Esquire, resigned; A. G. MacKay, Esquire, Crown Attorney of the County of Grey, became Clerk of the Peace for said County on the death of William Armstrong, Esquire.

LOCAL REGISTRARS, ETC.—W. A. Bishop, Esquire, to be Local Registrar of the High Court of Justice, Clerk of the County Court, and Registrar of the Surrogate Court for the County of Grey, in the room and stead of George Inglis, Esquire, deceased; W. S. Francis, Esquire, to be Local Registrar of the High Court of Justice for the District of Manitoulin; W. C. Moscrip, Esquire, to be Local Registrar of the High Court of Justice, Clerk of the County Court, and Registrar of the Surrogate Court for the County of Perth, in the room and stead of James Macfadden, Esquire, resigned.

CORONERS.—William Tyndall, of the Town of Walkerton, in the County of Bruce, Esquire, to be Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Bruce; Willis A. Sargent, of the Village of Spring Brook, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, M.D , to be Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Hastings; John Mill Piper, of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Middlesex, in the room and stead of John Richard Flock, Esquire, M.D., deceased; John Patrick Boyle, of the Village of Casselman, in the County of Russell, Esquire, M. D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Russell; Horace Bascom, of the Town of Wybridge, in the County of Ontario, Esquire, M. D., so be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Ontario; James Archibald McKim, of the Village of Comber, in the County of Essex, Esquire, M. D , to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Essex, in the room and stead of John Westley Sifton, Esquire, M. D.; Alan Bowman Gramwood, of the Village of Sutton West, Esquire, M. D., in the County of York, to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of York; Robert Loran Stewart, of the Village of Britton, in the County of Peel, Esquire, M. D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Peel, in the room and stead of William Boman, Esquire, M. D., deceased; William John McKenzie, of the Village of Kingsville, in the County of Essex, Esquire, M. D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Essex; Peter Steward McLaren, of the Village of Cobden, in the County of Renfrew, Esquire, M. D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Renfrew; John Hubat McConnell, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M. D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of York; Frank Innes Farley, of the Town of Trenton, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, M. D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Hastings; Morley Currie, of the Town of Picton, in the County of Prince Edward, to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Prince Edward; William James McNichol, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, Esquire, M. D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Wentworth.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.—Thomas Ross, of the Town of Hawkesbury in the County of Prescott, to be a Police Magistrate within and for the Town of Hawkesbury, without salary; Elihu Burritt Smith, of the Village of Ailsa Craig in the County of Middlesex, to be Police Magistrate in and for said village, and also for the other municipalities comprising the North Riding of the said County of Middlesex, in the room and stead of John Hall Priestly, Esquire, deceased, without salary; John Robertson Blake, of the Town of Galt in the County of Waterloo, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Galt, without salary, in the room and stead of William Sutherland Turnbull, Esquire, resigned; William Steers, of the Town of Lindsay in the County of

Victoria. Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town ; James Hall, of the Village of Merriton in the County of Lincoln, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the Village of Port Dalhousie ; Samuel Entwistle Mitchell, of the Town of Pembroke in the County of Renfrew, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for said town, and also to be Police Magistrate for the territory embraced in the Townships of Alice, Fraser, McKay, Petwawa, Stafford, Pembroke, Wilberforce, and Westmeath in the County of Renfrew, without salary ; Charles Eustace Higgins, of the Village of Beamsville in the County of Lincoln, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Beamsville, without salary , Joseph Farrer, of the Town of Parry Sound, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Parry Sound, and also to be Police Magistrate, without salary, in and for the territory embraced in the townships and other territory in the District of Parry Sound lying west of the townships and other territory through which the Northern Pacific Junction Railway passes, that is to say, for the said District of Parry Sound without the limits of the Town of Parry Sound for which William Henry Spencer is not Police Magistrate ; Henry Taylor, of the Town of Perth, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Perth, without salary ; James Robinson, of the Town of Rat Portage in the District of Rainy River, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the municipalities of Rat Portage and Keewatin ; Patrick Kerman Halpin, of the Town of Prescott, in the County of Grenville, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law to be Police Magistrate in and for the Town of Prescott, in the room and stead of Thomas Richard Melville, Esq., resigned ; George O'Keefe, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carlton, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the City of Ottawa, in the room and stead of Martin O'Gara, Esquire, deceased ; James Parr, of the Township of Cartwright, in the Township of Durham, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Township of Cartwright, without salary ; Henry Gorman, of the Town of Sarnia, in the County of Lambton, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Sarnia, in the County of Lambton, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Sarnia ; James Johnston Anderson Weir, of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the Towns of Berlin and Waterloo, without salary ; Francis Love of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said City of London, in the room and stead of Ephraim James Parke, Esquire, Q.C., deceased ; James Barr, of the Village of Norwich, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Norwich, *pro tem.*, without salary.

SHERIFF'S OFFICES.

The business of the Sheriff's Offices continues to be most satisfactorily performed. Complaints of any kind are now very rare. Returns of executions and payment over of moneys collected thereunder are promptly made, and the books are generally so kept that at a glance the various steps taken under executions are fully shown. The incomes of the offices generally show a slight increase over those of the past year, but they still are small compared with the importance and dignity of the office.

In Appendix A. I have set out, in tabulated form, the statistical returns made by the Sheriffs for the year 1899.

LOCAL MASTERS.

The business done in the offices of the Local Masters shows no improvement in volume over past years, but it has all been promptly done. There have been no complaints, during the past year, of delays in references before these officers.

In Appendix B. I have set out, in tabulated form, the statistical returns of the business done in the office of the Local Masters for the year 1899.

LOCAL REGISTRARS, DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE CROWN, AND COUNTY COURT CLERKS.

The work of these officers has generally been satisfactory during the year. In one or two instances only have I had to complain of delays in the conduct of business. I have, as is the case every year, had to settle questions of practice that are constantly arising. The more important of these questions that are of general interest I furnish to the President of the County Clerks Association, and they are embodied in his report. In this way the decision is brought to the attention of all the Clerks.

I have before drawn attention to the importance of the immediate payment into the Accountant's office of fees received for The Reporters Fund. There is still complaint made that these returns are not promptly made. The returns of judgments to the Central Office have been sent in more promptly, but in some cases I have had to write to the Officers to remind them of this duty. Last year I drew attention to the importance of Rule 556, and I am glad to say that it has since been more carefully observed. In my report last year I made suggestions in this matter, and would again impress the officers with the necessity of a careful observance of the rules. In County Court Appeals it often happens that the stenographers notes of the evidence are not properly indexed, and the Judges have a difficulty in referring to difficult passages of the evidence. It is only necessary, I think, to draw attention to this. If the Clerks will see that all typewritten copies of evidence for use on appeals are indexed for ready reference, I am sure the Reporters will be glad to make their copies as useful as possible.

Appendix C. is a return of all business in the offices of Local Registrars, Deputy Registrars, and Deputy Clerks of the Crown for the year ending 31st December, 1899, and Appendix D. is a tabulated return of business done in the County Court Clerk's offices for the same period.

SURROGATE REGISTRARS.

The business of the Surrogate Court has been increasing for some years past. The Registrars are generally very careful and efficient officers, and only in one or two cases have I had occasion to interfere. In matters of charges I have been able to settle any questions that have been raised.

In Schedule E. I have set out the business done in these Courts during the year 1899.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The annual returns this year have been promptly made, except in one or two cases. In these few instances I have had to write several times before getting the information required. There has been, as usual, a good deal of correspondence during the year, and several informal investigations have been held. During the year, by Order-in-Council Coroners have been added to the offices under my inspection.

The amounts paid to the Provincial Treasurer, under R. S. O. Cap. 18 by the following officers, have been as follows :

Local Registrars, etc	$3,697 93
County Attorneys, etc	288 18
	$3,986 11

I have required new securities to be given by several Officers when the old bonds had become unsatisfactory from any reason.

In Appendix F. I have set out a detailed statement of the fees and emoluments of the several officers, and to this table I have added columns giving the information formerly entered in a separate schedule, and showing the sources from which these Officers derive their incomes.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JAS. FLEMING.

Osgoode Hall Toronto, February 13, 1900.

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returr ed

Counties or districts.	Number of Services of Writs of—								Total Services.
	Summons.		Subpœna.		Order for arrest		Miscellaneous process.		
	H.C.J.	C.C	H.C.J.	C.C.	H.C.J.	C.C.	H.C.J.	C.C.	
Algoma	4	3		6		1	1	2	17
Brant	11	12	40	114				4	181
Bruce	8	10	16	31		3	3	4	75
Carlton	104	47	40	32			45	4	272
Dufferin	7	9	2	7				1	26
Elgin	11	11	8	24	1		3	1	59
Essex	14	12	70	125		3	10	4	238
Frontenac	24	11	2			1	4	4	46
Grey	12	6	4	17			4	1	44
Haldimand	7	4	1	11					23
Halton	2	3	3	10			1		19
Hastings	17	10	5	36			6		74
Huron	23	18	1	13	3	1	3	2	64
Kent	16	10	21	44			19	2	112
Lambton	6	10	5	33		1	4	3	62
Lanark	13	5	7	12			3	1	41
Leeds and Grenville	24	20	13	16			8	4	85
Lennox and Addington	30	12	6			1	11	5	65
Lincoln	19	15	8	24	1		10	4	81
Middlesex	19	16	45	91			6	4	181
Muskoka	8	3	23	60			3		97
Nipissing	7	3	1	17					28
Norfolk		7	47	90				2	146
Northumberland and Durham	17	5	6	27	1		9		65
Ontario	7	2	3	8			24	4	48
Oxford	18	9	32	40			18	7	124
Parry Sound	9	2	4				1		16
Peel	14	3	5	15	1		2	2	42
Perth	11	5	7	6	1		6		36
Peterborough	17	5	4	2			8	8	44
Prescott and Russell	11	12	2	4			4	1	34
Prince Edward	4	4	6	1			3	1	19
Rainy River	7	13	6	55			9	9	99
Renfrew	11	12	1	2	1		2		29
Simcoe	14	11	9	29	1	2	14	3	83
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	19	11	10	6			4		50
Thunder Bay	7	4	3				7	5	26
Victoria	6	4	1			1		1	13
Waterloo	13	14		1			2	2	32
Welland	11	7	5	19			4	1	47
Wellington	7	5	7	20			3	1	43
Wentworth	36	26	4	1	1		5	2	75
York	10	4	1	189			7	2	213
Toronto	126	51	14	4	2		38	9	244
Totals	761	466	498	1,242	13	14	314	110	3,418

by the different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

Number of Estreats received.		Number of Writs of Execution received.						From Division Courts.	Number of renewals of Writs of Execution received.			
		Against both lands and goods		Against lands only.		Against goods only.			Against both goods and land.		Against lands only.	
H.C.J.	C. C.	H.J.C.	C. C.	H.J.C.	C. C.	H.C.J.	C. C.		H.C.J.	C. C.	H.C.J.	C. C.
......	......	6	18	......	......	......	......	17	9	10	2	6
......	......	8	5	......	......	......	......	6	3	1	2	1
......	......	11	9	......	......	......	......	15	2	......	6	4
......	......	44	30	......	......	......	......	31	6	11	......	......
......	......	3	8	......	......	......	......	3	5	2	......	......
......	1	16	18	......	......	......	......	19	2	......	......	3
......	......	17	20	......	......	......	3	21	1	......	......	......
......	......	21	11	1	2	1	1	10	1	....	8	2
......	......	18	14	......	1	......	......	20	4	2	......	3
......	......	8	5	......	......	......	......	3	......	......	......	......
......	......	5	4	......	......	......	......	9	......	1	1	1
......	......	27	22	......	......	......	......	13	7	5	7	2
......	......	13	13	......	......	......	1	11	3	12	1	......
......	2	10	24	......	......	......	......	32	5	......	......	4
......	......	13	19	......	......	......	1	33	2	1	4	3
......	......	9	10	......	......	......	......	6	2	......	......	......
......	......	14	15	2	1	......	......	19	2	......	1	1
......	......	15	7	......	......	......	......	5	......	......	......	......
......	......	17	16	......	......	......	......	6	4	6	......	......
......	......	25	22	......	......	......	......	27	1	......	2	2
......	......	2	4	......	......	......	......	7	1	2	......	......
......	......	3	5	......	......	......	......	14	......	......	......	......
......	......	15	5	1	......	......	......	15	......	......	......	......
......	......	13	17	......	1	......	......	21	1	1	......	3
......	......	10	9	......	......	......	......	13	5	3	2	4
......	......	18	9	......	......	......	......	12	9	2	......	......
......	......	5	4	......	2	......	......	5	3	2	......	1
......	......	12	2	......	......	......	......	5	4	3	......	......
......	......	12	7	......	......	......	......	7	......	2	......	1
......	......	17	15	......	......	......	......	15	5	5	......	......
......	......	6	8	2	......	......	......	11	......	......	......	......
......		7	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	14	38	......	......	......	......	10	......	1	......	1
......	......	11	13	......	9	......	......	......	2	......	......	......
......	......	23	14	......	......	......	......	47	13	2	2	5
......	......	20	16	......	......	......	......	9	2	......	1	2
......	......	13	10	......	......	......	......	2	4	10	1	1
......	......	8	7	......	......	......	......	14	8	4	......	2
......	......	9	12	......	......	......	......	5	1	......	......	1
......	......	16	11	......	......	......	......	13	......	......	......	1
......	......	13	6	......	......	......	......	13	1	1	2	1
......	......	38	20	......	......	......	......	22	17	10	8	7
......	1	38	18	......	1	......	......	19	13	14	25	19
......	......	175	90	2	2	4	......	13	93	26	97	51
....	4	798	653	8	19	5	6	598	241	139	172	132

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned by the

Counties or districts.	No. of Renewals of Writs, etc.—*Con.*			Other Writs of Execution received.				Number of of	
	Against goods only.		From Division Courts.	Possession.		*Ca. Sa.*		Against goods.	
	H. C. J.	C. C.		H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.
Algoma	1	2	4	....	....	....	....	1	....
Brant	....	....	3	1	....	....	1	1	....
Bruce	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Carlton	....	....	8	2	....	....	....	....	1
Dufferin	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....
Elgin	....	....	3	3	1	....	....	2	....
Essex	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	....	1
Frontenac	5	2	4	2	1	....	....	....	1
Grey	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Haldimand	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Halton	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Hastings	3	....	2	3	1	....	....	6	1
Huron	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
Kent	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Lambton	....	2	3	2	1	....	....	1	....
Lanark	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Leeds and Grenville	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Lennox and Addington	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Lincoln	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Middlesex	1	2	....	1	....	....	1	2	....
Muskoka	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nipissing	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....
Norfolk	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Northumberland and Durham	1	....	9	5	....	....	....	....	....
Ontario	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	1	....
Oxford	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	....
Parry Sound	....	....	7	1	....	....	....	....	....
Peel	....	....	4	1	....	1	....	1	....
Perth	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	3	....
Peterborough	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....
Prescott and Russell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1
Prince Edward	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Rainy River	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	4
Renfrew	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Simcoe	1	3	15	2	1	....	....	2	2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	2	1
Thunder Bay	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Victoria	....	....	9	1	1	....	....	....	....
Waterloo	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
Welland	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	1
Wellington	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	3
Wentworth	....	....	6	1	....	....	....	4	1
York	1	....	8	6	....	....	....	....	....
Toronto	5	4	9	8	7	2	....	3	2
Totals	22	21	123	70	20	4	3	43	22

different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1899.—*Continued.*

Sales under Writs execution.			Number of cases entered under Creditors' Relief Act.	Number of Certificates received under this Act.	Assignments to Sheriffs under R.S.O. 1897, c. 147.	Amounts endorsed on Writs of Execution.				
Against lands.		From Division Courts.				For Debt or Damages.			For Taxed Costs.	
H. C. J.	C. C.					H. C. J.	C. C.	Div. Ct.	H. C J.	C. C.
						$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
....	1	2	1	......	.....	4,088 11	3,000 89	1,953 57	342 34	856 26
.....	......	......	1	.....	.....	16,004 89	1,228 68	404 56	410 39	71 09
....	......	......	......	1	1	9,526 06	1,906 75	76 08	643 31	217 59
....	......	......	1	.....	6	35,101 70	8,269 75	2,709 00	1,783 42	1,034 60
....	......	......	......	......	......	838 37	2,388 63	241 70	188 38	185 20
....	......	......	2	2	.....	16,204 39	3,172 59	1,698 54	576 75	897 16
....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	13,789 26	3,086 51	2,243 43	2,259 37	355 57
....	......	......	......	......	1	17,582 84	2,600 72	898 94	945 84	226 59
2	......	......	1	5	....	10,080 47	2,362 28	155 85	1,356 15	237 40
1	......	......	1	1	......	3,497 87	727 15	191 63	489 87	146 58
....	.....	......	......	.....	1	2,112 58	1,032 18	1,060 70	412 67	83 40
3	......	3	13	......	1	350,905 85	4,282 69	1,204 88	1,382 43	808 56
....	......	......	......	......	1	15,746 06	3,883 02	959 47	160 13	274 09
....	......	3	3	......	......	5,318 19	7,027 60	....	982 45	885 83
....	1	......	2	5	......	30,432 89	5,337 37	3,074 67	1,181 38	762 77
....	......	.....	.....	......	......	1,612 58	2,468 70	837 21	618 59	465 72
....	.....	1	......	....	4	12,024 07	4,209 82	1,740 40	786 76	364 78
....	....	1	9	12	......	31,167 25	2,035 08	302 91	785 10	136 96
1	1	......	4	...	......	15,887 58	3,357 49	455 43	659 38	338 47
1	....	......	3	2	2	26,877 93	5,177 98	3,004 80	1,209 77	449 62
....	......	1	....	......	1	1,767 00	713 40	972 70	154 83	276 57
....	1	......	......	.....	......	1,139 44	1,107 97	578 95	77 97	239 30
....	......	......	.....	......	......	4,342 12	1,673 61	1,628 84	76 49	134 87
....	......	1	......	......	......	14,955 03	4,324 89	2,127 38	225 86	369 90
....	1	1	2	....	.....	63,397 49	2,560 39	1,523 50	220 45	387 09
....	......	......	......	......	2	108,309 18	2,306 79	1,325 34	1,408 64	274 84
....	......	......	......	......	......	4,043 00	1,306 00	....	283 00	48 00
2	......	......	2	......	......	19,805 53	169 42	445 21	641 62	43 75
....	......	......	4	......	......	10,242 38	1,049 66	496 90	3,013 60	137 85
....	1	1	2	......	......	13,519 65	3,761 31	988 21	740 23	660 11
....	......	......	1	......	......	6,605 84	1,309 37	....	191 19	470 37
....	......	......	......	......	......	12,741 99	1,568 80	....	508 28	70 14
....	1	......	1	1	.....	106,500 87	17,896 92	953 73	803 01	1,143 73
....	......	......	....	.. .	......	6,033 25	2,940 87	866 60	481 26	327 04
....	1	.....	3	2	......	44,092 70	3,679 24	4,628 62	984 53	794 40
....	.....	3	4	......	9	122,215 56	3,942 04	686 56	2,124 54	509 68
....	.....	......	1	11	.....	23,784 98	3,792 24	78 33	527 04	208 79
....	......	......	.....	......	....	13,784 18	1,985 26	2,091 15	254 02	125 17
....	......	......	2	1	......	6,820 13	3,381 77	379 22	709 69	663 85
4	1	......	8	.....	......	14,148 99	1,581 67	....	620 74	277 45
1	1	......	......	......	......	5,092 69	1,081 58	1,162 13	1,380 51	146 07
....	......	......	2	2	1	52,067 48	4,609 03	1,973 83	1,994 55	868 06
....	......	......	......	......	......	55,324 01	5.152 37	3,110 17	488 81	429 12
......	......	......	2	3	......	459,346 09	20,550 29	1,023 19	8,346 42	2,606 59
15	12	17	78	48	30	1,788,878 52	160,000 77	50,254 38	43,431 74	20,010 98

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned by the

Counties or districts.	From Division Courts.	Amount realized by actual Sales under Execution.				
		Against goods.		Against lands.		On Division Court Writs.
		H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	99 02	94 20			2 28	4 83
Brant	43 76	24 50				
Bruce	4 27					
Carlton	149 47		505 47			
Dufferin	12 55					
Elgin	20 19	361 07				
Essex	99 66		316 34		753 36	
Frontènac	74 40		6 25			
Grey	4 42	1,384 70		740 00		
Haldimand	17 77		87 25	257 00		
Halton	59 16					
Hastings	138 36	4,797 81	482 12	1,038 28		729 51
Huron						
Kent					389 00	
Lambton	253 29	3,206 58	1,838 07		62 63	
Lanark	31 42					
Leeds and Grenville	118 89	322 55	82 20			236 89
Lennox and Addington	22 19	2,610 00				114 00
Lincoln	38 50	263 00		3,050 00		
Middlesex		949 54	40 00	45 00		
Muskoka	80 57					287 33
Nipissing	5 95				137 00	
Norfolk	94 33			142 90	20 00	
Northumberland and Durham	313 75					300 00
Ontario	57 89	180 00				75 00
Oxford	52 04	130 00				
Parry Sound						
Peel	30 10	10 21		2,126 71		
Perth	35 13	318 65				
Peterborough	98 17	20,000 00		5,000 00	15 00	250 00
Prescott and Russell		145 00	115 47			
Prince Edward		32 25				
Rainy River	54 15		753 00		100 00	
Renfrew	36 00			75 00		231 00
Simcoe	163 01	246 48	290 86	25 00		172 06
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	50	1,714 62	87 00			319 86
Thunder Bay	3 10		265 25			
Victoria	195 44					
Waterloo		20 00	333 46			
Welland		748 30	12 25	3,755 00	434 00	
Wellington	122 92	494 88	412 37	1,663 51	34 85	
Wentworth	173 71	873 03	18 85			
York						
Toronto	41 86	178 00	160 25		35 00	
Totals	2,745 94	39,105 37	5,806 46	17,918 40	1,983 12	2,720 48

different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1899.—*Concluded.*

Amounts realized on Executions without Sales.			Amount received for Fines, Penalties, etc.		Amount realized under Writs of *Ca Sa*	
H. C. J.	C. C.	Div. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.	H. C. J.	C. C.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
218 00	473 71	153 25	...	...	...	...
...	379 40	102 14	...	25 00	...	...
63 54	201 00	...	...	...	...	...
5,753 86	2,999 07	608 52	...	...	...	...
...	255 61	...	...	...	...	...
...	125 66	221 52	...	...	...	...
1,776 65	1,358 76	204 79	...	40 00	...	...
3,802 01	325 85	228 84	...	...	...	...
363 61	14 15	124 21	...	...	...	...
123 47	...	...	...	...	...	...
88 47	168 00	100 00	...	150 00	...	...
2,255 73	655 97	296 26	...	...	...	...
135 00	65 50	127 34	...	...	...	...
672 20	782 77	220 38	...	50 00	...	...
...	355 12	464 73	...	...	...	...
...	449 63	...	10 00	...	...	...
1,101 53	993 32	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
310 24	671 55	...	...	...	...	...
1,483 84	211 47	151 73	...	500 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	115 06	...	...	...	...	...
705 40	358 57	99 24	...	...	...	...
119 94	384 70	116 48	...	5 98	...	...
403 15	292 03	205 28	...	...	...	...
702 64	420 15	176 18	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86 45	308 30	69 55	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	65 19	...	...	...	...	...
55 68	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,368 92	95 55	...	...	...	...
39 57	387 38	...	...	...	...	...
198 41	...	...	...	6 00	...	...
2,319 15	647 04	52 28	...	20 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58 01	232 04	212 08	...	...	...	...
58 40	1,078 39	...	...	40 00	...	...
1,251 83	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,425 53	379 61	495 59	...	...	...	...
447 77	...	225 48	...	...	...	...
403 68	15 00	45 35	...	105 00	...	...
8,566 88	591 42	...	...	...	...	...
34,990 64	17,130 34	4,796 77	10 00	941 98	...	...

APPENDIX B—Being a Return of Business transacted by Local Masters throughout the

County or District.	Number of Orders made for the following purposes:					Examinations taken as special examiner or otherwise before trial.
	For administration of estates. (1)	For partition or sale of property. (2)	Respecting Infants under R.S.O. c. 137, s. 3. (Examination only) (3)	Under Winding-up Acts. (4)	Other orders made in chambers. (5)	(6)
1 Algoma		1				
2 Brant	1					
3 Bruce						20
4 Carleton	2	2		1	93	56
5 Dufferin	1				16	
6 Elgin	2				1	10
7 Essex	1	1				34
8 Frontenac	1	1				11
9 Grey	1	1			44	9
10 Haldimand	1					
11 Halton	2					
12 Hastings	2	1			71	33
13 Huron					8	
14 Kent	4		1		12	4
15 Lambton	1	1			27	
16 Lanark						
17 Leeds and Grenville	2	1			22	
18 Lennox and Addington	1	1			7	1
19 Lincoln		2			1	12
20 Middlesex	1	1	3			65
21 Muskoka						
22 Nipissing					1	
23 Norfolk		2			1	
24 Northumberland and Durham					19	3
25 Ontario	1					
26 Oxford	2	2				22
27 Parry Sound						
28 Peel					41	1
29 Perth	5	1			41	
30 Peterborough	2				56	
31 Prescott and Russell					9	
32 Prince Edward						2
33 Rainy River						7
34 Renfrew					2	
35 Simcoe		2			52	
36 Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		2			65	
37 Thunder Bay				2	51	
38 Victoria	2				10	
39 Waterloo	1					2
40 Welland						
41 Wellington	3				50	37
42 Wentworth	2	7			59	
Totals	41	29	4	3	759	329

Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1899.

Number of judgments or orders brought into the Masters' Office for taking the following accounts, etc.											
Administration of estates. (7)	Executors, trustees or committees' accounts and compensation. (8)	Foreclosure of mortgage or bond. (9)	Redemption of mortgage or bond. (10)	Sale under mortgage or agreement. (11)	Account on any charge or lien on land other than mechanics' liens. (12)	Account under Mechanics' Lien Act. (13)	Specific performance. (14)	Partnership accounts. (15)	Alimony. (16)	Partition or sale. (17)	Damages for breach of contract or covenant. (18)
......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2	......	8	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2	2	9	......	5	......	2	......	2	......	2	......
1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
2	1	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	2	......
2	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
1	......	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	1	......
......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
3	1	1	......	4	......	......	......	2	2	1	......
......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	1
4	......	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
......	......	1	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......
1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	1	......
......	......	2	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	2	......
2	1	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......
1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
1	1	1	......	5	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
2	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	3	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1	......	5	......	2	......	......	......	1	......	......	......
3	1	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	2	......
4	6	3	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	3	......	2	......	1	......	......	......	......	......
......	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	1	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	1	......	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......
......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4	......	......	......	2	......	2	......	......	......	......	......
1	......	7	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	1	1
......	1	4	......	4	......	3	......	......	1	1	......
5	......	2	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	1	......
3	......	11	......	4	......	3	......	1	......	3	......
50	18	78	4	41	1	15	......	12	4	29	3

APPENDIX B.—Being a Return of Business transacted by Local

County or District.	Number of Judgments or Orders, etc.—*Con-*						
	Work and labor done. (19)	Money received, paid, advanced or lent. (20)	Goods sold and delivered. (21)	Promissory notes and bills of exchange. (22)	Bonds, life and fire insurance. (23)	Infants' estates. (24)	Quieting title matters. (25)
1 Algoma							
2 Brant							
3 Bruce							
4 Carleton		2	1	1			
5 Dufferin						1	
6 Elgin							
7 Essex							3
8 Frontenac							
9 Grey			1				
10 Haldimand							
11 Halton							
12 Hastings		1					
13 Huron							1
14 Kent						1	
15 Lambton							
16 Lanark							
17 Leeds and Grenville							
18 Lennox and Addington							
19 Lincoln							
20 Middlesex							1
21 Muskoka							
22 Nipissing							
23 Norfolk							
24 Northumberland and Durham							
25 Ontario							1
26 Oxford							1
27 Parry Sound	1						
28 Peel							
29 Perth							1
30 Peterborough							
31 Prescott and Russell							
32 Prince Edward							
33 Rainy River							
34 Renfrew							
35 Simcoe							
36 Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry							
37 Thunder Bay							
38 Victoria							
39 Waterloo		1					
40 Welland							
41 Wellington							1
42 Wentworth			1				
Totals	1	4	3	1		2	9

Masters throughout the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Concluded.*

tinued.									
Lunacy. (26)	Miscellaneous. (27)	Advertisements of sale issued. (28)	Reports issued. (29)	References pending at date of return. (30)	Bills of costs taxed by Master. (31)	Amount realized by sales held under direction of Master. (32)	Amount of costs of reference or taxed by Master or under his direction. (33)	Amount of commission allowed in administration and partition matters. (34)	Amount of fees earned by Local Masters. (35)
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	46 30
....	1	....	7	2	6	....	546 51	....	114 83
....	....	....	2	1	2	....	77 99	....	22 30
1	6	8	30	7	26	44,454 88	3,251 77	276 00	3,029 05
....	....	1	4	....	16	1,500 00	336 37	895 86	101 76
1	6	2	14	11	12	4,871 80	508 49	199 86	993 45
....	7	4	16	9	11	38,902 00	1,092 62	849 80	903 75
....	....	....	....	....	3	....	478 60	240 00	178 70
....	....	2	5	2	19	1,900 00	445 88	182 30	291 57
1	1	....	5	1	4	....	....	120 00	70 26
....	....	1	3	1	3	15,300 00	334 13	335 00	121 10
1	5	5	19	10	25	6,780 00	2,382 07	964 00	1,283 80
2	....	6	9	4	17	7,925 00	1,739 00	1,174 25	314 72
3	....	4	5	3	9	1,275 00	759 50	513 00	320 00
....	....	2	2	1	3	3,500 00	219 24	311 00	143 25
....	....	1	5	2	3	3,150 00	359 43	251 40	121 64
....	1	4	5	10	5	2,200 00	626 62	300 00	220 36
....	1	1	5	1	6	8,880 00	442 29	169 00	387 60
....	1	1	6	3	6	....	894 42	631 75	391 11
1	....	2	8	8	4	6,600 00	508 63	240 80	510 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51 32
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2 20
1	....	1	3	....	....	2,460 00	....	433 80	50 76
1	....	3	10	2	14	3,665 00	1,509 24	....	285 66
3	....	1	2	....	1	1,300 00	....	....	71 70
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	778 58
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	39 10
....	....	3	7	3	10	7,855 00	1,465 81	....	174 68
....	2	4	13	....	7	8,200 00	....	....	404 34
....	1	....	10	2	4	5,632 50	353 20	165 00	471 50
2	....	2	4	1	6	1,700 00	609 54	....	65 60
1	1	....	3	....	....	160 61	....	....	147 05
....	....	2	6	1	6	5,960 00	523 22	....	103 75
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5 20
....	....	3	3	3	3	10,387 50	385 03	....	144 16
....	2	5	12	8	9	6,332 00	502 93	127 50	389 50
....	1	....	....	1	1	....	118 95	....	53 25
1	2	....	7	3	1	274 54	464 96	....	101 72
....	....	....	9	4	8	....	894 84	252 31	387 00
1	....	4	10	3	4	8,440 00	472 71	48 00	161 08
1	....	2	12	6	11	2,261 00	824 76	582 75	1,016 10
....	3	10	27	17	21	24,438 00	1,518 98	382 86	608 72
21	42	84	292	131	286	236,304 83	24,647 73	9,656 24	15,078 52

APPENDIX C.—A return of all business transacted by Local Registrars, Deputy

County or district.	Writs of summons issued.	Orders for arrest issued.	Actions entered in Procedure Book.	*Lis pendens* issued.	*Præcipe* orders issued.	Orders issued and signed by local judge.	Examinations of parties returned.	Actions entered for trial.	
								By jury.	Without jury.
Algoma	29	.....	24	1	.....	.....	2	2	3
Brant	44	.....	40	1	17	21	5	6	4
Bruce	39	..	33	4	15	25	20	5	6
Carleton	220	1	226	15	140	51	91	22	61
Dufferin	24	......	20	8	14	......	6	4	4
Elgin	122	....	89	7	46	65	49	10	13
Essex	101	1	98	14	34	44	62	17	22
Frontenac	105	......	82	3	27	49	19	4	10
Grey	71	.....	52	3	24	4	13	7	11
Haldimand	14	....	10	3	5	10	3	1	4
Halton	18	......	14	1	5	7	1	3	1
Hastings	110	......	92	14	65	24	10	4	22
Huron	65	2	59	8	21	23	9	4	20
Kent	67	.....	57	6	38	24	30	7	17
Lambton	64	......	60	8	37	19	44	7	8
Lanark	45	......	33	3	18	38	13	8	8
Leeds and Grenville	61	....	53	6	6	1	21	3	10
Lennox and Addington	51	....	43	5	38	7	34	10	7
Lincoln	49	1	41	6	29	23	4	9	9
Middlesex	165	.....	162	15	152	118	20	41	42
Muskoka	18	......	13	5	7	2	8	1	4
Nipissing	19	......	17	4	7	13	7	0	5
Norfolk	23	......	24	4	6	3	5	1	3
Northumberland and Durham	67	......	35	11	47	9	9	14	15
Ontario	27	......	22	1	14	7	8	3	8
Oxford	68	.....	65	4	54	35	46	8	14
Parry Sound	5	......	6	3	6	3	5	2	3
Peel	25	1	24	3	27	27	6	1	13
Perth	77	1	80	10	47	77	59	13	16
Peterborough	73	......	54	4	22	6	8	6	9
Prescott and Russell	19	......	14	1	9	7	8	2	3
Prince Edward	22	.....	18	1	5	8	10	3	4
Rainy River	55	......	45	3	35	41	18	7	16
Renfrew	54	......	43	11	8	27	5	3	6
Simcoe	96	......	70	11	34	8	32	15	16
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	111	......	94	4	64	60	....	13	22
Thunder Bay	19	....	27	11	4	18	8	1	2
Victoria	24	.....	16	2	7	9	7	.....	3
Waterloo	66	....	39	3	12	22	22	8	8
Welland	47	......	31	5	26	27	16	2	8
Wellington	67	.....	47	6	34	4	26	14	14
Wentworth	258	......	163	15	128	82	55	30	41
Totals	2,704	7	1,135	253	1,334	1,048	824	321	515

Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown for the year ending 31st December, 1899

Judgments entered without trial.	Amount of such judgments, without costs.	Amount of costs taxed thereunder.	Amount of disbursements allowed.	Judgments entered after trial.	Amount of such judgments, without costs.	Amount of costs taxed thereunder.	Amount of disbursements allowed.	Number over $10,000.	Number over $5,000, under $10,000.	Number over $2,000, under $5,000.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			
5	3,927 34	189 20	44 56	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	15,410 58	204 78	58 28	5	593 29	714 84	257 30	....	1	3
5	10,903 20	125 61	33 11	2	686 30	150 11	109 97	....	1	1
66	575,308 09	1,708 24	462 87	61	13,989 12	5,387 43	2,411 91	4	2	7
1	314 90	....	....	3	....	108 05	107 92	....	....	....
20	22,872 50	561 87	150 28	16	162 82	562 04	199 80	....	1	2
21	16,623 20	544 53	154 65	26	2,700 25	1,375 89	859 98	....	....	3
31	30,355 74	641 28	198 54	10	7,025 19	756 17	513 31	....	1	8
17	6,683 24	276 26	66 76	9	388 00	2,111 18	1,532 25	....	....	....
1	466 86	28 90	6 10	5	2,924 11	869 25	182 00	....	....	....
3	3,436 74	59 95	22 53	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
29	49,693 04	533 48	123 95	22	2,617 91	735 28	339 89	1	4	2
8	3,015 70	239 16	60 54	9	1,461 40	666 14	423 89	....	....	....
8	3,637 12	293 77	120 28	9	1,170 00	1,372 27	673 21	....	....	1
14	20,855 86	434 13	106 33	8	4,764 00	1,510 02	851 71	....	....	5
7	6,230 29	281 42	82 29	5	6,145 04	1,390 13	846 46	....	....	1
19	42,309 01	414 82	127 87	7	5,805 18	1,361 93	824 06	1	....	4
15	14,392 91	345 12	103 03	2	400 00	1,312 03	540 00	....	....	2
12	16,486 61	553 24	213 53	5	393 29	855 77	473 60	....	....	3
45	46 632 39	804 85	240 43	19	5,577 77	1,108 25	414 39	1	....	4
1	1,118 83	....	....	2	402 62	402 62	290 42	....	....	....
8	1,825 49	140 79	30 29	4	25	318 37	187 57	....	....	....
6	987 28	56 47	19 04	6	1,912 17	1,807 80	1,014 28	....	....	....
9	12,481 54	353 95	68 61	4	56 00	150 84	141 60	....	2	3
6	9,623 29	121 95	50 42	3	2,000 00	420 27	550 44	....	....	2
12	8,815 05	362 81	55 22	7	3,247 73	1,731 20	811 13	....	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	6,646 42	100 95	26 97	8	250 00	642 62	336 65	....	....	1
11	9,970 91	436 09	120 05	19	5,488 70	3,379 55	1,615 86	....	....	2
25	35,322 61	949 70	254 86	9	3,341 63	1,770 02	613 46	....	1	6
4	4,560 85	138 06	48 81	2	205 12	299 36	140 62	....	....	....
8	11,442 72	249 51	72 95	8	21,284 14	676 85	338 38	1	....	2
8	91,267 74	247 49	62 81	4	11,721 23	957 39	27 53	1	1	2
12	8,214 80	314 57	106 34	6	4,127 59	615 11	391 59	....	....	1
16	49,888 78	508 27	114 52	9	11,500 00	485 20	195 96	1	1	4
27	18,708 69	791 40	191 92	25	118,808 50	3,787 03	940 40	1	1	3
1	4,076 39	59 24	....	4	245 91	90 22	20 72	....	....	1
12	6,998 92	373 11	116 08	1	....	156 45	91 70	....	....	1
15	5,072 07	271 03	79 61	6	2,628 00	801 60	332 54	....	....	....
10	10,748 47	167 15	65 79	9	11,042 65	239 09	25 00	....	..	5
12	7,980 30	125 94	29 32	8	130 70	1,667 29	797 71	....	1	....
75	131,144 49	2,226 89	637 34	41	34,806 20	6,198 46	2,796 75	3	6	17
629	1,316,450 96	16,235 98	4,526 88	409	290,022 81	48,944 12	23,221 96	14	23	98

APPENDIX C.—A return of all business transacted by Local Registrars, Deputy

County or district.	Number over $1,000, under $2,000.	Number over $400, under $1,000.	Number over $400.	Judgments for reference to Masters.	Writs of execution against goods only.	Writs of execution against lands only.	Writs of execution against goods and lands.	Number of writs of Ca. Sa. issued.	Number of certificates under Creditors' Relief Act.
Algoma	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....
Brant	.....	3	.....	12	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Bruce	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Carleton]	14	28	36	28	1	3	47	.....	.....
Dufferin	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Elgin	3	12	18	1	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
Essex	3	7	22	6	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Frontenac	6	10	12	6	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Grey	4	5	12	3	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Haldimand	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Halton	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hastings	2	5	10	15	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Huron	1	3	13	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Kent	1	3	12	6	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Lambton	5	4	5	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Lanark	3	2	6	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville	2	6	3	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Lennox and Addington	3	3	6	3	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Lincoln	2	2	8	5	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Middlesex	7	13	23	3	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
Muskoka	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Nipissing	.....	2	4	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Norfolk	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Northumberland and Durham	2	5	8	7	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Ontario	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Oxford	2	6	6	4	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Parry Sound	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Peel	1	1	.....	8	.....	.....	3	1	.....
Perth	3	4	22	3	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
Peterborough	5	8	5	4	.....	2	15	.....	2
Prescott and Russell	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Prince Edward	3	4	9	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Rainy River	.....	6	2	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Renfrew	4	3	6	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Simcoe	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	1	.....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5	19	11	7	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
Thunder Bay	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Victoria	3	1	8	4	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Waterloo	2	4	2	6	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Welland	3	3	4	4	.....	1	8	.....	.....
Wellington	1	3	5	8	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
Wentworth	12	26	34	21	.....	.....	34	.....	.....
Totals	113	228	329	193	1	9	468	2	2

Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

Amount for which issued, without costs.	Amount of costs allowed thereunder.	Amount of money paid into court defence.	Amount of money paid out of court.	Number of days' sitting of Judge with jury.	Number of day's sitting of Judge without jury.	Number of estreats ordered to be issued.	Number of estreats issued.	Amount of jury fees paid County Treasurer.	Fees collected in law stamps by Deputy Clerks and Local Registrars.	Fees colleced in law stamps by Deputy Registrars.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
....	......	....	....	......	2	......	......	6 00	94 90	....
....	......	1,185 00	....	6	3	......	......	18 00	195 50	....
....	......	....	....	6	4	......	......	15 00	201 70	....
....	......	743 58	....	11	21	......	......	66 00	796 60	287 10
....	......	....	....	4	......	......	......	12 00	113 60	....
....	......	....	....	7	2	......	......	30 00	527 20	....
....	......	....	....	13	7	......	......	51 00	307 70	51 70
....	......	....	....	3	5	......	......	12 00	453 15	....
....	......	135 00	....	8	3	......	......	21 00	451 30	....
....	......	....	....	5	......	......	......	3 00	98 30	....
....	......	354 00	....	2	......	......	......	6 00	83 90	....
....	......	2,100 00	....	7	6	......	......	12 00	1,219 60	569 30
....	......	....	....	7	4	......	......	9 00	188 10	....
....	......	2,769 03	....	4	9	......	......	18 00	252 00	115 00
....	......	....	....	6	3	......	......	18 00	327 00	....
....	......	3,150 00	....	7	......	......	......	24 00	255 80	....
....	......	....	....	6	5	......	......	9 00	263 55	....
....	......	210 00	....	6	......	......	......	30 00	276 30	....
....	......	490 00	....	5	2	......	......	24 00	114 60	67 00
....	......	....	....	27	8	......	......	123 00	406 90	220 30
....	......	....	....	4	......	......	......	3 00	75 30	....
....	......	330 00	300 00	3	......	......	......	....	102 90	....
....	......	....	....	4	3	......	......	3 00	122 10	....
....	......	208 43	....	9	2	......	......	42 00	235 90	....
....	......	....	....	3	3	......	......	9 00	185 50	....
....	......	....	....	5	7	......	......	24 00	193 20	47 10
....	......	150 00	....	3	2	......	......	6 00	49 20	....
....	......	....	....	1	3	......	......	6 00	209 70	....
....	.	4 00	....	6	5	......	......	36 00	537 65	....
124 24	......	903 00	903 00	6	3	......	......	18 00	373 70	....
....	......	....	....	4	....	......	......	6 00	94 70	....
....	......	....	....	3	3	......	......	6 00	157 30	....
....	......	....	....	8	......	......	......	....	232 50	....
....	......	....	....	5	......	......	......	9 00	209 70	....
....	......	....	....	3	5	......	......	42 00	147 30	59 73
....	......	....	....	7	4	......	......	39 00	551 30	....
....	......	....	....	2	1	......	......	3 00	895 82	....
....	......	....	....	4	2	......	......	....	73 40	....
....	......	....	....	5	3	......	......	....	211 90	....
....	......	....	....	4	......	......	......	6 00	247 20	....
....	......	....	....	10	2	......	......	42 00	329 60	....
....	......	83 00	....	18	6	......	......	90 00	884 30	690 87
124 24	......	12,815 04	1,203 00	257	138	......	......	897 00	12,748 87	2,108 10

APPENDIX D.—Being a return of business transacted by County Court Clerks

County or District.	Writs of summons issued.	Orders for arrest issued.	Actions entered in Procedure Book.	*Lis pendens* issued.	*Præcipe* orders issued.	Orders issued and signed by local Judge.	Examination of parties.	Actions entered for trial.		Judgment entered without trial.
								(*a*) By jury.	(*b*) Without jury.	
Algoma	15	...	12	.. ..	....	....	4	1	4	5
Brant	35	...	31	1	14	15	7	10	3	8
Bruce	31	2	21	3	12	21	2	1	4	7
Carleton	107	....	81	.....	28	23	19	8	9	51
Dufferin	16	....	13	......	3	13	4	2	1	8
Elgin	44	....	31	......	11	17	3	7	4	9
Essex	36	1	37	2	5	28	5	4	2	12
Frontenac	41	....	24	......	7	21	12	2	3	14
Grey	20	1	13	... .	10	....	3	2	5	2
Haldimand	9	....	6	......	1	3	2	2	1	1
Halton	7	....	7	......	11	3	1	2	1	1
Hastings	46	1	35	.....	18	14	8	3	2	10
Huron	43	1	37	.....	19	14	6	7	6	11
Kent	46	....	40	......	12	25	17	6	8	15
Lambton	27	1	21	......	11	10	17	4	3	7
Lanark	19	....	16	. ....	6	4	5	2	1	4
Leeds and Grenville	37	..	30	......	5	3	3	1	5	16
Lennox and Addington	16	....	12	. ..	7	22	4	3	...	8
Lincoln	21	...	14	......	3	10	3	1	2	7
Manitoulin	20	....	17	7	6	12	1	2	2	7
Middlesex	125	1	87	....	18	27	9	5	10	33
Muskoka	3	....	2	.....	....	8	......	....	....	....
Nipissing	18	....	9	1	3	8	1	2	3	3
Norfolk	13	....	10	....	4	2	......	2	0	6
Northumberland and Durham	27	....	10	4	12	19	11	3	2	6
Ontario	14	....	11	......	6	9	4	2	1	4
Oxford	31	....	28	......	12	16	5	5	3	10
Parry Sound	5	...	6	......	3	6	2	......	2	....
Peel	11	....	11	......	4	12	13	......	3	1
Perth	39	1	33	......	29	7	16	7	10	9
Peterborough	35	....	24	1	16	4	5	5	3	6
Prescott and Russell	10	....	6	......	10	9	2	2	...	1
Prince Edward	6	....	9	......	2	7	2	1	....	5
Rainy River	77	....	76	....	41	77	10	6	17	27
Renfrew	44	....	35	1	10	12	2	2	7	22
Simcoe	43	....	20	2	17	....	15	5	4	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	45	....	33	......	17	36	3	3	8	11
Thunder Bay	33	....	27	1	9	33	9	1	5	5
Victoria	17	1	17	1	4	6	5	3	2	5
Waterloo	37	....	28	......	22	8	11	3	7	13
Welland	10	....	6	......	1	6	4	1	1	3
Wellington	35	....	31	.....	17	26	7	4	7	7
Wentworth	97	....	73	......	25	61	7	7	6	35
York	504	2	401	8	216	360	50	41	105	167
Totals	1,915	12	1,491	32	687	1,017	319	180	272	591

throughout the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1899.

(*a*) Total amount of such judgments, without costs.	(*b*) Total costs taxed thereunder.	(*c*) Total disbursements allowed.	Judgments extended after trial.	(*a*) Total amount of such judgments without costs.	(*b*) Total costs taxed thereunder.	(*c*) Total disbursements allowed.	Total number of judgments.	Number of executions against goods and lands.	Writs of *Ca Sa* issued.	Certificates under Creditors' Relief Act.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.				
1,903 06	161 25	41 46	2	1,295 00	288 64	194 48	7	.....	....	.....
2,301 89	148 93	47 50	6	25 00	231 06	82 35	13	3	....	.....
1,374 03	115 50	25 13	3	50 00	323 68	172 64	10	10	....	......
12,546 91	920 81	235 88	11	1,308 97	1,257 94	504 48	62	40	....	.....
2,596 61	141 30	56 30	1	100 43	152 20	51 16	9	5	....	......
2,556 67	149 98	37 85	8	29 75	585 22	261 79	18	15	....	......
2,437 37	294 45	44 89	8	863 71	273 81	51 31	17	8	....	......
4,323 00	142 59	49 80	....	340 00	196 55	98 88	17	18	1	......
306 42	49 22	10 94	4	243 81	329 11	159 19	6	7	....	7
67 13	26 67	4 91	2	311 55	125 70	32 97	3	3	....	......
251 18	10 85	3 02	1	175 65	43 90	34 98	2	2	....	....
2,636 01	194 91	52 96	2	100 00	314 94	157 65	12	15	....	.....
2,902 35	214 52	68 09	2	634 70	146 10	64 90	13	8	....	.....
4,433 60	446 15	89 20	5	527 40	645 62	296 44	20	17	....	.....
2,427 34	117 88	30 44	4	85 00	562 72	236 77	11	7	....	5
976 87	68 39	16 34	1	60 00	174 22	115 92	4	5	....	......
4,750 73	269 95	82 15	2	....	223 10	124 44	20	9	....	...
1,914 13	160 84	46 48	1	15 00	161 11	43 20	9	6	....	3
2,359 43	181 06	42 06	....	....	.... ..	....	.....	9	....	....
642 30	146 13	29 80	4	302 00	503 02	237 79	11	13	....	......
8,712 23	571 22	125 36	6	458 73	417 00	96 89	39	30	....	......
....	....	....	....	....109 81	88 53	47 23	1	2	....	......
733 56	43 80	7 90	3	300 00	279 36	117 51	6	6	...	.....
2,125 16	103 66	23 28	....	....	....	....	6	4	....	......
1,624 68	92 22	23 57	1	....	93 12	43 52	7	4	....	......
1,320 22	63 48	27 53	1	259 53	36 42	44 60	5	15	....	......
3,478 48	176 62	46 32	1	545 00	49 85	11 55	11	14	....	.....
....	138 72	47 50	....	....	... .	....	.....	......	....	......
40 00	43 75	16 25	1	120 00	....	....	2	....	...	.....
2,144 74	225 27	67 34	5	1,274 13	578 46	273 39	14	11	....	......
2,120 21	106 01	19 46	6	1,209 10	647 22	381 47	11	7	....	......
316 16	38 48	15 14	2	88 44	298 01	214 00	3	2	....	......
1,665 34	94 38	26 08	4	323 16	235 46	107 16	9	3	...	......
19,929 59	634 84	146 37	18	4,112 99	718 23	338 82	45	20	. ..	......
6,232 96	480 52	176 96	5	528 62	315 74	134 55	27	10	....	.....
2,199 04	179 16	47 31	....	.... ..	....	....	9	10	....	.....
3,123 19	211 25	53 35	6	503 32	872 11	329 82	17	16	....	.....
1,556 89	41 42	8 67	1	189 50	67 11	36 41	6	4	....	8
904 40	214 41	91 50	1	40 00	178 28	105 96	6	5	. ..	4
4,345 96	224 58	80 90	2	383 00	361 84	121 08	15	8	....	......
645 15	39 39	10 07	1	26 22	10 00	....	4	6	....	......
1,557 64	140 27	33 63	6	941 23	514 91	307 30	13	9	....	.....
8,973 60	779 59	248 53	6	776 81	538 21	227 86	41	22	...	2
43,041 86	2,539 32	571 19	61	6,232 23	4,942 56	1,062 99	228	167	....	......
170,498 09	11,143 74	941	204	24,889 79	17,781 06	6,928 45	789	575	1	29

APPENDIX D.—Being a return of business transacted by County Court Clerks throughout

County or District.	Amount for which issued without costs.	Amount of costs allowed hereunder.	Amount of money paid into Court with defence.	Amount of money paid out of Court.	Number of days sitting of Judge with jury.	Number of days sitting of Judge without jury.	Number of days sitting of County Court.	Amount of jury fund paid to County Treasurer.	Number of partition matters.	Amount of money paid in thereunder.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.				$ c.		$ c.
Algoma	....	......	....	....	....	....	4	......	....	....
Brant	....	......	100 00	100 00	....	....	7	15 00	....	....
Bruce	....	......	....	....	....	....	7	1 50	....	509 94
Carleton	....	......	59 57	....	9	8	17	12 00	....	....
Dufferin	....	......	288 00	288 00	....	....	5	3 00	....	....
Elgin	....	......	....	....	....	....	10	10 50	....	....
Essex	....	......	....	....	....	....	5	6 00	....	....
Frontenac	....	......	....	....	....	....	7	3 00	....	....
Grey	772 33	44 71	95 07	95 07	....	....	16	3 00	....	....
Haldimand	....	......	....	....	....	....	3	3 00	....	....
Halton	....	......	....	....	....	....	5	......	....	....
Hastings	....	......	15 00	....	....	....	7	4 50	....	....
Huron	....	......	....	....	....	....	12	10 50	....	100 57
Kent	....	......	....	....	4	8	12	9 00	....	....
Lambton	2,711 21	111 02	....	200 00	....	....	8	6 00	....	....
Lanark	....	......	187 00	....	....	....	5	3 00	....	....
Leeds and Grenville	....	..	66 50	66 50	....	....	4	1 50	....	....
Lennox and Addington	681 41	21 70	45 00	....	....	....	4	4 50	....	....
Lincoln	....	......	282 37	282 37	....	....	5	1 50	....	....
Manitoulin	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Middlesex	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	7 50	....	....
Muskoka	....	......	191 67	191 67	....	...	2	......	....	....
Nipissing	....	.....	....	....	....	....	6	3 00	....	....
Norfolk	....	......	....	....	...	....	4	3 00	....	....
Northumberland and Durham	....	.....	125 00	125 00	....	....	8	1 50	....	....
Ontario	....	.....	....	....	....	....	5	3 00	....	....
Oxford	....	..	....	....	....	....	11	7 50	....	....
Parry Sound	....	......	7 00	7 00	....	4	4	......	....	....
Peel	....	......	....	....	....	....	8	4 50	...	....
Perth	....	......	146 00	140 00	....	....	7	10 50	....	....
Peterborough	....	......	....	....	....	....	8	7 50	....	....
Prescott and Russell	....	..	100 00	....	....	....	5	3 00	....	....
Prince Edward	....	.....	....	....	....	....	3	......	....	....
Rainy River	....	......	569 25	169 00	....	....	10	....	....	....
Renfrew	....	......	463 17	463 17	....	....	9	6 00	....	....
Simcoe	....	......	....	....	4	8	12	7 50	....	....
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	....	....	86 57	86 57	....	....	4	4 50	....	....
Thunder Bay	1,220 50	73 97	....	....	...	...	10	1 50	....	....
Victoria	242 25	......	....	....	....	....	5	4 50	....	....
Waterloo	....	......	35 00	....	....	....	10	16 50	4	637 90
Welland	....	.....	....	....	....	....	4	1 50	....	184 61
Wellington	....	.....	....	180 00	....	....	9	6 00	....	....
Wentworth	2,421 47	30 57	15 00	15 00	6	3	9	10 50	1	....
York	....	.....	1,103 79	1,266 75	....	....	109	61 50	1	....
Totals	8,049 17	281 97	3,980 96	3,676 10	23	31	426	268 50	6	1,433 02

the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1899.—*Concluded.*

Amount paid out.	Amount to joint credit of Judge and Clerk, including interest.	Number of Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale filed.	Total amount secured by such Mortgages.	Number of Mortgages renewed.	Number of Discharges filed.	Number of Assignments filed under R.S.O., c. 124.	Number of Hire receipts filed.	Total amount secured by such receipts.	Amount of fees earned by Clerk not including salary paid.
$ c.	$ c.		$ c.					$ c.	$ c.
....	....	208	437,816 75	41	4	4	.....	....	164 00
....	156 10	239	266,864 85	138	3	5	48	5,225 89	520 65
624 70	3,200 90	755	111,919 00	340	5	11	73	9.873 03	743 50
....	....	334	441,957 61	347	27	24	84	18,976 77	1,069 45
....	....	115	32.708 69	124	1	2	44	4,852 53	257 95
....	295 75	419	162.726 12	149	7	13	171	7,272 79	513 47
....	95 22	405	185,793 51	189	4	9	58	5.532 97	524 45
....	379 14	435	208,273 02	200	12	8	140	38,867 50	445 00
....	....	533	249,388 36	424	3	6	75	10,423 15	742 15
....	....	129	32,351 68	59	...	3	8	1,367 50	178 20
....	....	88	35,445 33	54	4	4	18	6,286 22	135 95
....	855 89	892	211,953 18	319	12	5	83	6,687 00	779 47
2,116 69	1,722 48	385	238,674 28	178	5	12	28	3,195 50	334 50
....	....	1,216	165.863 50	460	9	21	1,067	35,640 43	879 40
....	....	400	139,240 30	218	15	16	100	10,303 86	596 12
....	....	190	97,698 26	73	3	3	22	3,183 00	262 85
....	....	238	55,596 84	211	3	14	47	3,362 22	556 38
....	....	129	36 883 48	139	7	3	142	5,697 70	306 30
....	....	208	64,968 60	135	10	4	17	8,152 75	391 15
....	....	102	62,796 77	25	1	1	6	665 00	177 75
....	....	379	104,680 69	288	16	20	85	19,389 48	716 10
....	....	252	149,573 79	71	3	2	22	1,967 79	285 13
....	....	251	918,709 67	52	2	8	9	1.603 54	275 60
23 68	483 68	244	38,626 09	104	18	4	111	9,015 35	368 40
....	....	319	174,483 39	364	8	19	101	6,318 00	487 11
....	....	202	75,742 02	215	2	8	71	7,720 79	299 90
....	2,452 31	224	73,489 23	123	8	10	48	7,759 05	585 05
....	....	....	....	....	......	.....	.....	....	34 65
....	51 43	107	36,558 05	63	1	3	11	3,106 00	222 63
....	....	120	92,002 56	93	5	8	19	3,901 00	589 97
....	....	311	449,975 71	149	6	7	45	4,939 08	336 06
....	100 00	101	73 357 52	92	4	4	33	3,850 50	163 75
....	....	126	75,019 02	85	2	1	15	970 00	402 05
....	400 25	....	....	....	......	......	.....	....	310 25
....	....	180	48,453 76	148	7	11	31	5,873 81	424 30
....	....	470	236,702 83	321	6	13	.....	....	729 95
....	....	357	131,009 04	129	11	23	147	9,693 28	570 65
....	....	55	26,210 34	22	3	3	99	14,573 00	323 10
....	....	179	130.170 60	129	3	11	81	32,015 30	250 51
8 57	629 33	282	123.192 97	143	1	16	64	7,652 00	548 40
....	184 61	314	173,924 70	109	10	9	68	3,450 00	311 10
1,810 36	1,710 53	407	210,491 45	194	7	13	82	15,658 36	485 00
....	....	531	165,549 97	362	20	20	191	22,586 32	1,220 27
....	4,556 09	1,857	502,437 00	926	41	40	428	116,386 00	4,205 70
4,584 00	17,273 71	14,688	7,249,280 53	8,005	319	421	3,992	483,994 46	23,724 32

APPENDIX E.—Being a return of business transacted by Surrogate Registrars

County or District.	Total number of Probates issued.	Total number of Letters of Administration issued.	Total number of Letters of Guardianship issued.	Total number of Probates and Letters of Administration issued under R.S.O. 59, s. 77.	Total number of Probates and Letters issued under R.S.O. c. 59, s. 74.	Number of Wills proved or Guardianship issued as fol-			
						Above $100,000.	From $50,000 to $100,000	From $25,000 to $50,000.	From $10,000 to $25,000.
Algoma	13	8	....	8	2	......	......	......	1
Brant	56	32	8	10	18	......	......	......	3
Bruce	84	34	4	15	10	......	......	1	3
Carleton	108	77	10	37	17	......	......	2	4
Dufferin	39	11	4	6	3	......	......	......	3
Elgin	83	41	5	23	16	......	1	1	5
Essex	71	40	9	14	14	1	1	......	3
Frontenac	41	27	....	10	14	......	3	2	3
Grey	100	48	1	19	9	......	1	......	3
Haldimand	52	24	5	10	13	......	......	......	4
Halton	46	16	1	5	7	......	......	......	2
Hastings	82	49	9	22	20	1	1	......	2
Huron	125	55	3	20	17	......	......	2	7
Kent	105	54	5	39	48	......	1	2	1
Lambton	92	61	4	18	27	......	1	1	......
Lanark	44	16	2	16	18	1	......	......	3
Leeds and Grenville	98	54	7	18	16	......	1	2	8
Lennox and Addington	43	18	1	9	10	......	......	......	......
Lincoln	55	45	2	24	15	......	......	1	2
Manitoulin	5	6	....	5	3	......	......	......	......
Middlesex	183	77	5	28	29	......	4	5	12
Muskoka	9	7	....	1	......	......	......	......	1
Nipissing	3	7	....	3	....	......	......	......	......
Norfolk	59	21	6	12	9	......	......	1	1
Northumberland and Durham	102	64	2	18	21	......	......	1	5
Ontario	73	40	7	18	24	......	......	2	1
Oxford	114	43	10	25	12	......	......	......	14
Parry Sound	16	8	1	11	3	......	1	......	......
Peel	50	22	4	7	10	......	2	1	1
Perth	91	36	4	25	34	......	......	......	5
Peterborough	55	28	1	15	14	......	......	1	3
Prescott and Russell	24	18	1	9	9	......	......	......	1
Prince Edward	39	11	......	9	9	......	......	......	1
Rainy River	2	14	....	4	5	......	......	......	1
Renfrew	21	18	3	5	4	......	......	......	1
Simcoe	103	63	4	31	22	......	1	1	2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	71	46	4	16	21	......	......	1	4
Thunder Bay	6	14	3	5	7	......	......	......	3
Victoria	37	19	1	4	15	......	......	......	......
Waterloo	107	25	2	13	11	......	......	2	12
Welland	51	39	4	10	16	......	......	1	7
Wellington	107	57	5	24	23	......	......	1	3
Wentworth	129	62	4	35	29	1	1	2	7
York	375	289	27	87	137	5	7	17	26
Totals	3,169	1,744	178	743	761	9	26	50	168

throughout the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1899.

and Letters of Administration where personality valued lows :				Total amount of personality devolving.	Total amount of realty to be administered under R. S. O. c. 127, s. 4.	Amount earned for		
From $5,000 to $10,000.	From $1,000 to $5,000.	From $400 to $1,000.	$400 and under.			Registrar's fees.	Judge's fees.	Fee fund.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
......	8	6	4	43,028 54	10,430 00	148 27	79 00	66 00
8	22	25	38	156,450 29	208,439 55	781 29	355 40	210 00
3	45	36	34	220,908 00	280,911 00	1,274 89	578 65	313 00
14	61	55	59	427.050 62	34,885 00	1,638 85	773 25	526 00
1	19	15	16	105.052 00	86,910 00	483 45	214 20	136 50
7	38	28	39	381,119 67	248,767 00	1,110 93	605 30	429 50
6	23	30	33	503,540 72	271,180 70	908 21	678 50	436 00
5	33	12	10	248,557 39	137,065 00	671 00	509 10	238 00
9	48	52	36	324.401 83	258,738 00	1,396 10	714 50	427 00
6	22	16	28	155,698 43	100,075 00	770 10	445 25	194 00
4	25	15	17	117,912 93	138.402 00	563 05	284 75	156 00
7	42	31	47	373,467 15	61,870 00	1,195 50	535 50	455 50
23	63	33	55	497,137 34	54,730 00	1,765 83	1,142 75	540 50
6	34	39	48	271,042 73	235,338 00	1,217 00	628 00	363 50
6	43	33	51	254,691 90	245,961 00	1,129 00	595 25	365 50
5	17	16	18	465,479 00	114.956 00	476 39	549 25	320 80
12	49	44	36	503,143 53	49,878 13	1,489 26	807 25	519 50
3	19	18	22	75,019 32	68,575 00	565 81	648 40	132 00
7	26	23	41	206,942 67	180,532 00	728 80	382 90	279 50
.....	3	5	3	7,098 50	7,497 00	55 13	25 00	18 00
16	86	58	84	1,010.985 45	101,795 00	2,265 60	1,640 10	942 00
......	2	2	11	17,610 77	20,455 55	109 56	45 00	35 50
......	4	1	5	8,634 93	....	67 43	21 75	21 00
5	32	14	27	163.085 51	118,929 00	980 92	380 50	218 00
13	63	36	46	378.987 30	325,575 44	1,326 43	666 50	477 00
5	39	22	44	202,848 01	18.710 00	856 45	494 50	267 00
43	63	25	12	332,467 64	319,497 00	1,898 37	885 00	456 00
......	10	12	2	81,384 00	....	129 18	124 75	79 00
4	32	18	14	285,349 75	133,016 00	742 49	494 60	252 50
11	54	25	34	287,552 92	37,170 00	1,235 90	574 00	368 00
6	30	12	32	203,921 39	149,211 00	619 79	365 25	228 50
......	24	9	9	31,671 10	35,110 00	255 58	103 25	83 00
5	13	10	21	99,231 98	99.529 75	455 35	155 25	125 00
......	3	2	6	22,131 85	9,489 00	90 75	55 75	34 50
4	10	10	14	78,870 36	67,760 00	312 73	140 00	98 50
8	61	30	50	351,344 09	244,575 00	1,225 75	610 10	405 00
3	45	29	39	235,424 32	38,050 00	1,077 40	388 00	292 50
......	4	1	5	47,381 39	....	132 13	75 00	125 48
1	16	14	25	61,519 97	16,900 00	437 63	146 00	94 50
12	54	20	34	459,485 25	337,090 00	885 01	701 20	463 50
17	39	10	16	157,854 11	181,529 00	905 75	439 50	214 50
8	44	58	55	282,468 00	302,228 00	253 73	677 00	383 50
15	52	42	75	1,233,408 82	720,660 48	1,966 65	1,749 75	931 50
58	195	121	262	4,468,052 00	....	5,352 83	2,988 25	3,043 50
366	1,615	1,113	1,551	15,839,413 47	6,072,420 60	41,952 27	24,473 20	15,766 28

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial Officers throughout
of such officers payable by the Government, the County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
ALGOMA :							
Sault St. Marie	Sheriff	W. H. Carney	1,801 04	1,000 00	2,801 04	2,801 04	2,424 69
	Surrogate Judge	John Johnston	79 00	....	79 00	125 70	79 00
	Local Master	"	46 30	....	46 30	....	45 70
	Dist. Crown Attny.	J. J. Kehoe	70 00	....	70 00	754 96	68 00
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	284 96	400 00	684 96	....	639 74
	Local Registrar	G. M. Farwell	18 00	150 00	168 00	1,080 27	168 00
	Dist. Court Clerk	"	164 00	600 00	764 00	....	764 00
	Surrogate Registrar	"	148 27	....	148 27	....	148 27
BRANT :							
Brantford	Sheriff	Wm. Watt, Jr	2,303 40	....	2,303 40	2,303 40	2,207 74
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Jones	commuted	588 00	588 00	588 00	588 00
	Local Master	Judge Hardy, Actg.	commuted	577 00	577 00	577 00	577 00
	County Attorney	A. J. Wilkes, Q.C.	686 05	....	686 05	1,629 47	686 05
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	943 42	....	943 42	......	943 42
	Local Registrar	J. T. Hewitt	47 40	675 00	722 40	2,024 44	722 40
	County Court Clerk	"	520 65	....	520 65	....	520 65
	Surrogate Registrar	"	781 29	....	781 29	......	781 29
BRUCE :							
Walkerton	Sheriff	F. S. O'Connor	2,531 27	....	2,531 27	2,531 27	1,736 81
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Barrett	578 65	....	578 65	578 65	578 65
	Local Master and Local Registrar	W. A. McLean	commuted	1,300 00	1,300 00	1,300 00	1,300 00
	Crown Attorney	Thos. Dixon	451 00	....	451 00	1,857 71	222 20
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,406 71	....	1,406 71	....	859 36
	County Court Clerk	M. Goetz	743 50	....	743 50	2,018 39	628 32
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,274 89	....	1,274 89	....	1,045 14
CARLTON :							
Ottawa	Sheriff	John Sweetland	4,892 29	....	4,892 29	4,892 29	4,160 43
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McTavish	773 25	....	773 25	773 25	773 75
	Local Master	W. L. Scott	3,029 05	....	3,029 05	3,636 90	2,933 84
	Deputy Registrar	"	607 85	....	607 85	....	604 31
	Crown Attorney	J. A. Ritchie	662 70	....	662 70	1,590 40	499 10
	Clerk of the Peace	"	927 70	....	927 70	......	444 67
	Dep. Clk. of Crown	J. P. Featherston	909 40	450 00	1,359 40	4.067 70	1,308 70
	County Court Clerk	"	1,069 45	....	1,069 45	....	1,069 45
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,638 85	....	1,638 85	....	1,591 45
DUFFERIN :							
Orangeville	Sheriff	Thos. Bowles	1,508 22	....	1,508 22	1,508 22	939 75
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McCarthy	commuted	168 00	168 00	269 76	168 00
	Local Master	"	101 76	.....	101 76	....	96 28
	County Attorney	W. C. L. McKay	192 75	....	192 75	662 80	69 75
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	470 05	....	470 05	....	154 15
	Local Registrar	John McLaren	58 95	675 00	733 95	1,475 35	733 95
	County Court Clerk	"	257 95	....	257 95	....	247 05
	Surrogate Registrar	"	483 45	....	483 45	....	481 10
ELGIN :							
St. Thomas	Sheriff	Dugald Brown	1,812 66	....	1,812 66	1,812 66	1,221 89
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Hughes	commuted	681 00	681 00	681 00	681 00
	Local Master	Robert Miller	993 45	....	993 45	993 45	486 83
	Crown Attorney	D. J. Donahue, Q.C.	736 10	....	736 10	1,835 11	610 84
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,099 01	....	1,099 01	....	722 49
	Local Registrar	D. McLaws	494 95	675 00	1,169 95	2,794 35	981 37
	County Court Clerk	"	513 47	....	513 47	....	487 85
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,110 93	....	1,110 93	....	1,078 43
ESSEX :							
Sandwich	Sheriff	J. C. Iler	2.481 37	....	2,481 37	2,481 37	1,937 53
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Horne	678 50	......	678 50	678 50	678 50
	Local Master	J. F. Hare	903 75	....	903 75	1,066 45	841 75
	Deputy Registrar	"	162 70	....	162 70	......	143 90
	Crown Attorney	A. H. Clarke	558 70	....	558 70	1,503 93	379 90
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	945 23	....	945 23	....	646 06
	Dep. Clk. of Crown	F. E. Marcon	232 05	450 00	682 05	2,114 71	682 05
	County Court Clerk	"	524 45	....	524 45	....	524 45
	Surrogate Registrar	"	908 21	....	908 21	....	908 21

the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1899 ; and of total earnings and the general public respectively for the same period.

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 57 V. cap. 9.	Actual net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the general public respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From general public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
195 73	2,620 42	1,207 40	1,413 02		1,413 02	2,408 61		392 43	Algoma.
	409 60		409 60		409 60			79 00	
284 90								46 30	
42 00	878 96	21 00	857 96		857 96	70 00			
129 22						659 82		24 14	
	1,080 27	150 00	930 27		930 27	150 00		18 00	
						600 00		164 00	
								148 27	
70 01	2,277 75	538 40	1,739 35		1,739 35	1,392 22	475 37	435 81	Brant.
	588 00		588 00		588 00	588 00			
	577 00		577 00		577 00	577 00			
	1,629 47	756 33	873 14		873 14	465 60	200 70	19 75	
						247 40	660 31	35 71	
	2,024 44	936 66	1,087 78		1,087 78	675 00		47 40	
								520 65	
								781 29	
466 02	2,202 83	633 96	1,568 87		1,568 87	1,023 22	687 52	820 53	Bruce.
	578 65		578 65		578 65			578 65	
	1,300 00		1,300 00		1,300 00	1,300 00			
53 90	1,692 71	71 01	1,621 70		1,621 70	428 35	22 65		
557 25						169 75	1,143 68	93 28	
141 94	2,221 85	330 50	1,891 35	39 13	1,852 22			743 50	
406 45								1,274 89	
884 38	5,044 81	2,204 49	2,840 32		2,840 32	1,705 35	683 90	2,503 04	Carleton.
	773 25		773 25		773 25			773 25	
72 70	3,623 85	316 70	3,307 15		3,307 15			3,029 05	
13 00								607 85	
238 40	1,757 92	790 08	967 84		967 84	645 70		17 00	
575 75						262 55	564 19	100 96	
40 01	4,034 05	1,241 99	2,792 06	237 61	2,554 45	450 00		909 40	
75								1,069 45	
23 65								1,638 85	
584 73	1,524 48	562 10	962 38		962 38	672 28	419 78	416 16	Dufferin.
	376 94	3 00	373 94		373 94	168 00			
112 66								101 76	
42 30	544 74	60 00	484 74		484 74	192 75			
278 54						98 60	343 45	28 00	
	1,468 15	59 71	1,408 44		1,408 44	675 00		58 95	
4 80								257 95	
1 25								483 45	
348 39	1,570 28	863 38	706 90		706 90	774 86	380 32	657 48	Elgin.
	681 00		681 00		681 00	681 00			
147 70	634 53	104 00	530 53		530 53			993 45	
142 85	1,970 09	310 29	1,659 80		1,659 80	736 10			
493 91						463 22	635 79		
46 00	2,770 87	359 00	2,411 87	132 37	2,279 50	675 00		494 95	
155 50								513 47	
51 72								1,110 93	
699 95	2,637 48	1,432 00	1,205 48		1,205 48	1,722 65	503 05	955 62	Essex.
	678 50		678 50		678 50			678 50	
90 70	1,084 25	156 00	928 25		928 25			903 75	
7 90								162 70	
223 67	1,642 43	600 00	1,042 43		1,042 43	472 32	15 38	71 00	
392 80						164 90	687 98	92 35	
	2,114 71	260 00	1,854 71	35 47	1,819 24	450 00		232 05	
								524 45	
								908 21	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	2 c.	$ c.	$ c.
FRONTENAC :							
Kingston	Sheriff	Thomas Dawson	2,335 04		2,335 04	2,335 04	2,335 04
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Price	commuted	752 00	752 00	752 00	752 00
	Local Master	J. Moodie	178 70		178 70	178 70	35 90
	Crown Attorney	J. L. Whiting, Q.C.	185 00		185 00	982 39	136 00
	Clerk of the Peace	“	797 39		797 39		648 00
	Local Registrar	Archibald McGee	134 85	675 00	809 85	1,925 85	790 07
	County Court Clerk	“	445 00		445 00		395 76
	Surrogate Registrar	“	671 00		671 00		549 35
GREY :							
Owen Sound	Sheriff	C. H. Moore	2,618 23		2,618 23	2,618 23	2,033 67
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Creasor	714 50		714 50	714 50	714 50
	Local Masters	Judge Creasor	291 57		291 57	291 57	215 44
		Judge Morrison					
	Crown Attorney	A. G. MacKay	445 80		445 80	1,304 66	315 90
	Clerk of the Peace	“	858 86		858 86		551 40
	Local Registrar	W. A. Bishop	123 15	750 00	873 15	3,011 40	873 15
	County Court Clerk	“	742 15		742 15		742 15
	Surrogate Registrar	“	1,396 10		1,396 10		1,396 10
HALDIMAND :							
Cayuga	Sheriff	R. H. Davis	1,544 01	100 00	1,644 01	1,644 01	1,644 01
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McMillan	445 25		445 25	515 51	445 25
	Local Master	“	70 26		70 26		30 96
	Crown Attorney	C. W. Colter, Q.C.	364 90		364 90	1,623 48	274 50
	Clerk of the Peace	“	1,258 58		1,258 58		768 24
	Local Registrar	James Mitchell	102 30	600 00	702 30	1,650 60	702 30
	County Court Clerk	“	178 20		178 20		178 20
	Surrogate Registrar	“	770 10		770 10		770 10
HALTON :							
Milton	Sheriff	M. Clements	1,090 66		1,090 66	1,090 66	1,065 77
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Hamilton	284 75		284 75	405 85	284 75
	Local Master	“	121 10		121 10		121 10
	Crown Attorney	T. G. Matheson	419 75		419 75	1,740 15	274 75
	Clerk of the Peace	“	1,320 40		1,320 40		847 86
	Local Registrar	W. A. Lawrence	103 20	600 00	703 20	1,402 20	703 20
	County Court Clerk	“	135 95		135 95		135 95
	Surrogate Registrar	“	563 05		563 05		563 05
HASTINGS :							
Belleville	Sheriff	G. F. Hope	3,525 91		3,525 91	3,525 91	2,740 00
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Lazier	commuted	500 00	500 00	500 00	500 00
	Local Master and Deputy Registrar	S. S. Lazier		3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Crown Attorney	P. J. M. Anderson	1,195 85		1,195 85	2,496 88	760 85
	Clerk of the Peace	“	1,301 03		1,301 03		823 80
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	A. G. Northrup	137 46	450 00	587 46	2,562 43	537 46
	County Court Clerk	“	779 47		779 47		405 20
	Surrogate Registrar	“	1,195 50		1,195 50		950 00
HURON :							
Goderich	Sheriff	R. G. Reynolds	1,983 31		1,983 31	1,983 31	1,815 19
	Surrogate Judge	*Judge Masson	1,000 00		1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Local Master	Judge Doyle	314 72		314 72	314 72	204 80
	Crown Attorney	Ira Lewis	643 31		643 31	2,071 11	643 31
	Clerk of the Peace	“	1,427 80		1,427 80		1,067 30
	Local Registrar	D. McDonald	145 25	750 00	895 25	2,995 58	895 25
	County Court Clerk	“	334 50		334 50		334 50
	Surrogate Registrar	“	1,765 83		1,765 83		1,765 83
KENT :							
Chatham	Sheriff	J. R. Gemmill	3,045 65		3,045 65	3,045 65	1,870 55
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Bell	commuted	450 00	450 00	450 00	450 00
	Local Master and Deputy Registrar	R. O'Hara	commuted	1,600 00	1,600 00	1,600 00	1,600 00
	County Attorney	Wm. Douglas, Q.C.	1,563 50		1,563 50	3,022 42	1,563 50
	Clerk of the Peace	“	1,458 92		1,458 92		1,458 92

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* $147.75 surplus Judge's fees paid to junior Judge.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vict. cap. 9.	Actual net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the general public respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From general public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
....	2,335 04	618 48	1,716 56	....	1,716 56	977 85	612 02	745 17	Frontenac.
....	752 00	....	752 00	....	752 00	752 00	....	....	
....	35 90	12 00	23 90	....	23 90	....	....	178 70	
65 00	1,184 40	100 00	1,084 40	....	1,084 40	185 00	....	....	
335 40	....	....	....	....	....	130 95	666 44	....	
90 00	1,999 42	671 00	1,328 42	....	1,328 42	675 00	....	134 85	
27 24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	445 00	
147 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	671 00	
767 63	2,801 30	818 97	1,982 33	....	1,982 33	972 90	700 77	944 56	Grey.
....	1,069 83	5 00	1,064 83	....	1,064 83	....	....	714 50	
139 89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	291 57	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
180 30	1,353 08	435 75	917 33	....	917 33	147 13	294 27	4 40	
305 48	....	....	....	....	....	167 20	595 43	94 25	
....	3,011 40	388 00	2,623 40	187 02	2,436 38	750 00	....	123 15	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	742 15	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,396 10	
125 10	1,769 11	216 74	1,552 37	....	1,552 37	783 07	481 68	379 26	Haldimand.
....	685 47	....	685 47	....	685 47	....	....	445 25	
209 26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70 26	
106 50	1,514 12	337 00	1,177 12	....	1,177 12	348 67	16 23	....	
364 88	....	....	....	....	....	176 95	997 08	84 55	
....	1,650 60	38 00	1,612 60	11 26	1,601 34	600 00	....	102 30	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	178 20	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	770 10	
23 68	1,089 45	295 60	793 85	....	793 85	610 50	332 30	157 86	Halton.
....	405 85	....	405 85	....	405 85	....	....	284 75	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	121 10	
79 20	1,642 59	75 03	1,567 56	....	1,566 56	412 75	....	7 00	
440 78	....	....	....	....	....	135 20	1,148 27	36 93	
....	1,402 20	300 00	1,102 20	....	1,102 20	600 00	....	103 20	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	135 95	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	563 05	
662 56	3,402 56	892 92	2,509 64	....	2,509 64	1,094 40	750 38	1,681 13	Hastings
....	500 00	....	500 00	....	500 00	500 00	....	....	
....	3,000 00	550 00	2,450 00	....	2,450 00	3,000 00	....	....	
437 00	2,507 19	501 01	2,006 18	61	2,005 57	1,101 10	42 00	52 75	
485 54	....	....	....	....	....	171 20	1,082 38	47 45	
107 00	2,539 19	712 48	1,826 71	32 71	1,794 00	450 00	....	137 46	
221 78	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	779 47	
317 75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,195 50	
84 91	1,900 10	562 04	1,338 06	....	1,338 06	859 90	495 28	628 13	Huron.
....	1,000 00	....	1,000 00	....	1,000 00	....	....	1,000 00	
24 36	229 16	13 05	216 11	....	216 11	....	....	314 72	
102 10	2,181 26	690 00	1,491 26	....	1,491 26	643 31	....	....	
371 55	....	....	....	....	....	227 80	1,100 00	100 00	
....	2,995 58	667 80	2,327 78	115 55	2 212 23	750 00	....	145 25	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	334 50	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,765 83	
784 31	2,654 86	937 05	1,717 81	....	1,717 81	1,568 50	720 65	756 50	Kent
....	450 00	....	450 00	....	450 00	450 00	....	....	
....	1,600 00	16 00	1,584 00	....	1,584 00	1,600 00	....	....	
....	3,022 42	900 00	2,122 42	12 24	2,110 18	1,305 00	....	258 50	
....	....	....	....	....	....	338 15	1,000 00	120 77	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
KENT.—*Con.*: Chatham	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	W. A. Campbell	304 50	450 00	754 50	2,850 90	754 50
	County Court Clerk.	"	879 40	....	879 40	....	879 40
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	1,217 00	....	1,217 00	....	1,217 00
LAMBTON: Sarnia	Sheriff	James Flintoft	2,723 34	....	2,723 34	2,723 34	2,087 80
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McWatt	595 25	....	595 25	595 25	595 25
	Local Masters	"	....	....	....	....	....
		Judge Mackenzie	143 25	....	143 25	143 25	143 25
	County Attorney	J. P. Bucke	953 11	....	953 11	2,271 22	662 81
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,318 11	....	1,318 11	....	1,164 45
	Local Registrar	W. R. Gemmill	457 18	675 00	1,132 18	2,857 30	1,132 18
	County Court Clerk.	"	596 12	....	596 12	....	596 12
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	1,129 00	....	1,129 00	....	1,129 00
LANARK: Perth	Sheriff	James Thompsou	1,589 11	....	1,589 11	1,589 11	1,589 11
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Senkler	549 25	....	549 25	670 89	549 15
	Local Master	"	121 64	....	121 64	....	....
	Crown Attorney	E. G. Malloch	622 42	....	622 42	1,246 42	495 49
	Clerk of the Peace	"	624 00	....	624 00	....	360 73
	Local Registrar	Charles Rice	195 50	650 00	845 50	1,584 74	791 10
	County Court Clerk.	"	262 85	....	262 85	....	211 30
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	476 39	....	476 39	....	349 24
LEEDS & GRENVILLE: Brockville	Sheriff	G. A. Dana	2,420 16	....	2,420 16	2,420 16	1,964 72
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McDonald	commuted	600 00	600 00	820 36	600 00
	Local Master	"	220 36	....	220 36	....	20 04
	Crown Attorney	M. M. Brown	525 32	....	525 32	1,444 77	525 32
	Clerk of the Peace	"	919 45	....	919 45	....	919 45
	Local Registrar	Samuel Reynolds	209 90	750 00	959 90	3,005 54	959 90
	County Court Clerk.	"	556 38	....	556 38	....	556 38
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	1,489 26	....	1,489 26	....	1,489 26
LENNOX & ADD'N Napanee	Sheriff	G. D. Hawley	1,387 02	....	1,387 02	1,387 02	928 10
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Wilkinson	commuted	400 00	400 00	400 00	400 00
	Local Master	S. S. Lazier	389 60	....	389 60	389 60	365 00
	Crown Attorney	H. M. Deroche, Q.C.	115 61	....	115 61	499 28	86 40
	Clerk of the Peace	"	383 67	....	383 67	....	157 43
	Local Registrar	W. P. Deroche	543 50	600 00	1,143 50	2,015 61	1,143 50
	County Court Clerk.	"	306 30	....	306 30	....	306 30
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	565 81	....	565 81	....	565 81
LINCOLN: St. Catharines	Sheriff	Thos. C. Dawson	2,433 23	....	2,433 23	2,433 23	2,227 18
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Senkler	commuted	566 00	566 00	566 00	566 00
	Local Master	F. W. Macdonald	391 11	....	391 11	540 05	100 78
	Deputy Registrar	"	148 94	....	148 94	....	58 50
	Crown Attorney	M. Brennan	563 00	....	563 00	1,489 00	563 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	926 00	....	926 00	....	926 00
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	Johnson Clench	84 50	450 00	534 50	1,654 45	495 00
	County Court Clerk.	"	391 15	....	391 15	....	352 63
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	728 80	....	728 80	....	727 90
MANITOULIN; Gore Bay	Sheriff	E. A. Jackson	Newly ap	pointed.	No retu	rns for	1899.
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McCallum		"		"	
	Local Master	"		"		"	
	Crown Attorney	J. W. Cashman		"		"	
	Clerk of the Peace	"		"		"	
	Local Registrar	W. S. Francis		"		"	
	District Court Clerk.	"	177 75	350 00	527 75	582 88	527 75
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	55 13	....	55 13	....	55 13

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc —*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vict. cap. 9.	Actual net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the general public respectively. From Government	From County.	From general public.	County.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
....	2,850 90	950 00	1,900 90	40 09	1,860 81	450 00	....	304 50	Kent.—*Continued.*
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	897 40	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,217 00	
466 46	2,554 26	835 36	1,718 90	....	1,718 90	1,157 40	457 02	1,108 92	Lambton.
....	595 25	....	595 25	....	595 25	....	....	595 25	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
49 30	192 55	....	192 55	....	192 55	....	....	143 25	
90 10	2,035 53	392 76	1,642 77	....	1,642 77	921 11	32 00	....	
118 17	....	....	....	....	....	298 11	1,020 00	....	
....	2,857 30	145 00	2,712 30	213 69	2,498 61	675 00	....	457 18	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	596 12	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,129 00	
....	1,589 11	507 87	1,081 24	....	1,081 24	829 98	425 71	333 42	Lanark.
....	796 37	....	796 37	....	796 37	....	....	549 25	
247 12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	121 64	
223 75	1,343 08	114 15	1,228 93	....	1,228 93	512 30	73 62	36 50	
263 11	....	....	....	....	....	158 52	412 48	53 00	
91 25	1,592 41	....	1,592 41	9 24	1,582 27	650 00	....	195 50	
64 20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	262 85	
92 32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	476 39	
172 03	2,136 75	731 60	1,405 15	....	1,405 15	997 51	502 22	920 43	Leeds and Grenville.
....	630 04	....	630 04	....	630 04	600 00	....	....	
10 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	220 36	
....	1,444 77	150 00	1,294 77	....	1,294 77	525 32	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	160 80	574 96	163 69	
....	3,005 54	451 31	2,554 23	166 26	2,387 97	750 00	....	209 90	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	556 38	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,489 26	
791 16	1,719 26	267 69	1,451 57	....	1,451 57	664 67	367 23	355 12	Lennox and Addington.
....	400 00	....	400 00	....	400 00	400 00	....	....	
33 00	398 00	75 00	323 00	....	323 00	....	....	389 60	
....	243 83	56 95	186 88	....	186 88	86 33	3 28	26 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	71 66	281 20	30 81	
....	2,015 61	138 75	1,876 86	37 68	1,839 18	600 00	....	543 50	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	306 30	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	565 81	
61 03	2,288 21	523 50	1,764 71	....	1,764 71	956 45	566 05	910 73	Lincoln.
....	566 00	....	566 00	....	566 00	566 00	....	....	
407 07	627 37	....	627 37	....	627 37	....	....	391 11	
61 02	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	148 94	
....	1,489 00	165 00	1,324 00	....	1,324 00	523 00	..	40 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	102 95	823 05	....	
7 10	1,590 38	264 50	1,325 88	....	1,325 88	450 00	....	84 50	
7 75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	391 15	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	728 80	
									Manitoulin.
....	582 88	....	582 88	....	582 88	350 00	....	177 75	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	55 13	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
MIDDLESEX: London	Sheriff	D. M Cameron	4,399 16	......	4,399 16	4,399 16	4,348 47
	Surrogate Judge	*Judge Elliott	commuted	1,000 00	1.000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Local Master	R. K. Cowan	510 00	......	510 00	2,071 78	330 00
	Deputy Registrar	"	1,561 78	......	1,561 78		1,201 86
	County Attorney	James Magee, Q C.	1,818 74	......	1,818 74	3,640 17	1,140 34
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,821 43	......	1,821 43	......	1,039 54
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	John Macbeth	361 50	500 00	861 50	3,843 20	773 70
	County Court Clerk	"	716 10	......	716 10	......	691 90
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,265 60	......	2,265 60	......	2,139 10
MUSKOKA: Bracebridge	Sheriff	James W. Bettes	1,484 68	500 00	1,984 68	1,984 68	1,433 74
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Mahaffy	45 00	......	45 00	96 32	45 00
	Local Master	"	51 32	......	51 32	......	51 32
	Crown Attorney	Thomas Johnson	252 68	250 00	502 68	901 63	439 68
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	398 95	......	398 95	..	235 36
	Local Registrar	Isaac Huber	38 00	600 00	638 00	1,032 69	638 00
	District Court Clerk	"	285 13	......	285 13	......	285 13
	Surrogate Registrar	"	109 56	......	109 56	......	109 56
NIPISSING: North Bay	Sheriff	H. C. Varin	1,285 51	750 00	2,035 51	2,035 51	937 07
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Valin	21 75	......	21 75	23 95	21 75
	Local Master	"	220 00	......	2 20	......	2 00
	Crown Attorney	A. G. Browning	178 10	250 00	428 10	550 67	317 02
	Clerk of the Peace	"	122 57	..	122 57		122 57
	Local Registrar	Thos. J. Bourke	105 60	150 00	255 60	1,048 63	255 60
	District Court Clerk	"	275 60	450 00	725 60	......	725 60
	Surrogate Registrar	"	67 43	......	67 43	......	59 48
NORFOLK: Simcoe	Sheriff	Joseph Jackson	1,844 77	......	1,844 77	1,844 77	1,844 77
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Robb	380 50	......	380 50	431 26	380 50
	Local Master	"	50 76	......	50 76	......	49 16
	Crown Attorney	J. H. Ansley	716 60	......	716 60	1,696 49	716 60
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	979 89	......	979 89	.	967 39
	Local Registrar	C. C. Rapelje	154 50	675 00	829 50	2,178 82	757 35
	County Court Clerk	"	368 40	......	368 40	......	253 50
	Surrogate Registrar	"	980 92	......	980 92	......	701 82
NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM: Cobourg	Sheriff	I. O. Proctor	2,931 43	......	2,931 43	2,931 43	2,336 03
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Benson	commuted	840 00	840 00	840 00	840 00
	Local Master	J. H. Dumble	285 66	......	285 66	285 66	76 75
	Crown Attorney	J. W. Kerr	873 57	......	873 57	1,998 59	699 57
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,125 02	......	1,125 02	......	512 94
	Local Registrar	John Fisher	114 70	750 00	864 70	2,678 24	864 70
	County Court Clerk	"	487 11	......	487 11	......	487 11
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,326 43	......	1,326 43	......	1,326 43
ONTARIO; Whitby	Sheriff	J. F. Paxton	1,628 68	......	1,628 68	1,628 68	1,166 91
	Surrogate Judge	G. Y. Smith	494 50	......	494 50	566 20	494 50
	Local Master	"	71 70	......	71 70	..	51 70
	Crown Attorney	J. E Farwell, Q.C	405 95	......	405 95	1,569 46	265 00
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	1,163 51	......	1,163 51	......	695 55
	Local Registrar	L. T. Barclay	31 00	675 00	706 00	1,862 35	706 00
	County Court Clerk	"	299 90	......	299 90	......	299 90
	Surrogate Registrar	"	856 45	......	856 45	......	856 45
OXFORD: Woodstock	Sheriff	James Brady	1,821 66	......	1,821 66	1,821 66	1,654 56
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Finkle	885 00	......	885 00	885 00	885 00
	Local Master	W. T. McMullen	778 58	......	778 58	948 47	570 77
	Deputy Registrar	"	169 89	......	169 89	......	169 89

* $640.10 surplus Judge's fees paid to Junior Judge.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vict. cap. 9.	Actual net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the general public respectively. From Government.	From County.	From general public.	County.
$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
72 06	4,420 53	1,949 45	2,471 08	....	1,471 08	1,837 00	1,296 94	1,265 16	Middlesex.
....	1,000 00	....	1,000 00	....	1,000 00	1,000 00	....	....	
53 00	1,612 70	337 63	1,275 07	....	1,275 07	....	....	510 00	
27 84	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,561 78	
408 00	3,102 67	978 50	2,124 17	12 41	2,111 76	1,652 54	90 00	76 20	
514 79	....	....	....	....	....	490 80	1,162 05	168 58	
96 80	3,779 50	936 00	2,843 50	253 05	2,590 45	500 00	....	361 50	
16 40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	716 10	
61 60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,265 60	
402 69	1,836 43	863 11	973 32	....	973 32	1,984 68	....	....	Muskoka.
....	96 32	....	96 32	....	96 32	....	....	45 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	51 32	
131 60	981 07	387 35	593 72	....	593 72	502 68	....	....	
174 43	....	....	....	....	....	317 84	....	81 11	
....	1,032 69	11 30	1,021 39	....	1,021 39	600 00	....	38 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	285 13	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	109 56	
1,115 91	2,802 98	1,276 38	1,526 60	....	1,526 60	2,035 51	....	....	Nipissing.
....	36 35	....	36 35	....	36 35	....	....	21 75	
12 60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 20	
221 80	784 79	129 70	655 09	....	655 09	537 10	....	....	
123 40	....	....	....	....	....	122 57	....	....	
....	1,048 63	63 63	985 00	....	985 00	150 00	....	105 60	
....	....	....	....	....	....	450 00	....	275 60	
7 95	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	67 43	
49 48	1,894 25	90 09	1,804 16	....	1,804 16	1,052 14	580 43	2 2 20	Norfolk.
....	431 46	2 14	429 32	....	429 32	....	....	380 50	
1 80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50 76	
....	1,717 79	250 16	1,467 63	....	1,467 63	269 40	430 20	17 00	
33 80	....	....	....	....	....	155 70	773 90	50 29	
93 00	2,013 97	30 65	1,983 32	48 33	1,934 99	675 00	....	154 50	
37 95	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	368 40	
170 35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	980 92	
664 96	3,000 99	1,231 26	1,769 73	....	1,769 73	1,209 62	869 72	852 09	Northumberland and Durham.
....	840 00	....	840 00	....	840 00	840 00	....	....	
245 27	322 02	....	322 02	....	322 02	....	....	285 66	
90 00	1,659 04	355 00	1,304 04	....	1,304 04	815 57	58 00	....	
356 53	....	....	....	....	....	199 95	738 54	186 53	
....	2,678 24	630 00	2,048 24	59 65	1,988 59	750 00	....	114 70	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	487 11	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,326 43	
469 47	1,636 38	369 95	1,266 43	....	1,266 43	826 99	523 75	277 94	Ontario.
....	546 20	....	546 20	....	546 20	....	....	494 50	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	71 70	
80 05	1,519 86	396 12	1,123 74	....	1,123 74	334 45	....	71 50	
479 26	....	....	....	....	....	180 41	926 28	56 82	
....	1,862 35	231 00	1,628 35	12 83	1,615 52	675 00	....	31 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	299 90	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	856 45	
110 04	1,764 60	991 21	773 39	....	773 39	832 00	441 92	547 74	Oxford.
....	885 00	.	885 00	....	885 00	....	....	885 00	
409 54	1,167 30	115 00	1,052 30	....	1,052 30	....	....	778 58	
17 10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	169 89	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary in all offices	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.
OXFORD.—*Con.*							
Woodstock	Crown Attorney	F. R. Ball, Q.C	209 30		209 30	996 90	170 70
	Clerk of the Peace	"	787 60		787 60		758 90
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	Jas. Canfield	396 60	450 00	846 60	3,330 02	606 60
	County Court Clerk.	"	585 05		585 05		400 00
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	1,898 37		1,898 37		1,136 37
PARRY SOUND:							
Parry Sound	Sheriff	Samuel Armstrong	1,300 53	500 00	1,800 53	1,800 53	1,206 41
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McCurry	124 75		124 75	263 85	124 75
	Local Master.	"	39 10		39 10		39 10
	Crown Attorney	W. L Haight	320 32	250 00	570 32	748 99	507 28
	Clerk of the Peace	"	178 67		178 67		118 38
	Local Registrar	E. Jordan	66 55	600 00	666 55	830 38	666 55
	District Court Clerk	"	34 65		34 65		34 65
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	129 18		129 18		129 18
PEEL:							
Brampton	Sheriff	Robert Broddy	1,768 84		1,768 84	1,768 84	1,360 31
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McGibbon	494 60		494 60	669 28	494 60
	Local Master	"	174 68		174 68		174 68
	Crown Attorney	W. H. McFadden	443 80		443 80	1,511 06	328 30
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,067 26		1,067 26		798 77
	Local Registrar	J. A. Austin	240 25	600 00	840 25	1,805 37	840 25
	County Court Clerk.	"	222 63		222 63		219 71
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	742 49		742 49		723 86
PERTH:							
Stratford	Sheriff	John Hossie	2,023 90		2,023 90	2,023 90	1,135 36
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Barron	commuted	873 00	873 00	1,277 34	873 00
	Local Master	"	404 34		404 35		383 94
	Crown Attorney	John Idington, Q.C.	447 04		447 04	1,419 07	293 09
	Clerk of the Peace	"	972 03		972 03		452 77
	Local Registrar	W. C. Moscrip	978 40	675 00	1,653 40	3,479 27	1,653 40
	County Court Clerk.	"	589 97		589 97		589 97
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	1,235 90		1,235 90		1,235 90
PETERBOROUGH:							
Peterborough.	Sheriff.	J. A. Hall	1,941 00		1,941 00	1,941 00	1,902 70
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Weller	365 25		365 25	836 75	365 25
	Local Master	"	471 50		471 50		471 50
	Crown Attorney	R. E. Wood	389 00		389 00	1,221 63	272 80
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	832 63		832 63		386 04
	Local Registrar	John Moloney	236 70	675 00	911 70	1,867 55	911 70
	County Court Clerk.	"	336 06		336 06		336 06
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	619 79		619 79		619 79
PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL:							
L'Orignal	Sheriff	Albert Hagar	1,258 96	500 00	1,758 96	1,758 96	1,213 38
	Surrogate Judge	Judge O'Brian.	103 25		103 25	168 85	103 25
	Local Master	"	65 60		65 60		15 80
	Crown Attorney	John Maxwell	69 93		69 93	952 25	69 93
	Clerk of the Peace	"	882 32		882 32		817 07
	Local Registrar	John Fraser	132 90	675 00	807 90	1,227 23	760 50
	County Court Clerk.	"	163 75		163 75		126 80
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	255 58		255 58		146 21
EDW'RD:							
Picton	Sheriff	Jas. Gillespie	1,263 90	200 00	1,463 90	1,463 90	1,431 50
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Merrill	155 25		155 25	155 25	155 25
	Local Master	C. H. Widdifield	147 05		147 05	147 05	61 05
	Crown Attorney	J. Roland Brown	151 70		151 70	778 17	129 10
	Clerk of the Peace	"	626 47		626 47		363 34
	Local Registrar	W. H. R. Allison, Q.C		600 00	600 00	1,457 40	600 00
	County Court Clerk.	"	402 05		402 05		402 05
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	455 35		455 35		455 35
RAINY RIVER:							
Rat Portage	Sheriff	W. H. Carpenter	2,024 10	1,000 00	3,024 10	3,024 10	2,739 10
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Chapple	55 75		55 75	159 50	55 75
	Local Master	"	103 75		103 75		98 05

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vict. cap. 9.	Actual net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the general public respectively. From Government.	From County.	From general public.	County.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
109 90	1,349 77	4 00	1,345 77	....	1,345 77	209 30	....	....	Oxford.—*Continue*
310 27	....	....	....	....	....	68 05	705 05	14 50	
201 50	3,142 47	247 27	2,895 20	268 56	2,620 64	450 00	....	396 60	
135 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	585 05	
563 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,898 37	
249 84	1,456 25	824 32	631 93	....	631 93	1,567 31	....	233 22	Parry Sound.
....	263 85	....	263 85	....	263 85	....	....	124 75	
....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	39 10	
64 00	788 55	35 02	753 53	....	753 53	570 32	....	....	
98 89	....	....	....	....	....	155 02	....	23 65	
....	830 38	13 25	817 13	....	817 13	600 00	....	66 55	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34 65	
....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	129 18	
446 61	1,806 92	938 30	868 62	....	868 62	889 08	385 55	494 21	Peel.
....	699 28	....	699 28	....	699 28	....	....	494 60	
30 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	174 68	
182 00	1,610 08	95 95	1,514 13	....	1,514 13	443 80	....	....	
301 01	....	....	....	....	....	222 05	786 69	58 52	
14 60	1,816 07	254 40	1,561 67	6 17	1,555 50	600 00	....	240 25	
5 35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	222 63	
12 30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	742 49	
480 82	1,616 18	710 38	905 80	....	905 80	944 00	505 29	574 61	Perth.
....	1,256 94	....	1,256 94	....	1,256 94	873 00	....	....	
....	....	....		....	....	....	....	383 94	
106 00	1,298 63	....	1,298 63	....	1,298 63	430 80	....	16 24	
446 77	..	....		....	....	166 80	690 26	114 97	
....	3,479 27	1,100 16	2,379 11	....	2,379 11	675 00	....	978 40	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	589 97	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,235 90	
71 25	1,973 95	671 45	1,302 50	....	1,302 50	719 80	478 66	742 54	Peterborough.
....	836 75	....	836 75	....	836 75	....	....	365 25	
....		....	..	....	....	....	....	471 50	
216 50	1,280 68	21 00	1,259 68	....	1,259 68	308 00	46 00	35 00	
405 34	....	..	....	....	....	155 65	570 40	106 58	
....	1,867 55	320 00	1,547 55	4 76	1,542 79	675 00	....	236 70	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	336 06	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	619 79	
576 72	1,790 10	831 28	958 82	....	958 82	905 11	395 63	458 22	Prescott & Russell.
....	137 55	....	137 55	....	137 55	....	....	103 25	
18 50		....	....	....	....	....	....	65 60	
....	952 25	30 00	922 25	....	922 25	54 68	15 25	....	
21 25	....	..	....	....	..	56 30	810 77	21 25	
17 22	1,176 41	280 00	896 41	....	896 41	675 00	....	132 90	
43 00	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	163 75	
82 68	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	255 58	
344 93	1,776 43	849 78	926 65	....	926 65	817 91	467 86	178 13	Prince Edward.
....	155 25	....	155 26	....	155 25	....	....	155 25	
207 77	268 82	..	268 82	....	268 82	....	....	147 05	
48 50	815 76	48 50	767 26	....	767 26	151 70	....	..	
274 82	....	....	....	....	....	38 00	563 11	25 36	
....	1,457 40	43 25	1,414 15	....	1,414 15	600 00	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	402 05	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	455 35	
435 65	3.174 75	990 28	2,184 47	....	2,184 47	2,690 39	....	333 71	Rainy River.
....	153 80	4 50	149 30	....	149 30	....	....	55 75	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	103 75	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.
RAINY RIVER.—*Continued.*:							
Rat Portage	Crown Attorney	H. Langford	313 59	....	313 59	926 99	313 59
	Clerk of the Peace	“	363 40	250 00	613 40	....	613 40
	Local Registrar	F. J. Apjohn	207 90	175 00	382 00	783 90	382 00
	District Court Clerk	“	310 25	....	310 25	....	310 25
	Surrogate Registrar.	“	90 75	....	90 75	......	90 75
RENFREW:							
Pembroke	Sheriff	Wm. Moffatt	1.942 16	..	1,942 16	1,942 16	1,827 31
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Deacon	commuted	264 00	264 00	269 20	264 00
	Local Master	“	5 20	....	5 20	.. ...	2 80
	Crown Attorney	J. H. Metcalf	186 86	....	186 86	928 85	181 86
	Clerk of the Peace	“	741 99	.. ....	741 99	....	499 84
	Local Registrar	Arch'd Thomson	52 00	600 00	652 00	1,389 03	652 00
	County Court Clerk.	“	424 30	....	424 30	....	424 30
	Surrogate Registrar.	“	312 73	....	312 73	....	312 73
SIMCOE:							
Barrie	Sheriff	Hon. Chas Drury	2,580 86	....	2,580 86	2,580 86	2,238 72
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Ardagh	commuted	585 00	585 00	585 00	585 00
	Local Master	J. R. Cotter	144 16	....	144 16	2,417 14	144 16
	Deputy Registrar	“	364 95	... ..	364 95	.... .	364 95
	Crown Attorney	“	774 55	....	774 55	....	774 55
	Clerk of the Peace	“	1,133 48	... .	1,133 48	.....	1,133 48
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	J. McL. Stevenson	153 05	500 00	653 05	2,608 75	653 00
	County Court Clerk.	“	729 95	....	729 95	....	729 95
	Surrogate Registrar.	“	1,225 75	....	1,225 75	....	1,225 75
STORMONT, DUNDAS & GLEN'Y.							
Cornwall	Sheriff	A. McNab	2,810 73	....	2,810 73	2,810 73	2,498 40
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Pringle	388 00	....	388 00	677 50	388 00
	Local Master	“	389 50	....	389 50	.. ...	377 67
	Crown Attorney	Jas. Dingwall	241 28	....	241 28	840 32	150 90
	Clerk of the Peace	“	599 04	..	599 04	.. .. .	346 46
	Local Registrar	John A. McDougald.	147 50	750 00	897 50	2,545 55	897 50
	County Court Clerk.	“	570 65	....	570 65	....	570 65
	Surrogate Registrar.	“	1,077 40	....	1,077 40	....	1,077 40
THUNDER BAY:							
Port Arthur	Sheriff	A. W. Thompson	1,385 47	1,000 00	2,385 47	2,385 47	1,596 18
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Fitzgerald	75 00	....	75 00	128 25	75 00
	Local Master	“	53 25	..	53 25	.. ..	44 65
	Crown Attorney	T. A. Gorham	116 40	250 00	366 40	410 27	366 40
	Clerk of the Peace	“	73 87	.. ....	73 87	..	73 87
	Local Registrar	James Meek	251 88	600 00	851 88	1,307 11	834 13
	District Court Clerk	“	323 10	....	323 10	....	306 80
	Surrogate Registrar.	“	132 13	....	132 13	..... .	130 98
VICTORIA:							
Lindsay	Sheriff	John McLennan	1,520 21	....	1,520 21	1,520 21	1,235 88
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Dean	commuted	500 00	500 00	1,400 00	500 00
	Local Master	“	“	900 00	900 00	.... ..	900 00
	Crown Attorney	A. P. Devlin	190 25	....	190 25	741 49	155 55
	Clerk of the Peace	“	551 24		551 24	....	399 52
	Local Registrar	Wm. Grace	66 00	675 00	741 00	1,429 14	715 00
	County Court Clerk.	“	250 51	....	250 51	....	190 01
	Surrogate Registrar.	“	437 63	....	437 63	....	421 13
WATERLOO:							
Berlin	Sheriff	W. H. Bowlby, Q C., acting	2,063 16	100 00	2,163 16	2,163 16	2,093 17
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Chisholm	701 20	....	701 20	701 20	701 20
	Local Master.	J. J. A. Weir	387 00	....	387 00	387 00	314 50
	Crown Attorney	W. H. Bowlby, Q.C.	616 95	.. ...	616 95	1,941 89	566 75
	Clerk of the Peace	“	1,324 94	....	1,324 94	....	1,294 50
	Local Registrar	John McDougall	303 80	1,075 00	1,378 80	1,927 20	1,352 30
	County Court Clerk.	“	548 40	.... ..	548 40	....	486 90
	Surrogate Registrar.	A. J. Peterson	885 01	....	885 01	885 01	885 01

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vict. cap. 9.	Actual net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the general public respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From general public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	
......	926 99	8 00	918 99	......	918 99	313 59	......	......	Rainy River.
......	......	......	......	......	......	613 40	......	......	
......	783 90	15 00	768 90	......	768 90	175 00	......	207 90	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	300 25	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	90 75	
40 32	1,867 63	761 84	1,105 79	......	1,105 79	682 64	525 46	734 06	Renfrew.
......	266 80	......	266 80	......	266 80	264 00	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5 20	
12 00	1,066 39	19 96	1,046 43	......	1,046 43	186 86	......	......	
372 69	......	......	......	......	......	122 39	531 23	88 37	
......	1,389 03	155 50	1,233 53	......	1.233 53	600 00	......	52 00	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	424 30	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	312 73	
540 64	2,779 36	1,234 06	1,545 30	......	1,545 30	1,171 20	529 71	879 95	Simcoe.
......	585 00	......	585 00	......	585 00	585 00	......	......	
......	2,643 63	194 20	2,449 43	......	2,449 43	......	......	144 16	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	364 95	
......	......	......	......	......	......	774 55	......	......	
226 49	......	......	......	......	......	274 80	835 78	22 90	
......	2,608 75	420 00	2,188 75	87 75	2,101 00	500 00	......	153 00	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	729 95	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,225 75	
369 06	2,867 46	1,582 37	1,285 09	......	1,285 09	862 63	905 79	1,042 31	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.
......	765 67	......	765 67	......	765 67	......	......	388 00	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	289 50	
94 96	954 96	45 56	909 40	......	909 40	321 29	32 07	10 38	
362 64	......	......	......	......	......	80 80	437 92	80 32	
......	2,545 55	442 55	2,103 00	70 60	2,032 40	750 00	......	147 50	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	570 65	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1.077 40	
715 96	2.312 14	633 35	1,678 79	......	1,678 79	1,991 29	......	394 18	Thunder Bay.
......	119 65	......	119 65	......	119 65	......	......	75 00	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	53 25	
50 10	552 16	108 50	443 66	......	443 66	366 40	......	......	
61 79	......	......	......	......	......	61 15	......	12 72	
132 59	1,453 45	88 90	1,364 55	......	1,364 55	600 00	......	251 88	
48 95	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	323 10	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	132 13	
482 03	1,717 91	327 80	1,390 11	......	1,390 11	681 60	509 53	329 05	Victoria.
......	1,400 00	......	1,400 00	......	1,400 00	500 00	......	......	
......	......	......	......	......	......	900 00	......	......	
132 80	899 16	......	899 16	......	899 16	190 25	......	......	
211 29	......	......	......	......	......	74 10	425 14	52 00	
35 40	1,521 84	55 00	1,466 84	......	1,466 84	675 00	......	66 00	
85 60	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	250 51	
74 70	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	437 63	
49 87	2,143 04	742 67	1,400 37	......	1,400 37	1,058 84	460 50	643 82	Waterloo.
......	701 20		701 20	......	701 20	......	......	701 20	
......	314 50	35 80	278 70	......	278 70	......	......	387 00	
97 95	2,008 20	400 00	1,608 20	......	1,608 20	612 45	4 50	......	
49 00	......	......	......	......	......	239 10	1,000 00	85 84	
......	1,839 20	374 50	1,464 70	......	1,464 70	1,075 00	......	303 80	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	548 40	
......	885 01	400 00	485 01	......	485 01	......	......	885 01	

Appendix F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Government.	Total earnings and salary in each office.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c	$ c.
Welland:							
Welland	Sheriff	James Smith	2,046 46		2,046 46	2,046 46	1,744 39
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Fitzgerald	439 50		439 50	600 78	439 50
	Local Master	"	161 08		161 08		121 28
	Crown Attorney	T. D. Cowper	649 75		649 75	2,010 07	418 50
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,360 32		1,360 32		1,212 36
	Local Registrar	I. P. Willson	136 80	600 00	736 80	1,953 65	714 40
	County Court Clerk.	"	311 10		311 10		292 55
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	905 75		905 75		892 70
Wellington:							
Guelph	Sheriff	Robt. McKim	2,228 52		2,228 52	2,228 52	2,170 28
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Chadwick	677 00		677 00	677 00	677 00
	Local Master	A. M. McKinnon	1,016 10		1,016 10	1,930 26	959 76
	Local Registrar	"	164 16	750 00	914 16		914 16
	Crown Attorney	H. W. Peterson	660 50		660 50	2,645 70	461 50
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,985 20		1,985 20		1,762 94
	County Court Clerk.	Wm Carroll	485 00		485 00	738 73	481 25
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	253 73		253 73		242 58
Wentworth:							
Hamilton	Sheriff	Jas. T. Middleton	3,251 91		3,251 91	3,251 91	2,703 99
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Snider	*1,000 00		1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Local Master and Deputy Registrar.	J. E. O'Reilly	commuted	3,500 00	3,500 00	3,500 00	3,500 00
	Crown Attorney	John Crerar, Q.C.	1,895 45		1,895 45	2,815 93	1,895 45
	Clerk of the Peace	"	920 48		920 48		920 48
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	S. H. Ghent	363 00	500 00	863 00		816 20
	County Court Clerk.	"	1,220 27		1,220 27	4,049 92	1,022 77
	Surrogate Registrar.	"	1,966 65		1,966 65		1,804 86
York:							
Toronto	Sheriff	J. H. Widdifield	5,905 80		5,905 80	5,905 80	4,565 49
	Surrogate Judge	Judge MacDougall	2,988 25		2,988 25	2,988 25	2,988 25
	"	Judge Morgan		666 00	666 00	666 00	666 00
	"	Judge Morson		666 00	666 00	666 00	666 00
	Crown Attorney	H. H. Dewart, Q.C.	3,244 28		3,244 28	3,244 28	2,264 48
	Clerk of the Peace	H. E. Irwin	3,249 68		3,249 68	3,249 68	3,249 68
	Surrogate Registrar.	Jos. Tait	5,352 83		5,352 83	5,352 83	5,352 83
	County Court Clerk.	Hon. A. M. Ross	4,205 70		4,205 70	4,205 70	4,192 25
Toronto:							
City	Sheriff	Fred. W. Mowat	9,229 68		9,229 64	9,229 64	6,335 64
	Crown Attorney	J. W. Curry, Q.C	3,911 83		3,911 83	3,911 83	2,973 00

*In addition $666 was paid to the Junior Judge and $83.75 to Provincial Treasurer.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province.—*Concluded.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer in all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net income.	Amount paid to Government under 57 Vict cap. 9.	Actual net income	Earnings of each officer payable by the Government, the County, and the general public respectively.			County.
						From Government.	From County.	From general public.	
$ c.	$ c.	c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	c.	$ c.	
380 66	2,125 05	593 00	1,532 05	....	1,532 05	869 70	603 37	573 39	Welland.
....	577 88	....	577 88	....	577 88	....	....	439 50	
17 10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	161 28	
79 40	2,181 15	637 79	1,543 36	....	1,543 36	649 75	....	....	
470 89	....	....	....	....	....	221 25	1,139 07	....	
14 70	1,929 35	315 30	1,614 05	11 40	1,602 65	600 00	....	136 80	
11 90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	311 10	
3 10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	905 75	
65 62	2,235 90	1,420 03	815 87	....	815 87	1,032 87	385 82	809 83	Wellington.
....	677 00	....	677 00	....	677 00	....	....	677 00	
203 57	2,077 49	175 75	1,901 74	....	1,901 74	....	....	1,016 10	
....	....	....	....	....	....	750 00	....	164 16	
179 50	2,613 65	696 00	1,917 65	....	1,917 65	660 50	....	....	
209 71	....	....	....	....	....	152 30	1,700 00	132 90	
2 20	726 03	53 75	672 28	....	672 28	....	....	485 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	253 73	
644 77	3,348 76	1,672 28	1,676 48	....	1,676 48	1,841 46	437 35	973 10	Wentworth.
....	1,000 00	....	1,000 00	....	1,000 00	....	....	1,000 00	
....	3,500 00	200 00	3,300 00	....	3,300 00	3,500 00	....	....	
....	2,815 93	730 00	2,085 93	8 59	2,077 34	1,895 45	....	....	
....	....	....	....	....	....	322 20	598 28	....	
34 60	4,047 96	726 96	3,321 00	460 50	2,860 50	500 00	....	363 00	
159 95	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,220 27	
209 58	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,966 65	
1,050 45	5,615 94	2,536 82	3,079 12	....	3,079 12	4,100 20	740 88	1,064 72	York.
....	2,988 25	....	2,988 25	....	2,988 25	....	....	2,988 25	
....	666 00	....	666 00	....	666 00	666 00	....	....	
....	666 00	....	666 00	....	666 00	666 00	....	....	
797 40	3,061 88	897 50	2,164 38	16 43	2,147 95	3,067 05	144 00	33 23	
....	3,249 68	1,185 15	2,064 53	6 45	2,058 08	1,020 50	2,102 68	116 50	
....	5,352 83	1,321 00	4,031 83	815 92	3,215 91	....	....	5,352 83	
28 93	4,221 18	1,140 51	3,080 67	340 33	2,740 34	....	....	4,205 70	
2,290 13	8,625 77	4,255 90	4,369 87	....	4,369 87	3,754 90	*1049 38	4,225 40	Toronto.
976 00	3,949 00	577 50	3,371 50	261 45	3,110 05	3,911 83	....	....	

*Of this $382.63 was paid by county

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES

FOR THE YEAR

1899.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES

FOR

1899.

GUELPH, 18th April, 1900.

To THE HONORABLE J. M. GIBSON,
Attorney-General of
The Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have now to present my report, as Inspector of Registry Offices, for the year 1899.

The work of the Registry Offices during the past year has, on the whole, been carried on in an efficient and intelligent manner.

The Registrars' returns for last year show, amongst other results, the following:

Total number of instruments registered in 1899	116,937
" " " 1898	110,578
Increase	6,359
Gross amount of fees received in the Registry Offices in 1899 ..	$186,069 90
" " " " 1898 ..	172,911 40
Increase	$13,058.50
The net fees in 1899 were	106,460.99
" 1898 "	101,090 75
Increase	$5,370.24

I add herewith a copy of the tabulated statement from the Registrars' returns, giving particulars of the fees and emoluments of the different Registry Offices.

Amongst the important and salutary amendments made to the Registry Law in the Session of 1899, were provisions for greatly restricting the use of the General Register, and for compulsory registration of powers of attorney and notices of exercising powers of sale in mortgages.

The amendments referred to have given rise to a number of extra references to me for opinions on various new questions which have arisen. Notes of some of the decisions and opinions I have given since my last report are appended to this report.

I beg respectfully to suggest, for your consideration, and that of the Government, whether it would not be expedient to pass an Order-in-Council, to require that the covenants or bonds of Guarantee Companies, given for the faithful performance of their duties, by Registrars, and which are usually issued for a year and continued by the payment of premiums, should all be renewed by the payment of premiums on the same day in each year. At present, the covenants terminate at different periods of the year.

I think it would be well to make the premium on all such covenants due on the 31st of December in each year, and then the Registrars in making their yearly returns, which have to be made in the first fifteen days of the new year, should be required, with the returns, to forward the renewal receipts to the Department.

So far as Registrars are concerned, the change suggested would work automatically.

I have further to recommend that such Guarantee Companies be required to covenant or stipulate to give a reasonable notice before they shall have power to terminate their liability in respect of the covenants given by them. I think they ought to be required to give at least one month's notice both to the Registrar and to the Government. As you are aware, in one case a Guarantee Company sought, by a notice on the 26th of one month to terminate its liability on the first day of the ensuing month—a period unreasonably short.

I have had to call the attention of Registrars to defects in the forms of old abstract indexes still in use. In many cases these forms do not provide for showing the consideration in deeds, merely the consideration in mortgages. I have notified the Registrars to enter in the abstract indexes the consideration in deeds as well as in mortgages.

In connection with the registration of original wills, I have impressed upon the Registrars, and now desire to repeat my advice, that they should be careful to see, where original wills are offered for registration, that the affidavit of execution by the subscribing witnesses or one of them sets forth, amongst other things, that the will was executed according to the requirements of the Wills Act of Ontario; and particularly to see, in regard to wills executed since January 1st., 1874, that the affidavit of execution shows that the Testator made or acknowledged his signature in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time, and that such witnesses attested and subscribed the will in the presence of the Testator. In the eastern part of the Province especially, the registration of original wills, without probate, is not uncommon. Hence, I wish, by this report, further to call the attention of Registrars to the necessity of requiring that the affidavits of execution shall be sufficient under the Wills Act.

I avail myself of this report, to emphasize some other directions I have had occasion to give to individual Registrars, as follows :—

So far as possible, Registrars should, in entering description of lands in the abstract indexes, endeavor to comply more fully than has hitherto, in some cases, been done, with the requirements of Section 36 of the Registry Act.

Registrars should do the abstracting of instruments in the indexes very promptly—the same day, if possible, that they are received; this to include entries not only in the abstract but in the alphabetical indexes.

The marginal entries in the registers of registration should be signed by the Registrars or their deputies as soon as the instruments are copied.

Where Registrars use rubber stamps for forms of certificate, they should see that the stamp is not only carefully used, but is in good order, so that the impression may be perfectly distinct. In several cases I have found the impression to be somewhat indistinct.

On registration of special conveyances, such as conveyances to uses, and the like, Registrars should exercise great care in entering them in the abstract index and in giving out abstracts of their contents.

Where there are special clauses, conditions, recitals or covenants in conveyances, that fact should always be noted in the column for remarks in the abstract index, and attention called to the matter in abstracts furnished.

Where deeds are made to two or more persons as joint tenants and not as tenants-in-common, that fact should be noted in the abstract indexes.

The use of separate alphabetical indexes is every year becoming more general. The use of them ought to be commenced, where not already begun, as soon as the current registers are completed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) DON. GUTHRIE,
Inspector R. O.

DECISIONS BY DONALD GUTHRIE, Q.C., INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES.

PLAN AMENDED BY JUDGE'S ORDER—DESCRIPTION OF LANDS AND ENTRIES OF INSTRUMENTS SUBSEQUENT THEREOF.

Some disputes as to fees have arisen and been referred to me, between a Solicitor and a Registrar.

The first dispute is as to the fees for registering a deed to A and mortgage from A to B; and the second is as to the fees for registering a discharge of a prior mortgage on the same lands.

The lands affected are parts of lots 18 and 19 in the 5th concession of M. They had been subdivided into village lots by one X, and a plan registered, and had been mortgaged as village lots. On 8th March last the judge of the county court made an order under Section 110 of the Registry Act, amending this plan. The judge ordered that the plan be altered and amended by striking out from it all the lots therein contained except lots numbers 2, 106, 108 and 109, and all the streets and ways marked thereon, except N street and O street, and that all the lands contained in the plan, except lots 2, etc., and the last named streets, should constitute one single parcel of land for all purposes relating to the Registry Act, and that the lands might be described in all deeds of conveyance relating thereto, as all the lands contained in the said plan as the same was amended by the order, except lots 2, etc, and N street and O street. This order was registered in the registry office on the 27th day of March last, and the deed to A and the mortgage from him to B were registered on the same day, after the registration of the order. The deed and mortgage described the lands according to the judge's order. The charge for registering the order, which was $5, is not disputed; but the charges for registering the deed and mortgage, which are $5 each, are disputed. The solicitor contends the charge for registering the deed should only be $1.40, and for registering the mortgage $1, as the latter was endorsed "Not to be registered in full." The registrar contends that he was compelled to enter the deed and mortgage against each of the 100 odd lots on the original plan, and is entitled to charge 5 cents per lot.

I assume from his charge that the Registrar entered the Judge's Order against each of the village lots affected, and against the streets affected, and he also, treating the order as an instrument (as by his charge for registering he treated it) I assume, opened a new page in the Abstract Index for the block of land consisting of the whole land on the plan, excepting the four small lots and two streets.

Having done this work, why should he go back and enter the deed and mortgage subsequently registered, against the village lots which, according to the order already registered, could no longer be properly described as village lots? The subdivision of the lands, less these lots, was put an end to by the Judge's Order, at all events in respect to registration purposes, and to instruments like the deed and mortgage, which were not only registered subsequent to the order, but which described the land, not according to the original plan, but according to the altered description, as prescribed by or following the Judge's Order. If the Registrar's view is correct, that he was compelled to register the deed and mortgage against every village lot, then every instrument hereafter registered, affecting the lands would also have to be so entered, and the alteration or amendment of the plan by the Judge's Order would be ignored by the Registrar.

It seems to me the deed and mortgage should not have been entered against the 100 odd village lots, and that the Solicitor's contention in respect to the fees for registering them is correct. I therefore allow $1.40 for registering the deed and $1.00 for registering the mortgage.

A further dispute between the same parties exists with regard to the fees for registration of a discharge of an old mortgage on the same lands.

This old mortgage was upon the village lots, and was made long before the plan was amended by the County Judge.

Subsequently to the registration of the Judge's Order and of the deed and new mortgage describing the land as one lot, the discharge of the old mortgage was tendered for registration by the Solicitor, with fifty cents fee therefor, he contending that as the subdivision had been put an end to, the discharge only embraced one parcel or lot. The Registrar refused to accept this fee upon the ground that the lands embraced in the discharge were all the subdivision lots, and it was his duty, as he conceived, to enter the discharge of mortgage upon all the old subdivision lots, and he claimed a fee of five cents per subdivision lot therefor or up to $5, under the recent amendment to the Registry Act, the discharge having been tendered for registration after that amendment came into force.

While I think there is some force in the view submitted to me by the Registrar, I have come to the conclusion that my decision as to the deed and mortgage also covers the point raised as to the discharge of old mortgage. The subdivision of lots by the old plan was at an end before the discharge was registered, and I therefore think the property embraced in the discharge consisted of one parcel or part of one parcel.

The description of the land had, by the Judge's Order, been altered; and in making entries in the Abstract Index subsequent to that order respect should be had to that order and to the change in the mode of describing and abstracting the land thereby affected.

Supposing the release of mortgage, instead of being by Statutory Certificate, had been by deed, what would be the proper description of the land, and against what property would the Registrar enter such release or deed in his Abstract Index?

It seems to me that as the subdivision of the land into small lots had been put an end to, such release under seal, like any other instrument, should describe the land substantially according to the Judge's Order, treating the land as now constituting one parcel. At all events in whatever way such release under seal described the land, it could properly only be entered in the Abstract Index in the same page as the deed and the new mortgage were entered, treating the land as now one parcel.

I do not see that any particular inconvenience will arise from entering the certificate of discharge of the old mortgage against the land as described in the Judge's Order, because this order having been entered in the Abstract Index against each subdivision of the lots affected by it, there is notice to any one who searches any of the subdivision lots that the subdividing plan has been amended, and for subsequent registrations the party making a search will look at the entries on the new page opened in the Abstract Index, after registration of the Order, and he will ascertain what are the subsequent registrations, including the Discharge of Mortgage.

I decide this dispute also, therefore, in favor of the solicitor's contention, and I think the proper fee for registering this discharge of mortgage is 50 cents, unless it be over three folios, in which case there will be some small additional charge.

REQUISITION FOR ABSTRACT—ABSTRACTS FURNISHED NOT IN STRICT ACCORDANCE THEREWITH.

A dispute as to fees comes before me by way of reference, the parties being a firm of solicitors for a loan company, and a Registrar.

The solicitors sent to the Registrar, for registration, a mortgage made by one A to the Society, and, by printed circular, they requested the Registrar to return same to them at his "earliest convenience with an abstract of title to the property since the registration of No. 177."

The mortgage covered seven lots; No. 177 was an instrument which covered only two of these lots. The Company held a previous mortgage, made in 1896, on these properties. It was No. 145 on the other five lots. The solicitors sent the abstract of the two lots for continuation, but not of the other five. The Registrar understood the requisition to require him to make abstracts from the Crown of the five lots and from No. 177 of the two lots, and he made and supplied abstracts accordingly. The solicitors declined to accept the abstracts of the five lots from the Crown, and say that they did not order them. They only intended, according to their contention, as the Company held a previous mortgage on the property, to order an abstract of registrations subsequent to that mortgage, and they say that the Registrar should have so understood it. He, on the other hand, says that the solicitors have another form of requisition, which requests the Registrar, if abstracts are unusually long, or are likely to be expensive, to communicate with them before preparing them. This requisition did not so request, and the old abstracts of the five lots, not having been returned to be continued, and the solicitors requiring the abstracts at the Registrar's earliest convenience, he considered they required what he furnished, namely, abstracts from the Crown. The solicitors, of course, admit that the requisition was not correctly expressed in regard to the five lots, because what they wanted in respect to them was abstracts from their previous mortgage, No. 145.

I do not think the Registrar's interpretation of the requisition was altogether unreasonable, yet I think, if he had considered the situation more fully, he would have written for further explanations before preparing abstracts from the Crown of the five lots, even although the solicitors had not used that form of requisition, which invites such a communication in certain events. Then, again, may the requisition not be read as one requiring abstracts from the time when No. 177 was registered? It is clear only limited abstracts were required, that is to say, of registrations since the registration of No. 177. There was, of course, no No. 177 on the five lots, but I question whether it could properly be said that because there was no such number on any of the five lots, therefore the requisition should be held to have required that five abrtracts from the Crown onwards be prepared.

On the whole I think under the circumstances the Registrar was scarcely authorized by the requisition to prepare abstracts from the Crown of the five lots, and I decide the dispute accordingly.

REGISTRATION OF WILL IN BOTH SEPARATE AND GENERAL REGISTERS—RESIDUARY CLAUSE

A Registrar has referred to me a dispute between himself and a Solicitor.

It raises the question as to whether or not a will should have been registered in the General Register for the County, as well as in the Separate Register of the Township of A............ The Registrar contends that it should have been so registered in the General Register, and the Solicitor contends that it should not. After devising two parcels of land in the Township of A............ by local description and one parcel in another County, by local description, the testator gives legacies to his daughters, provides for the furnishing of a home for them; bequeaths to them his household property. The pecuniary legacies to the daughters are to be paid by his son B, who is Executor of the will, and to whom he devises the several parcels of land in A............ After apparently providing for his family the will winds up thus—

"The residue of my estate I bequeath to my son B."

Questions of this sort come up frequently, varying according to the language of the different instruments I was at one time inclined to think that where the will was that of a resident of the County in which it was to be registered, and where it contained some such residuary clause as the will here contains, registration in the General Register ought rather to be favored. Further consideration inclines me now to think that such a residuary clause as this is, should not render it necessary to put the will in the General Register, as well as the Separate Register, where there is a devise of lands by local description in the County, and where, therefore, registration is evidently effected for the purpose of that particular land and where the residuary clause does not show, or where the will itself does not otherwise show or indicate that the testator has other real estate in the County than the lands described by local description.

It has to be noticed that this will was registered in the other County. The Registrar there did not register it in the General Register: registration was effected in that County plainly because the will contained a devise of lands by local description in that County; and the Registrar of that County did not consider it necessary because of the residuary clause to put the will into the General Registar of his County, because there was nothing in the will to indicate that the residuary clause affected lands in that County.

Supposing a testator owned lands in many different Counties in Ontario, and devised them all by local description, it could hardly with propriety be said that where registration of the will is effected in each of these counties it must, because of a residuary clause expressed as the one before me is expressed, be necessary that the will should go into the General Register of each County as well as into the Separate Register.

I think on the whole it was not necessary to register the will in the General Register as well as in the Separate Register for the Township of A, and I decide accordingly.

DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE EXECUTED IN 1889 BY ATTORNEY MAY BE REGISTERED WITHOUT CONTAINING PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

A difference between a firm of Solicitors and a Registrar, has come before me for my opinion.

The Solicitors offered for registration a discharge of mortgage signed by A, by attorney B. The discharge was executed in March, 1889. The Registrar refused to registrar the discharge, as the date of registration and Number of the Power of Attorney were not mentioned in the certificate of discharge, basing his refusal on Section 7 of the Act recently passed to amend the Registry Act. The Power of Attorney is registered in the Registry Office

I do not think Section 7 applies to a discharge executed before that section came into force. I considered a similar question in 1895, and then expressed the opinion that what is now Section 78 of the Registry Act, had not a retroactive effect, and did not apply to discharges of mortgage validly executed before it came into operation. To that opinion I adhere It will be found in my Report for 1895, page 7.

I therefore hold that the discharge of mortgage signed by A by attorney, in 1889, should be registered.

AN AGREEMENT EXTENDING TIME FOR PAYMENT OF MORTGAGE MONEY IS NOT AN INSTRUMENT WHICH MAY BE ENDORSED "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL."

A Registrar has referred to me a question which has arisen between himself and a Solicitor, as to whether an instrument between A and B is an instrument which may be properly endorsed "Not to be registered in full."

I have seen a duplicate of the instrument, which is endorsed "Agreement extending Mortgage." It is an Agreement under seal, whereby the time for the payment of a registered mortgage is extended for five years from 20th April last, with interest at five per cent., payable half-yearly, with certain privileges as to pre-payment, and contains clauses stating that the mortgage thus amended, with all covenants and provisoes, shall be and continue in full force and effect. It contains other usual provisoes in similar documents. A is not the original mortgagor; she claims to be the third grantee of the equity of redemption, and, by the instrument, she gives her personal covenant to the mortgagee for the payment of the mortgage money and the interest, according to the terms of the extension agreement.

I think this is a special instrument, and is not a mortgage, but is an instrument amending and affecting a mortgage, and that it does not come properly under the term "mortgage" within the meaning of the clause of the Registry Act now under consideration.

My decision, therefore, is in favor of the view of the Registrar, namely, that the instrument in question is not an instrument which could be endorsed "Not to be registered in full."

A MORTGAGE MAY BE ENDORSED "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL," NOTWITHSTANDING A PRIOR MORTGAGEE IS A PARTY THERETO AND THEREBY AGREES TO POSTPONE HIS MORTGAGE.

A difference has arisen between a Registrar and a Solicitor, regarding a mortgage endorsed "Not to be registered in full," made by A and wife to the B Savings and Loan Company, these being parties of the first, second and third parts respectively, and C being added as a party of the fourth part. The only reference to C in the body of the instrument, is the following:

"And the party of the fourth part postpones his mortgage, dated 5th October, 1897, on the said lands, and agrees that it shall stand second to this mortgage, and in all respects be the same as if it had been made and registered after this mortgage."

The Registrar raises a question as to whether the mortgage, with the additional clause, comes within the section of the Act authorizing mortgages not to be registered in full.

I think the point raised in this case is covered by a decision I made upon a reference to me from another Registrar, a copy of which decision I forward to the Registrar with my present opinion. I adhere to that decision. I am of opinion that the instrument in question here is an instrument which could properly be endorsed "Not to be registered in full."

A MORTGAGE TO SECURE FUTURE ADVANCES MAY BE ENDORSED "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL."

A dispute which exists between a Registrar and a Solicitor, has been referred to me.

The Solicitor registered a mortgage for future advances, and endorsed it "Not to be registered in full." The Deputy-Registrar considered it was not such an instrument as could be so endorsed, because it contained a covenant by the mortgagors to allow the mortgagee to "take up by way of further advances as aforesaid and obtain assignments of all existing incumbrances against the lands or any claim that may arise against the same."

The question for my decision is, does the presence of this Covenant in a mortgage for future advances, deprive the mortgagee of the right to endorse the mortgage "Not to be registered in full?"

In my opinion the question must be answered in the negative, and I decide the matter in favor of the Solicitor.

AN INSTRUMENT GRANTING LANDS, ASSIGNING A MORTGAGE AND ASSIGNING AN AGREEMENT OF PURCHASE BY WAY OF MORTGAGE MAY BE ENDORSED "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL."

A question has arisen between a firm of Solicitors and a number of Registrars, which has been referred to me for my ruling.

The solicitors tendered for registration an instrument, A to B, endorsed as a mortgage and endorsed "Not to be registered in full."

The several Registrars contend that the instrument is not, as a whole, a mortgage, that it has a triple operation, namely, that of a mortgage in respect to some properties, that of an assignment of mortgage in respect to other property, and that of an assignment of agreement to purchase, in respect to another parcel of land, and therefore is not such an instrument as is contemplated by the Statute, which is capable of being endorsed "Not to be registered in full."

On the other hand, the solicitors' view is that the assignment of mortgage is by way of derivative mortgage, and notwithstanding that the instrument contains a special power of sale, special covenants and other special provisions, it may be endorsed in the short form.

On examining the instrument, I find that it grants and mortgages certain estates, that it assigns an agreement for purchase, and that it assigns a mortgage, but it appears to me from the instrument that the grant and the assignments are all merely by way of mortgage to secure a specified sum. There is the ordinary proviso for redemption contained in the mortgage, and it applies to all the subjects transferred; the whole transfer is by way of security for the same debt. The instrument has all the incidents of a mortgage. The mortgagor has the right to redeem, and the mortgagee the right to foreclose, and the various special clauses do not alter the nature of the instrument. They are for the purpose of facilitating the realization of the securities.

A man may mortgage by one instrument various properties, although he may in these various properties have several different interests. His title to one property may be that of tenant in fee; in another, that of tenant for life; in another he may only have a leasehold interest, but the fact that the interests in the properties mortgaged are of different kinds will not alter the nature of the instrument, if the properties are all transferred by way of mortgage.

I therefore think this instrument was properly endorsed as a mortgage and could be properly endorsed "Not to be registered in full," and I decide the matter in difference accordingly.

FEES FOR ABSTRACTS—WHAT REFERENCES TO COPIES INSTRUMENTS SHOULD BE ALLOWED FOR.

Mr. S, Solicitor, has disputed the fees charged by a Registrar for an abstract of title, and the matter has been referred to me.

Mr. S applied for an Abstract of Title to the south half of the south half of lot No. 18 in the 7th concession of the Township of A, the abstract to be of all instruments from and subsequent to the registration of the instrument numbered 4474, but not including that instrument.

The Registrar charged the following fees:—For searches, $1.20, and for writing, .40; in all $1.60.

Mr. S disputes the fees for searches on the ground that the Abstract Index either showed, or ought to have shown, that the only instruments affecting the south half of the south half were the two instruments referred to in the Abstract, and for searching as to same, a fee of 25 cents is sufficient, and should include four references to the copies of instruments in the Registers, should such references be necessary.

The Solicitor points out that the Registrar's duty under section 36 of the Registry Act was to enter in the Abstract Index a sufficient description of the land mentioned in the various instruments as will readily identify its location, and if this had been done, the

Abstract Index would have been so complete as to have rendered a reference to any instruments, other than the two instruments mentioned in the Abstract furnished, unnecessary.

The Registrar states his position in the matter to be that lot 18 in the 7th concession of A, which was a 200 acre lot, was divided into several parts, and the registrations from 4474, exclusive of that number, to the date of the Abstract, were 23, and he considered it necessary to refer to these 23 instruments in the preparation of the Abstract. He mentions that the parts of the lot are simply described as parts, and the metes and bounds given, without otherwise indicating what part of the lot is affected, and he considered upon that ground that it was necessary to refer to the 23 instruments, in order to prepare an accurate Abstract and to be safe from responsibility.

The Registrar concedes that where a description of the land affected can, from the description given in the document, be made perfectly plain in the Abstract Index, references are not necessary, but where there is any doubt he should be allowed the privilege of making a reference to the instrument.

I think the position taken by the Registrar, last mentioned, is a correct view of the matter. The question, however, is, were 23 references in this case rendered necessary by insufficient entries in the Abstract Index, of the descriptions of the lands taken from the instruments registered against this lot, or were these references rendered necessary by any defective or complicated descriptions contained in the instruments themselves ?

I considered it would be of advantage to me, before deciding the matter, to see for myself the Abstract Index, and, where necessary, the instruments.

Accordingly, when I recently inspected the office, I took occasion to examine the Abstract Index and many of the instruments with reference to the 23 entries in question.

I found that nine of the entries referred to in the Abstract Index were made before the appointment of the present Registrar.

As to these entries, the present Registrar stated that his experience, since he became Registrar, was that the Abstract Indexes in the office had been, in many instances, incorrectly kept, and that for his own protection in the giving of Abstracts, he found it absolutely necessary to examine the instruments for himself, and he showed me several instances (principally of omissions) where he has had to correct and amend the Abstract Indexes in consequence of the imperfect work of his predecessor.

14 of the instruments in question have been registered since the present Registrar assumed the duties of the office

For a time since he assumed the office, he retained the Deputy who had been acting as Deputy under the previous Registrar, and the same somewhat imperfect or insufficient system of entering descriptions of land from the instruments, in the Abstract Index, was continued, but he freely admitted that he was responsible for the entries made by that Deputy, while his Deputy, as well as for those made by himself, personally or by his new Deputy, since the former Deputy ceased to act.

Giving all reasonable effect to the present Registrar's position with respect to some of the entries made in the Abstract Index in the time of his predecessor, I think there are some of these nine entries in respect of which it was not necessary to refer to the copies of the instruments.

Touching the fourteen entries made in the Abstract Index, since the present Registrar assumed office, I think a number of these entries might have contained a better description of the part of the land affected by the instruments than they do contain. In the case of some of these instruments, however, the descriptions were such as to justify reference to the copies of the instruments.

On the whole, I think it right to allow for eight references. That will make the fees for searching as follows:—For search, including the first four references. 25 cents, and 20 cents for the four additional references, or 45 cents for searches; and for the written matter of the Abstract, about which there is no dispute, as I understand it, 40 cents; in all 85 cents.

I decide this matter accordingly.

FEES FOR ABSTRACT—NECESSITY FOR REFERENCE TO COPIES OF INSTRUMENTS—ENTRIES ABSTRACT INDEX.

I am asked to decide a dispute as to fees for an abstract of title, which has arisen between Messrs J. & M, Solicitors,............and the Registrar of the County of...........

The solicitors required an abstract of the north quarter of lot No. 21 in the 2nd concession of the Township of............. The fees charged for the abstract were $3.45, made up thus,—searching and references on north quarter, and abstract thereof, 3 folios, $1.20—this charge is not disputed; the balance of the $3.45, viz., $2.25, is charged in respect of 45 other registrations at 5 cents each. The dispute is as to the right of the Registrar to charge this $2.25.

The lot was patented as a 200 acre lot. The patentee granted the lot to one S. who granted the north quarter to T., making three entries. The only other entries affecting the north quarter are 6 in number, and refer to mortgages made by T., and discharges to him. These account for the nine entries affecting the north quarter, the fees for searching which are not objected to.

The other 45 entries, it is conceded, do not affect the north quarter. Then was it necessary for the Registrar to refer to the instruments with respect to them, and if so, why? The solicitors contend that it was not necessary, or, if it was necessary, it was so because the present Registrar or his predecessor had not entered in the abstract index, as required in Section 36 of the Registry, such a sufficient description of the land mentioned in the instrument as will readily identify its location. The Registrar says the title was an involved one because the instruments registered affect different parts of the lot, showing divisions described by the parts thus,—south half, north half of north half, south half of north half, north quarter of south half, south quarter of south half, and other forms thereof.

Where the description in the abstract index is of the south half or any part of the south half, I do not think it would be necessary to refer to the instrument in preparing an abstract of the north quarter.

I think it plain, also, that the north half of the north half is the same as the north quarter, and that the south half of the north half would not be part of the north quarter.

These descriptions are all of definite parts of the lot and are so entered in the abstract index. The north quarter, otherwise the north half of the north half, is, in the words of Section 27 (1) of the Registry Act, "a part of a lot which is clearly described and can be identified in connection with the chain of title."

It is very different from a case where the description in the abstract index is defective; as, for instance, where it says "part" of a lot, without clearly showing what part; or where there is a doubt as to whether a particular instrument affects or may affect the parcel of land in respect of the title to which the obstract is registered.

Where the descriptions in the instrument are not clear or are complicated, the Registrar oftentimes cannot comply with the part of Section 36 above referred to, in so far as noting the descriptions in the abstract index is concerned; and in such cases the Registrar is justified in referring to the copies of the instruments. And where a previous Registrar has not entered in the abstract index such a sufficient description of the land as the Act requires, although the instrument itself does give a definite description, I think the succeeding Registrar is justified also in referring to the descriptions in the instrument or copies thereof, and in charging therefor.

But in the present case no such questions arise, because it seems to me that the parts of the lot as entered in the abstract index are "clearly described and can be identified in connection with the chain of title."

I therefore decide this dispute in favor of the solicitors.

DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE BY ADMINISTRATRIX OF MORTGAGEE UNDER ASSIGNMENT REGISTERED IN 1891—IS REGISTRATION OF LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION NECESSARY?

A difference has arisen between the Registrar of the County of .... and Messrs H & H, solicitors, upon the following point :—

The solicitors desire to register a discharge of mortgage. The Registrar refuses to register the discharge unless certain Letters of Administration are registered. The Registrar relies on Section 7, Chap. 16, 62 Victoria.

The solicitors state that the mortgage sought to be discharged was executed January 13th, 1890; and on January 10th, 1891, it was assigned by the administratrix of the mortgagee to an assignee. This assignment was registered shortly afterwards. The Letters of Administration to the estate of the original mortgagee were not registered.

I gave an opinion in 1896, reported in my report for that year (page 6), which covers the point. The assignment by the administratrix having been executed and registered in 1891, I think the title of the assignee was perfect then, and that the statute of 1895 had not a retrospective effect. At the time that statute was passed the assignee of this mortgage had a perfect right to receive the mortgage money and to give a discharge capable of registration, without registering the Letters of Administration; and I am of opinion that he or his assignee still has that right. I do not think the amendment of 1899, referred to by the Registrar, affects the question. That amendment does not affect the question as to what instruments require to be registered prior to the registration of a discharge. The Act of 1895 is the Act that settles what instruments shall be registered, and that Act, as I have mentioned, has not in my opinion a retrospective effect, and therefore does not apply to the present case. The Act of 1899 provides that whatever instruments the Act of 1895 requires prior registration of are to be described, etc., in the certificate of discharge.

I decide this matter in favor of the contention of the solicitors.

I may say that in December last I decided a similar question raised in another county in the same way.

INSTRUMENTS DESCRIBING LAND BY LOCAL DESCRIPTION AND ALSO AFFECTING LANDS BY GENERAL DESCRIPTION—HOW TO BE REGISTERED.

A case has arisen between a Registrar and Mr. F, a Solicitor, touching the registration of a mortgage from the A Company to the B Company.

The instrument describes certain lots by local description, but to the operative words are added the following :—" And especially all the real and personal property of the Company of whatever kind and wheresoever attested, now or at any time hereafter owned or possessed by the Company during the currency of the debentures," and there are other clauses containing words which would cover lands hereafter acquired by the Company, without local description.

The Registrar has a difficulty in accepting the instrument, because of Section (1), Chap. 16, 62 Victoria, which prohibits the registration of such an instrument in the General Register, unless accompanied by a Statutory Declaration giving a local description of the lands attested.

Mr. F candidly conceded that there is force in the position taken by the Registrar in the matter; but he offers to attach to the instrument a statutory declaration to the effect that the instrument effects the lands within the county, described in the Schedule to the instrument, and no other lands within the county, and that the mortgagors have no other lands within the County of F than those described in the Schedules to the instrument, and do not appear to have any further lands.

I am of opinion as follows :—

While the instrument cannot, and should not, go into the General Register, the parties entering it for registration are entitled to have it registered in respect of the lands particularly described therein. But I think a statutory declaration, such as Mr. F offers to give, ought to be attached to the instrument, and, if attached, ought to be accepted. That will, in my view, be a substantial compliance with the requirements of the amending Act of last Session. I do not think the Registrar will incur any responsibility by reason of the non-registration of the instrument in the General Registrar.

A Plan Amended or Filed in Pursuance of a Judge's Order—Not Necessary that Person Amending or Filing same should appear by Registry Books to be Owner of Land.

A difference has arisen between Mr. M., Solicitor, and a Registrar, which has been referred to me.

Mr. M. procured an order from the County Judge, under section 110 of the Registry Act, amending a plan which subdivided a parcel of land, about 25 acres in extent, into some 157 building lots and streets. The Judge's Order, which is endorsed on the plan, amended the plan so as to divide the 25-acre parcel into 2 blocks, and which put an end to the subdivision into the smaller lots, with streets, etc.

The Registrar considered that Subsection 4 of Section 102 applied, and that therefore he could not receive the plan according to the Judge's Order unless the person on whose behalf the plan is filed appears on the Registry Books to be the owner of the land subdivided by the plan, nor unless the consent of the mortgagees is endorsed on the plan. The Registrar states that all the small lots had been sold and mortgaged, and although Mr. M's client had got most of them back into his own hands, there were two or three which he had not got back. As to these two or three lots, it appears that when the Registrar pointed out the situation to Mr. M. the latter had the Judge's Order amended, he having satisfied the Judge that the parties referred to had, in reality, no interest in them.

I had occasion to consider a somewhat similar question in connection with another reference, and I then was of opinion that the clause which now forms Subsection 4, on which the Registrar relies, does not apply to the case of a plan which is amended by Judge's Order, or to a plan filed to give effect to an amendment made by Judge's Order under Section 110; (see page 6 of my report for 1897); and, on further consideration, I adhere to the view there expressed.

I decide this present difference therefore in favor of the contention of the Solicitor.

OPINIONS BY DONALD GUTHRIE, Q.C., INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES.

Map of Town Omitting Reference to Unregistered Plans.

To ....

A Solicitor.

I have enquired into the subject matter of your letter to me, touching the plan of survey made for the late Mr. H, and the position appears to be as follows :—

1. The map of the town cannot be said to be improper or defective, because the plan of the survey made for Mr. H was not registered, and I do not think, strictly speaking, that the Act required the surveyor employed to prepare the map of the town to recognize the unfiled plan.

2. By the Registry Act, the Registrar, as no such plan as is referred to in your deed was ever registered, has taken the proper course, viz., to place your lands upon the index of the original farm lots.

3. I do not think you will have any difficulty in dealing with your lands in case you wish to sell, because of the non-registration of the plan, for I think Section 107 will protect you, your deed having been registered.

AFFIDAVIT OF EXECUTION SWORN BEFORE A FOREIGN JUSTICE OF THE PEACE INSUFFICIENT.—AFFIDAVIT DEFECTIVE IN OMITTING RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATION OF WITNESS.

To ....

A Registrar.

I return deed from A to B. I think the affidavit of C, the witness, is not sworn before a person authorized to take it. The Registry Act, Section 40, Sub-section 5, says, that the affidavit, if made in any foreign country, shall be made before a Mayor, Consul, Judge of a Court of Record, Notary Public, or a Commissioner authorized by the Courts of Ontario. The affidavit on this deed seems to have been sworn before a Justice of the Peace in a County in Iowa. Perhaps Mr. D may get from your Judge a certificate under Section 50, on the ground that the witness is out of the Province. You may, as a friendly act, suggest that; although I do not know or say that the Judge will give it.

I return the deed from E to F. One affidavit is defective in not setting forth the name in full, place of residence and addition, occupation or calling, under Section 40, of the subscribing witness, G.

Section 45 gets over the name not being in full; and if you see fit to register it, I fancy the registration will be good, and I do not suppose any particular fault will be found with you for doing so; at the same time I cannot tell you that I authorize it. Clearly, you cannot be *compelled* to register it on that affidavit.

DISCHARGE OF MECHANIC'S LIEN—FEE WHERE COPY INSTRUMENT ORDERED; WHAT CHARGE MAY BE MADE FOR SEARCHING FOR SAME; EX PARTE OPINIONS ON QUESTIONS OF FEES DISCOURAGED.

To....................

A Registrar.

Answering your recent letter, I have to say that I think Schedule "N" of the Registry Act does not apply to a discharge of Mechanic's Lien. I think the fee for registering such a discharge of lien is 25 cents.

As to the second question, if a person wishes a copy of an instrument, but does not know its number, I should think he would have to pay you for a search, 25 cents, to find the instrument, in addition to the charge for copying it; but he would not have to pay 10 cents for exhibiting it to yourself in order to enable you to make a copy.

I call your attention to the fact that these *ex parte* opinions on questions of fees are not generally given by me, because, under Section 119 of the Registry Act, I may be called upon to give a decision, and that I should only give, after hearing both sides. I have told other Registrars that their proper course in questions of fees is to make a charge which they think is right under the tariff, using their judgment in interpreting the tariff correctly, so far as they are able to do so; then, if their charge is disputed, they can refer the dispute to me, and I will decide it, after hearing both sides.

I do not consider that if objection is made by a Solicitor to a Registrar's fees, the Registrar should tell the person objecting what my opinion is, where that opinion has been given *ex parte*. I may, on hearing both sides, change my views.

FEES FOR REGISTRATION OF CERTIFICATES UNDER RECENT ACT—EX PARTE OPINIONS ON QUESTIONS OF FEES NOT TO BE CITED.

To ....

A Registrar.

Re Registration of Discharge of Mortgage.

In answer to your letter of yesterday, I have to say that I think Section 21, of the recent Act to amend the Registry Act, is intended to give the Registrar, in cases of certificates where the aggregate copying exceeds 300 words, either by reason of its having to be entered in two or more books, or by reason of the length of the document where it has only been copied into one book, an additional charge of ten cents per folio for each 100 words, or fractional part of them, for all copying over 300 words, not to exceed $5, in the whole, for the registration of the certificate.

I express these views *ex parte*, and, of course, it may be that I shall change my mind after hearing the matter discussed, in the event of a dispute arising, and in the event of a reference to me. I have further to say, that where I give an *ex parte* opinion, I do not think that a Registrar should in any case mention that opinion to any Solicitor who objects to his fees. In other words, if the solicitor takes a different view from the one expressed above, you are not authorized, until I formally decide the question, after hearing both sides, to say what my view is, because the opinion I have expressed is a mere *ex parte* or *prima facie* opinion, and in no way binding, and therefore should not be cited.

AFFIDAVIT BY AN OFFICER OF A CORPORATION.

To....................

A Registrar.

I am in receipt of your letter. If the A Company is an incorporated Company, it may be that my opinion quoted by you, Report of 1895, page 28, does not apply, because no doubt a Corporation, in law, is a person by itself, and it is different from the individual members composing it, and I should, in the event of the Company being an incorporated Company, be inclined not to disallow the affidavit by a person who is simply a shareholder, or even an office-holder of the Company.

If, however, the Company is not an incorporated Company, then I think my opinion applies, for in law B would himself be a party in his individual and personal capacity to the instrument.

COURT CERTIFICATES AFFECTING LANDS WITHOUT LOCAL DESCRIPTION—HOW TO BE REGISTERED.

To....................

A Solicitor.

I wrote to the Registrar lately and I presume it was with reference to the matter you mention, that he should register Court Certificates affecting lands without local description, provided they had the Statutory Declaration attached, describing the lands under 62 Victoria, Chap. 18, Sec. 1.

I think that the Statutory Declaration by the plaintiffs, etc., may be accepted as a sufficient declaration under this section.

RULES OF A CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY FILED WITH REGISTRAR NEED NOT BE COPIED BY HIM INTO A BOOK.

To....................
A Registrar.

I agree with you in thinking that the amendments of rules of a Co-operative Society, filed with you under R. S. O. 202, are not required to be copied by you into any book. Your duty seems to be to file them, and if required, to give certificates of filing. Subject to further consideration in the event of a dispute, I should say fifty cents. would be a fair fee for filings, including certificate.

EXEMPLIFICATION OF FOREIGN PROBATE—REGISTRATION.

To....................
A Registrar.

Re A.

I return the Exemplification papers *re* will of A.

Under Section 70, Sub-section 1, of the Registry Act, an Exemplification of Probate under the seal of any Court in any foreign country may be registered by the production of such Exemplification, and by the deposit of a copy of the Exemplification with an affidavit verifying the same. I think that if a copy of the enclosed, with an affidavit verifying the copy, is left with you, you may register the Exemplification under the above section.

REGISTRATION OF PROBATE IN ABBREVIATED FORM—ORIGINAL SHOULD BE PRODUCED

To....................
A Registrar.

In answer to your enquiry I have to say that, in my opinion, where Probate of a will is registered in abbreviated form, under Sub section 2 of Section 78 of the Registry Act, it is necessary for the parties registering to produce the original Probate, as required under Section 70 of the Act.

In giving a certificate of registration upon the Probate, it might be well to state that it was registered under Sub-section 2 of Section 78 of the Act.

PREMIUM PAID BY REGISTRAR TO A GUARANTEE COMPANY A PROPER DISBURSEMENT.

My opinion is asked by a firm of solicitors upon the following question :—

A Registrar has, in his return of disbursements, made under Section 124 of the Registry Act, put in as a disbursement, the amount he has paid by way of premium to a Guarantee Company who are sureties for him as Registrar, under Section 13 of the Registry Act.

The question is, is the charge one in connection with the office, etc., under Section 124, Sub-section 3, column 18, or one incident to the business of the office under Section 128 of the Registry Act.

It is expressly provided that a Registrar may give security by bond or policy of a Guarantee Company. See Section 24 (1) of the Act respecting Public Officers. He must, if he does so, disburse the premium necessary to effect and keep on foot that form of security. A Registrar may be unable or unwilling to procure private persons to become sureties for him. It has been said it is in the public interest that Registrars should be encouraged to give security by bonds of approved Guarantee Companies rather than by the covenant of individuals.

Supposing a Registrar was not bound to account to anyone else for his net income, but for his own satisfaction he desired to find out what his net income as Registrar was, what would he do? Would he not naturally and properly include in his deductions from his office receipts the amount paid out for premiums on the guarantee bonds? It is because he is Registrar he has to pay these premiums, and he ceases to have to pay them when he ceases to be Registrar. To what account, therefore, would he charge the expenditure for premiums in his private account book, if he did not charge it as part of his outlay incident to the business of his office as Registrar, before arriving at the amount of his net income?

On the whole, I think the premium paid is a charge in connection with the office, or a disbursement incident to the business of the office of Registrar, under Section 128 of the Registry Act.

WHERE SIGNATURE OF ONE PARTY TO AN INSTRUMENT HAS NOT BEEN PROVED; COURSE TO BE PURSUED.

To..................
A Registrar.

Answering the question submitted by you for my opinion, I have to say :—

I think the document which has been executed by two Corporations under their Corporate Seals, may be registered in respect to the execution thereof by such Corporations, and in so far as their execution affects rights in the land. With respect to the signature of the individual party whose signature has not been proved by affidavit, I approve the course suggested by the Solicitors, namely, that in all your certificates and also in your Abstract Index, you either omit the name of the party, if he is a granting party, or you state and also note in the column for remarks in Abstract Index, the fact that his signature has not been proved. The instrument, in fact, will only be registered in respect to the Execution thereof by the Corporations.

ENTRY OF INSTRUMENTS IN GENERAL REGISTER UNDER THE RECENT AMENDMENT.

To...................
A Registrar.

Re Certificate C. v. E.

I think this certificate of judgment may go into the General Register.

One reason in favor of this course is, that the judgment was pronounced 28th April, 1897. Another reason is, that it relates to an agreement already recorded in the General Register; but I think that Mr. G. should be asked also to attach a Statutory Declaration within the amending Act, stating that amongst other lands the judgment affects the lands following,—(then describing as many of the lands as he is in a position to give a description of)

This double registration will, in the first place, accomplish what Mr. G. conceives ought to be done in respect of the General Register, and will also, as far as possible, carry out the spirit and provisions of the amending Act of last year (1899).

REGISTRATION OF NOTICE OF EXERCISING POWER OF SALE—PROOF OF SERVICE.

To....................

A Registrar.

In answer to your letter, as to the registration of Notice of Exercising Power of Sale in a Mortgage, I have to say, that whereas here a notice is addressed to four persons by name, and you are asked to register the same, but are furnished with affidavits or declarations of service on only three of the persons, and there is no affidavit or declaration of service upon the fourth person, who is said to have given an admission of service, I think you should, before registration, require a further declaration proving the admission of service. That declaration should state the time, place and manner of the service.

This view is to apply to the particular case referred to in your letter, and is not to be considered as a general rule.

REGISTRATION OF OLD INSTRUMENT BY MEMORIAL—NECESSITY FOR PRODUCTION OF INSTRUMENT.

To....................

A Registrar.

I return mortgage in fee, John and David......to Joseph......, and the *memorial* of a deed from Joseph........to John and David ...... The deed seems to be dated 16th of April, 1862.

As far as I can judge, the Memorial is of an instrument which amounts to a Discharge of the Mortgage, but the difficulty is that the original instrument or deed of 16th April, 1862, does not seem to be forthcoming, so that you cannot comply with the requirements of Section 74 of the Registry Act.

The old law required the production, not only of the Memorial, but of the instrument of which it was a memorial. The Memorial was left in the Registry Office, and the instrument was returned, after registration, with a certificate. The new law in force since 1st of January, 1866 (speaking in a general way), substituted a duplicate original of the instrument registered, and abolished memorials for the future.

I notice that under the old law also, where the instrument was executed out of Upper Canada (now Ontario), it had to be identified as that referred to in the affidavit or declaration, by a certificate endorsed on the Deed or Conveyance under the hand of the person before whom the affidavit or declaration on the Memorial was made, showing, under the old law, the *necessity for the production of the instrument*, as well as the Memorial, to the Registrar.

I recommend you meantime not to register the Memorial as for the Deed or Discharge, unless the instrument to which it refers is produced, or some further authority is produced to you.

DEFECTS IN AFFIDAVIT OF EXECUTION.

To....................

A Registrar.

In answer to your letter of the 20th., I think, where, through inadvertance, you register a deed with such an affidavit as you describe, that is, an affidavit which does not contain the name, place of residence, addition, occupation or calling of the subscribing witness, but contains his signature, perhaps the defects are errors under Section 44 of the

Registry Act. But, if the affidavit is not filled up with the names or some description of the parties who executed the instrument, and other particulars of that sort, it is hopelessly bad.

In the latter case, I think you may exchange the duplicate for the one containing the properly filled up affidavit, as the other one for registration purposes is a mere nullity.

PROOF OF SERVICE OF NOTICE OF EXERCISING POWER OF SALE.

To....................
Barristers.

I am in receipt of your favor of the 20th inst., enclosing Notice, in this matter; of Exercising Power of Sale in a Mortgage.

I observe that the notice is addressed to three parties, namely, W. B., A. B. and G. S. Attached thereto is a Statutory Declaration proving the time, place and manner of service of the notice on W. B. and A. B., but there is no declaration or affidavit of service of the notice on G. S. There appears, however, to be an admission of service by G. S., endorsed on the duplicate original notice submitted to me.

I am of opinion as follows:—

1. That under Sub-section 2 of Section 72 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chapter 136, the declaration, for the purpose of registering this notice, is sufficient as regards the B's.

2. There must however, be an affidavit or declaration of the service upon S. There seems to be no provision for accepting an admission of service.

3. I think that you should, before registration, have provided to you a declaration proving the admission of service, and the time, place and manner of the service so admitted by S, and also that the copy served on S was either a duplicate original, or a true copy of the notice now enclosed.

I return the notice and remain, etc.

REGISTRATION OF WILL—AFTERWARDS ADMITTED TO PROBATE. DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE BY EXECUTOR.

To....................
A Registrar.

The matter submitted by you for my opinion is as follows:—

The will of T. B. was registered in your office 15th August, 1899. Subsequently, probate was granted of the will by the proper Surrogate Court.

You have now been asked to register a Discharge of Mortgage to the deceased, which discharge is signed by the Executrix of the will.

That discharge sets out the date of registration of the will. Your view was that the probate should be registered, because, through the probate, you consider the Executrix claims title to the mortgage moneys. The Executrix, you state, is legatee of the mortgage moneys.

I am of opinion that, for the purposes of the Registry Act, probate of the will should be registered prior to the registration of the Discharge of Mortgage.

WHO ENTITLED TO MAKE COPY OF A REGISTERED PLAN.

To....................
P. L. S.

I am in receipt of yours of the 25th inst.

I know of no provision under which you are entitled, except for the Registrar, to make a copy of a registered plan. You may, of course, with the permission of the Registrar, make a copy of any registered plan, but he will be entitled to be paid for it. He may, when a copy plan is ordered, either make it himself or have it done for him by another. Probably your better way is to show the Registrar this letter and arrange with him to permit you to make a copy of the plan, as for him, and on terms to be agreed upon.

Should you not so arrange, and should you desire to order a copy of any plan you can give the Registrar the necessary requisition, and afterwards if there is any dispute between you as to the Registrar's fees, the matter can be referred to me for my decision under Section 119 of the Registry Act.

FEES FOR COPY OF REGISTERED INSTRUMENTS WHERE COPY NOT MADE BY REGISTRAR.

To....................
A Registrar.

In answer to your letter of the 27th January, I have to say, that as I understand the question submitted therein for my opinion, it is this :—

Solicitors frequently send you copies of Court Certificates—these certificates not being in duplicate. The original certificate has, of course, to be left with you, and the solicitor asks you to return the copy certificate, with your certificate of registration endorsed thereon.

The question submitted by you is substantially this,—as to whether you are entitled to charge anything in respect of the copy or the certifying thereof, in addition to the fee for registering the certificate.

1. You are aware that under the Act of last Session to amend the Registry Act, Section 21, there is an amendment affecting the Registry fees for the registration of certificates, where the certificates, or aggregate copying, exceed 300 words.

2. In 1895 (see my report for that year, page 17), I gave a ruling upon a reference to me, that a Registrar was not bound to certify a copy prepared elsewhere than in his own office, and that if he does so, "he is entitled to retain the right to the same emoluments as if he had himself done the work."

3. I further considered then, and I consider now, that if a Registrar has been in the habit of certifying to copies of documents made by Solicitors, without charge for same, he should not depart from his practice, without due notice to the solicitors ; so that if you intend to charge for certifying copies of documents where you have hitherto not made such a charge, you should notify the solicitors, before you give the certificate, that you intend to make a charge for the certified copy.

ENDORSEMENT ON MORTGAGE, "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL," NEED NOT BE MADE PERSONALLY BY SOLICITOR

To....................
A Deputy Registrar.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th inst.

While I think there is a good deal to be said in support of your view—that the word "endorse" in the Statute (section 61, sub-section 1 of the Registry Act) implies a personal endorsement, still I have been constrained to hold that an endorsement in any manner, i.e., written or printed, which was made or authorized by the solicitor, would be sufficient.

I think you may assume that the person who signed Mr. T's (the solicitor's) name to the endorsement referred to had authority to do so.

The second question put by you for my opinion is with regard to a deed with a number of the grantors living in different places, the deed being dated, say 31st December, 1899. There are three affidavits, two of which are dated prior to the above date, and another on that date or subsequent thereto. The question is, whether the affidavit of execution purporting to be made before the date of the deed is good proof for the purposes of the Registry Act.

My opinion is that you should not reject the deed simply because the affidavit of execution appears to have been sworn at a date prior to the date of the deed. A deed, generally speaking, is good without a date. It takes effect upon delivery. The date might be wrong from oversight, or clerical error, etc. The deponent makes an affidavit in proper form that the deed was duly executed, and I think that should be accepted as sufficient for the purposes of registration.

A MERE STATUTORY DECLARATION NOT TO BE REGISTERED—SUGGESTIONS *re* CORRECTION OF ERROR IN DESCRIPTION OF LAND IN REGISTERED INSTRUMENT.

To....................

A Registrar.

Regarding the statutory declaration and disclaimer by R C., upon which you ask my opinion, I beg to refer you to page 44 of my report for 1897. I then thought, and to that opinion I adhere, that a mere statutory declaration could not be registered as an independent instrument.

With regard to so much of the document as consists of a disclaimer under seal, of any title or interest in the east half of west half of lot 18 in the 8th, I think such an instrument, being duly proved, is ordinarily capable of registration. It is, however, rather difficult to say what ought to be done in the case of this document, combining two separate things, as this purports to do. As at present advised, I think the better way is to reject it. It is of a very exceptional character. A statutory declaration does not require a witness; neither does it require a seal. The instrument, taking it altogether, is and purports to be a statutory declaration.

The solicitor can accomplish all his purpose in another way. Of course, I merely throw this out by way of suggestion, but as I have, in somewhat similar cases, made a like suggestion, and I believe it has been acted upon, I repeat it now, viz , that R C. can execute a deed reciting the facts, quitclaiming or disclaiming any interest in the east half of the west half of 18 to the proper person, and conveying the west half of the east half of 18 to his own use in fee. The solicitor will, of course, know that it will be better to get P. C. (the grantor) and wife to correct the instrument; but perhaps they may be dead, or absent, or unwilling to grant it. But I think a quitclaim or disclaiming deed, and a deed operating under the Statute of Uses, as above suggested, will accomplish his purpose. These could be combined in one instrument.

FEE FOR REGISTERING NOTICE UNDER POWER OF SALE WHERE IT AFFECTS FOUR LOTS.

To....................

A Registrar.

The point submitted by you for my opinion is as to what fee you can charge for registering a notice of exercising power of sale in a mortgage when the notice affects more than four lots.

I am of opinion that, under Section 72 of the Registry Act, the fee is 50 cents only. There seems to be no provision for an increased fee by reason of there being more than four lots affected.

DEED REGISTERED WITHOUT AFFIDAVIT OF EXECUTION HAVING BEEN SWORN TO—ABSTRACTS MAY BE MADE OUT AFTER OFFICE HOURS—HOLIDAYS.

To....... ....
A Registrar.

Regarding the first point mentioned in your letter of the 20th inst., I have to say that a deed registered without the affidavit of execution being sworn to is, of course, quite irregular. The proper way to do, I think, will be to ask the parties concerned to register the duplicate which you gave out, first having the affidavit sworn. And under the circumstances you should, I think, not charge for the second registration, and you should give them a certified copy of the deed without charge.

As to the second point, I know of nothing in the Act which prohibits you from giving an abstract at any particular time of the day when you see fit. I do not think you are confined, so far as the giving of abstracts is concerned, to the hours between 10 and 4 o'clock. In large offices a very general practice is to make abstracts after office hours and send them off by post the same night or early the next morning.

I do not think that instruments should be registered on public holidays, such as the 24th of May, 1st of July, and the like.

REGISTRATION OF COURT CERTIFICATE AFFECTING LANDS WITHOUT LOCAL DESCRIPTION. STATUTORY DECLARATION NOW REQUIRED.

To....................
A Registrar.

In answer to your letter, I have to say that I think the Court certificate referred to, which does not describe lands by local description, cannot, since the amendment to the Registry Act, of 1899, be registered in the General Register, but it can be registered in your office by having a statutory declaration attached to it, describing the lands, or some of the lands, affected.

I gave a similar opinion some time ago to another Registrar, and I understand that, in his office (and others), he has found no difficulty in having solicitors in similar cases attach a statutory declaration to the Court Order.

DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE BY ATTORNEY, EXECUTED IN 1892. NOT NECESSARY TO REGISTER POWER OF ATTORNEY.

To....................
A Registrar.

I return discharge of mortgage F to M, executed the 13th Feb., 1892, by two gentlemen as attorneys for Mr. F, the mortgagee.

My previous opinion covers this case. I do not think the Act of 1895 applies, and the Act of 1899 does not apply except where the Act of 1895 applies, perhaps not always then.

I also return copy power attorney and Mr. K's letter. The discharge may be registered without the Power of Attorney.

NECESSITY FOR SIGNATURE OF MORTGAGEE, HIS SOLICITOR OR AGENT, TO ENDORSEMENT ON MORTGAGES "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL"

To....................
Barristers.

I enclose a letter which I have received from the Registrar of P, relating to your objection to sign the endorsement on mortgages "not to be registered in full."

Please return same after perusal, with any observations you desire to make in support of your view.

I may, however, say that in 1895 I had occasion to give an opinion to a firm of solicitors on the same subject, to the effect that something was required upon the instrument itself, to show that the parties making the endorsement were either the mortgagees or their solicitors or agents, and so entitled, under the Act, to make the endorsement.

Many cases have come under my notice, in practice, where the mortgage was prepared and registered by the solicitor for the mortgagor and where he was not solicitor for the mortgagee, and since I gave that opinion I have, in the course of my inspection, found many mortgages where the endorsement "Not to be registered in full," was signed by different solicitors from the solicitors who prepared the mortgage.

I lately had a case where the Deputy Registrar himself was the mortgagee He had lent some money to a party, upon the application of that party's solicitor, who prepared the mortgage, and that party's solicitor endorsed it "Not to be registered in full," but he refused to sign it as solicitor for the mortgagee, and the Deputy Registrar told me that he had no authority, in fact, so to sign it.

It is more necessary than ever, if we are to pay attention to the requirements of the Act, that such endorsements should be authenticated, that is, should be signed by either the mortgagee or his solicitor or agent, because these words are now being put on by law stationers and others who prepare printed forms of mortgage.

I incline to think that the word "endorse" implies a signature, but at any rate I think there should be something in the Registry Office on the instrument itself to show that it is entitled to the short form of registration provided in the Act of 1894, *i.e.*, to show that the words "not to be registered in full" have been put on by some person authorized by the Statute to endorse.

DUTIES OF REGISTRARS IN FURNISHING INFORMATION REGARDING REGISTRATIONS.— NOT TO EXPRESS OPINIONS ON TITLES.

Messrs. G. & Co.,
Merchants.

Regarding the difference between yourselves and a Registrar, I have now heard from him. He states that his reply to you was to the effect that it was not the duty of the Registrar to advise as to who was the owner of any lot; but he offered to send you any abstract of mortgages registered against the lot, or an abstract of all the registrations against the lot.

I think the effect of your requisition to the Registrar was to see whether or not M. appeared by the registry books to be the owner of the lot mentioned, and as to whether or not the property appeared from these books to be free from encumbrances.

I think the answers to these questions would involve much more than the Registrar should do; that is to say, they would involve an investigation of the title by the Registrar and an expression of opinion on the title by him as the result of such investigation.

I have held, in other cases, that a Registrar should state facts, such as the instruments registered (in so far as he is asked for same), and also the contents of any instrument, if required. He should not, I think, express an opinion as to who is the owner of the lot, or as to whether it is free from encumbrances.

My view is that, consistently with the duties of the Registrar, you may accomplish your purpose at less expense than the obtaining of a full abstract by preferring your requisition in some such way as this:—Ask the Registrar to search to ascertain whether there appears to be a deed registered in favor of M. upon that property; and, if there is such an instrument, to give the particulars thereof, such as the date, the name of the grantor, and other particulars usually furnished in an abstract; and also to search to see whether there is any subsequent instrument from M., and, if so, to give you particulars regarding it. Such a search would not, however, show whether or not, if there was such a conveyance in M's. favor, his grantor had a good title.

Then, with regard to mortgages, the Registrar appears to have been willing to give you an abstract of any mortgage, and, I suppose, a certificate, if he found none, to that effect. The information, however, whether as to deeds or mortgages which he furnishes under the Registry Act, unless you search personally, will be in the form either of a certificate or a certified abstract. The Registry Law does not provide for giving information by letter, although I do not discourage the practice of Registrars giving information by letter if they see fit to do so.

With regard to encumbrances generally, I think a Registrar cannot be expected to give a certificate that a lot is free from encumbrances or that a lot is not encumbered except by certain instruments. There is no practical difficulty with regard to mortgages, but there are many other different ways in which a lot may be encumbered; for instance, by reason of legacies charged on land, by annuities, by lien agreements and other charges, dower rights, etc, and sometimes it is not easy to say what is an encumbrance and what is not. For instance, take the case of legacies; it is often a question which judges find it difficult to decide, whether a legacy is or is not charged on land. While, therefore, a Registrar may certify regarding mortgages, and these are, of course, the most general form of encumbrances, I think regarding encumbrances generally, his duty is, if desired, to give a general abstract and let the parties searching the title determine for themselves whether the lot is free from encumbrances or not.

REGISTRATION OF NOTICES UNDER POWERS OF SALE—PREVIOUSLY DEPOSITED UNDER CUSTODY OF TITLE DEEDS ACT—PLAN REGISTRATIONS—VERY OLD MORTGAGES APPEARING STILL UNDISCHARGED—FILING PLANS BY HEIRS AT LAW OF APPARENT OWNER.

To...................

A Deputy Registrar.

Answering the question submitted by you, I have to say:—

1. I understand you have had cases where a deed purporting to be a conveyance under power of sale contained in a mortgage, after Notice of Sale, is tendered for registration, but the notice of sale has not been registered; it is, however, upon deposit in your office under the Custody of Title Deeds Act.

I suggest that if the Notice of Exercising Power of Sale as deposited under that Act contains an affidavit or declaration of its service, it may be registered. Section 16 of the Title Deeds Act says that the Registrar shall not part with the possession of any such instrument, but if you had the request of the person depositing the document to register it, and you registered it, you would not be parting with its possession, and you would be doing nothing that, in my opinion, would be contrary to the spirit of the Custody of Title Deeds Act; you would—by registration—simply be making the deposit more perfect and absolutely permanent, at the request of the party who made the deposit.

2. In the case of Plans presented for registration, where you find some very old mortgages not discharged—in one case a mortgage nearly 100 years old—I should say, dealing with the Act in a liberal spirit, that you could scarcely be required to consider that such an instrument still retained its character as a mortgage or a charge upon the land, and I do not think you should refuse to register a plan because of the want of the signature of a mortgagee, where the mortgage was anything like 100 years old.

3. I should, however, say that it will be for the parties who offer such plans for registration to exert themselves and give some reasonable explanation to the Registrar with regard to these old mortgages, showing either that they were foreclosed or are for some reason not now subsisting encumbrances.

4. As to the filing of a plan by the heir-at-law of a person who appears to be owner, the Solicitor who wants to file the plan had better find out for himself some lawful way of doing it.

One suggestion that has occurred to me was the one I mentioned to you verbally, namely, have the heir-at-law make a deed under the Statute of Uses to the use of himself, reciting the facts, and thus show the title.

REGISTRATION OF A MEMORIAL OF DEED OF B. & S AS AN ORIGINAL INSTRUMENT.

To....................

Registrar.

Your letter of the 7th raises an interesting question.

I had occasion to consider a similar question some little time ago, and I then formed an opinion that on the whole the memorial of a deed being executed by the grantor might be treated as an original instrument whereby lands are affected under Sub-section 1 of Section 2 of the Registry Act.

I quite agree with you that Sections 73 and 74 apply where the applicant desires to register a deed executed before January 1st, 1866, and that the proof here is insufficient for the registration of the deed of which the instrument professes to be a memorial. In noting the instrument in your Abstract Index I would recommend you to enter it not as a bargain and sale but simply as a memorial, and make an entry also in the margin, "Deed of bargain and sale not produced or registered." It will then be for the parties searching the title to satisfy themselves with regard to the value of the memorial.

DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE BY ASSIGNEE OF A LEGATEE THEREOF—UNDER WILL NOT ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

To....................

A Registrar.

The point you submit for my opinion is as follows:

One Mrs. M. has executed a statutory discharge of mortgage, which is presented to you for registration. This discharge shows that her claim arises upon an assignment of the mortgage to her on the 29th August, 1895, made to her by Mrs. D., alleged to be a legatee under the will of the mortgagee.

The will itself has been registered in your office, but has not been admitted to probate. By that will Mrs. D., the assignor of the mortgage, does appear to be a legatee thereof, but she is not an executrix of the testator. I think that as the assignment was made after the Act of 1895 came into force you were right in thinking that the will should be admitted to probate and that the assignment or discharge should be by the administrator with the will annexed.

Of course if the parties interested are satisfied with that, Mrs. M. could give a reconveyance and a discharge by deed which could recite her title, and that might save them the expense and trouble of proving the will.

ENDORSEMENT "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL" ON MORTGAGES MAY BE QUALIFIED.

To....................
A Registrar.

I am to-day in receipt of Mr. S's letter in answer to my letter to him touching the subject of your communication of the 7th February as to the necessity for having the endorsement "Not to be registered in full" when made on mortgages authenticated by the signature of either the mortgagee or the solicitor or agent for the mortgagee.

I see no objection to a solicitor or agent describing himself by some such words as "Solicitor herein," that is, in respect of the particular mortgage, or even "Solicitor in respect of the registration of this mortgage" for the mortgagee. Mr. S. objects to calling himself "Solicitor," as he thinks he would then be considered to be solicitor for every purpose of the mortgagee. No doubt what the statute contemplates is that in respect of the short registration the endorsement shall be made by some person duly authorized to make the endorsement, so that if any solicitor or agent desires to use words of limitation such as I have indicated I see no objection to his doing it. The words may be "Solicitor herein for the mortgagee" or "Agent herein for the mortgagee," or "Solicitor for the purposes of this endorsement for the mortgagee," and so on. I may say that solicitors almost universally now sign the endorsement without any qualifying words. It seems to me that a solicitor cannot very well ask the Registrar to take the responsibility of deciding that he, the solicitor, *has* authority, when the latter himself declines to say so in writing.

COURSE WHERE ONE ONLY OF THE DUPLICATES OF A MORTGAGE IS ENDORSED "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL."

To....................
A Deputy Registrar.

Touching the point referred to in your letter of the 10th, and speaking generally, I think where only one of the duplicates of a mortgage is endorsed "Not to be registered in full," thereby showing an intention on the part of the mortgagee to avail himself of the short registration, the better course before registering it in full is to communicate with the mortgagee, pointing out the omission, *i.e.*, the non-endorsement on the other duplicate.

REGISTRATION OF WILL WHERE LAND IS NOT CORRECTLY DESCRIBED—CORRECTING ERROR.

Messrs. A. & B.,
Barristers.

I have considered this matter, and I agree with the view of the Registrar, and also what seems to be your own view, that where the will, as here, contains a devise of a particular lot by local description, and you desire to register the will, it is necessary, under the present law, to enter it on the Abstract Index, under the heading of the lot described in the will, even although, owing to a clerical error, the lot is not described correctly.

I do not think it will be possible, by affidavits or declarations filed accompanying the probate, to avoid the necessity of registering the will against the lot therein described.

By way of suggestion, I submit for your consideration whether it is expedient for you, in order to get over the difficulty created by the clerical error, and to avoid the expense of an application to the courts, for your clients, the executors, to execute to the tenants in fee of the land erroneously described in the will a quit claim or disclaiming deed reciting the error in the will, etc.

I return herewith the copy of the probate.

Fees Re a Court Certificate which Discharges Several Mechanics' Liens.

To....................

A Registrar.

In answer to your letter of the 23rd, I am of opinion that the instrument to which you refer, being a certificate from the High Court of Justice, which vacates and discharges four Mechanics' liens and one certificate of *Lis pendens*, the liens and *Lis pendens*, being registered against the same lot, may be treated as one certificate, notwithstanding that it operates upon four Liens and one *Lis pendens*; and the fees for registration will be charged accordingly.

Discharge of Mortgage by Inspector of Prisons in his Official Capacity.

To M. M....................

A Deputy Registrar.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 27th, asking my opinion regarding a discharge of mortgage. It appears that in 1894 a mortgage was made to Wm. M, who has since become insane. There has now been tendered to you for registration a discharge of this mortgage, executed as follows:

"Wm. M,
By his Statutory Committee,
Robt. Christie,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

"Robt. Christie,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

Seal of
Inspector
of Prisons
and
Charities.

You state that the discharge does not mention the registration of any instrument or document through which Mr. Christie claims the right to receive the mortgage moneys and to discharge the mortgage; and you wish to know if it is necessary that the instruments and documents through which he is entitled to receive the mortgage moneys and to discharge this mortgage, should be registered, and whether the discharge should mention the particulars of the registration of these instruments or documents.

You refer to the fact that, previous to the recent amendment, 62 Victoria, Chap. 16, Section 7, you considered this to be unnecessary, but you are now doubtful about it.

In my opinion, the recent amendment does not affect the question. It is not necessary now, any more than it formerly was, that Mr. Christie should file any documents to show his right to execute the discharge. His right is a statutory right. (See Prisons and Asylums Inspection Act, Section 53 and other sections.)

I recommend you, therefore, to receive and register the discharge.

ASSIGNMENT OF AN INTEREST IN LANDS BY WAY OF MORTGAGE MAY BE ENDORSED "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL."

To.......................
A Deputy Registrar.

I am in receipt of your favor of the 28th, with instrument to L. endorsed "assignment by way of mortgage security."

I am of opinion that the instrument is a mortgage within the meaning of the section of the Act which permits mortgages to be endorsed "Not to be registered in full."

It is a grant of an interest in lands to secure a loan of money, and it contains a *proviso*, that upon repayment of the advance with interest, the estate is to be reconveyed to the assignors. It also contains a covenant by them for the payment of the money.

In my view, the instrument has all the incidents of a mortgage. The assignors, otherwise the mortgagors, have the right to redeem, and the assignees, otherwise the mortgagees, have the right to foreclose. I return the instruments.

WHAT PARTICULARS REQUIRED BY ACT OF 1899 ARE TO BE INSERTED IN DISCHARGES MORTGAGE.

To.......................
A Registrar.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th.

I may inform you that, in other cases, I have expressed an opinion that the general effect of the Act of 1899, Chap. 16, Sec. 7, is not to enlarge the class of prior instruments requiring to be registered under the Act of 1895 The Act of 1895 defines, in other words, what *must* be registered, and the Act of 1899 requires particulars of such instruments as require to be or must be registered, to be given in the discharge. This is the substance of the view I have expressed.

Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Deeds for the Province of Ontario for the year 1899, and 7, with which are contrasted the amount of Fees, Surplus to

Schedule A.

No. of registration division.	Name of registration division.	Name of Registrar.	1	1a	Instruments registered in 1899.			
			No. of municipalities.	Total No. of instruments registered in 1898.	2 Total number.	3 Fees therefor.	4 Uncopied.	5 Copied but uncompared.
1	Algoma	Robert A. Lyon	18	993	939	$1,157 30	....	.....
2	Brant	W. B. Wood	7	1,848	2,000	2,312 15	90	9
3	Bruce	Donald Sinclair	27	3,475	3.544	4,053 55	....	.....
4	Carleton	Patrick J. Coffey	13	2,447	2,484	2,896 70	84	54
5	Dufferin	William McKim	9	1,440	1,405	1,705 60	....	.....
6	Dundas	Thomas McDonald	8	1,051	1,101	1,294 40	....	.....
7	Durham, East	Henry Elliott	5	658	605	541 00	82	.....
8	Durham, West	J. W. McLaughlin	5	570	579	780 35	9	.....
9	Elgin	James H. Coyne	13	2,855	3,607	5,064 70	1	.....
10	Essex	J. Wallace Askin	22	3,560	3,933	4,681 65	47	....
11	Frontenac	J. Duncan Thompson	19	1,310	1,367	1,644 65	....	.....
12	Glengarry	John Simpson	8	947	880	1,047 25	1	.....
13	Grenville	Patrick McCrea	9	1,041	1,177	1,513 30	9	.....
14	Grey, North	R. McKnight	12	2,045	2,402	2,880 90	24	.....
15	Grey, South	Thos. Lauder	9	1,731	1,672	2,243 73	1	1
16	Haldimand	J. Baxter	14	1,268	1,180	1,512 73	....	.....
17	Haliburton	E. C. Young	9	186	242	310 35	....	4
18	Halton	D. Robertson	9	918	1,751	1,523 75	3	.....
19	Hastings	Henry W. Day	30	2,539	2,820	3,373 15	123	16
20	Huron	J. D. O'Connell (act. reg.)	95	3,735	4,042	4,401 65	37	.....
21	Kingston, city	James P. Gildersleeve	1	774	666	769 85	7	.....
22	Kent	P. D. McKellar	20	4,022	4,554	5,063 10	260	43
23	Lambton	A. McLean	20	4,108	4,413	4,918 80	39	.....
24	Lanark, North	John Menzies	10	560	615	746 50	....	.....
25	Lanark, South	James Armour	10	2,148	1,998	1,657 40	....	.....
26	Leeds	W. H. Cole	15	1,825	1,825	2,198 95	....	.....
27	Lennox & Addington.	S. Gibson	17	1,041	1,360	1,623 25	....	.....
28	Lincoln	J. G. Currie	14	1,789	1,942	2,240 00	112	281
29	London, city	W. C. L. Gill	1	1,912	1,929	2,350 45	....	.....
30	Manitoulin	D. R. Springer	38	355	874	485 80	....	.....
31	Middlesex, N. & E.	John Waters	13	2,079	2,296	2,538 83	....	.....
32	Middlesex, West	Stephen Blackburn	9	1,115	1,300	1,334 70	....	.....
33	Muskoka	John Ewart Lount	27	1,031	1,158	1.468 30	87	.....
34	Nipissing	A. G. Browning	22	390	405	516 80	....	.....
35	Norfolk	A. J. Donley	13	1,965	2,396	2,797 80	....	.....
36	Northumberland, E.	A. E. Mallory	9	1,055	1,908	1,580 30	77	.....
37	Northumberland, W.	F. W. Field	5	636	551	715 65	131	.....
38	Ontario	George W. Dryden	17	1,764	1,896	2,413 80	77	20
39	Ottawa, city	Alex. Burritt	1	2,770	3,030	3,189 25	19	.....
40	Oxford	George R. Pattullo	16	2,745	3,008	3,591 05	193	.....
41	Parry Sound	Thomas Kennedy	47	632	633	771 80	....	.....
42	Peel	K. Chisholm	8	1,367	816	1,168 80	....	.....
43	Perth, North	D. D. Hay	9	1,745	1,861	2,207 50	14	.....
44	Perth, South	P. Whelihan	7	955	1,075	1,235 80	163	2
45	Peterborough	B. Morrow	20	1,834	1,911	2,160 30	90	40
46	Prescott	John Higginson	10	1,408	1,274	1,789 05	....	.....
47	Prince Edward	Walter Mackenzie	9	1,025	1,009	1 115 35	....	.....
48	Rainy River	F. J. ApJohn	6	356	319	367 97	....	.....
49	Renfrew	W. C. Irving, 1st 6 mths	41	2.180	1,270	1,423 35	1	.....
		M. McKay, last "			1,304	1,347 90	....	.....
50	Russell	Alex. Robillard	6	993	967	1,129 75	20	.....
51	Simcoe	Samuel Lount	26	4,162	4,266	5,030 05	18	18
52	Stormont	John C. Alguire	5	1,215	1,303	1,528 80	....	.....
53	Thunder Bay	John M. Munro	26	615	966	1,314 80	....	.....
54	Toronto, East	Peter Ryan	1	3,364	4,092	4,803 00	....	.....
55	Toronto, West	Charles Lindsey	1	3,073	4,246	5,309 85	20	.....
56	Victoria	Charles D. Barr	19	1,694	1,682	2,016 45	5	5
57	Waterloo	A. W. Merner (acting)	13	2,607	2,753	3,215 65	....	.....
58	Welland	James E. Morin	16	1,950	2,051	2,676 45	22	.....
59	Wellington, North	John Anderson	11	1,395	1,455	1,689 50	18	28
60	Wellington, S. & C.	N. Higginbothem	11	1,487	1.477	1,736 75	27	.....
61	Wentworth	R. K. Hope	10	4,038	4,032	4,433 85	....	.....
62	York, E. & W.	James Massie	14	2,018	2,186	2,914 50	33	.....
63	York, North	James J. Pearson	10	1,002	1,199	1,490 60	....	.....
				110,578	116,937			

made in accordance with the provisions of 56 V. cap. 21, secs. 117, 120 and 121, and 57 V. c. 9, secs. 6 Municipalities and Registrars' incomes for the years 1898 and 1897.

Schedule A.

Patents.		Deeds.		Mortgages.		Dis. of mortgages		Wills.		Leases.		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. registered.	Fees for same.	No. of reg. division.
4	$5 60	432	$664 85	203	$229 25	159	$82 95	18	$29 70	1	$1 55	1
......	....	668	1,052 30	506	542 05	501	277 25	81	141 95	11	17 65	2
1	1 55	1.237	1,886 45	835	920 60	971	492 75	107	228 20	7	16 25	3
1	1 55	792	1,220 70	633	730 70	615	387 20	83	186 75	6	10 80	4
1	1 40	431	663 35	398	437 40	363	248 65	51	116 05	1	1 70	5
2	2 80	379	577 15	248	348 65	323	162 55	42	89 05	5	7 60	6
......	....	220	335 55	117	146 75	126	73 75	27	54 45	2	4 25	7
......	....	206	326 40	131	152 75	120	75 75	41	104 75	1	1 70	8
......	....	1,215	1,867 55	952	1,017 75	981	531 20	100	231 25	35	61 60	9
7	11 00	1,440	2,185 80	949	1,129 20	956	497 00	80	162 70	48	81 20	10
18	28 90	504	743 75	313	375 60	305	205 40	43	67 95	32	59 75	11
......	....	274	418 65	219	257 95	238	122 25	61	112 25	2	5 45	12
3	4 35	443	705 35	262	404 35	295	178 45	35	64 90	5	8 80	13
......	....	881	1,328 80	536	609 55	593	304 20	92	197 50	7	10 70	14
9	12 50	645	899 92	362	632 80	469	226 35	49	132 05	4	8 40	15
6	8 52	367	733 05	345	274 61	235	148 30	60	102 30	10	18 05	16
1	1 40	123	177 10	35	48 05	41	20 60	5	7 40	1	2 15	17
......	....	395	719 05	326	390 45	283	148 70	65	125 85	2	3 10	18
17	25 45	1,103	1,599 70	662	774 95	540	272 40	103	173 55	25	38 05	19
2	2 80	1,320	1,944 95	1,014	1,065 85	1,094	560 60	213	352 35	3	6 30	20
2	3 10	192	296 30	168	193 00	183	128 65	31	48 45	2	4 50	21
1	1 40	1,481	2,179 45	1,241	1,320 25	1,201	617 30	114	183 25	43	75 20	22
3	5 85	1,521	2,249 85	1,150	1,226 60	1,174	608 65	117	193 25	30	52 80	23
......	....	229	345 15	152	165 80	129	64 65	42	74 40	2	5 05	24
2	2 80	452	700 90	395	503 55	301	162 35	67	112 60	6	12 50	25
9	13 20	638	970 90	440	582 75	445	237 95	101	158 40	14	22 30	26
1	1 40	520	788 25	327	368 15	330	171 85	73	143 45	5	8 70	27
......	....	652	1,024 90	480	524 70	472	273 40	63	123 95	23	41 10	28
1	1 40	603	910 65	525	526 85	488	251 25	66	129 45	4	7 20	29
95	....	159	233 90	108	135 80	56	27 50	5	10 30	......	....	30
......	....	703	1,063 10	570	577 95	591	303 35	111	221 40	8	17 60	31
......	....	513	614 05	328	341 95	300	151 35	36	62 65	7	13 30	32
17	23 95	565	837 15	206	231 30	184	93 75	19	37 00	4	9 25	33
1	1 50	184	285 70	81	102 15	63	33 30	4	7 65	...	....	34
1	1 40	819	1,268 60	587	685 75	639	319 50	73	174 85	15	26 45	35
......	....	482	757 50	325	404 05	209	170 20	41	80 30	4	11 70	36
......	....	183	289 80	113	141 85	134	80 3[illegible]	35	77 45	1	1 70	37
......	....	708	1,111 70	432	510 80	428	235 [illegible]5	87	220 60	12	22 60	38
20	23 10	874	1,360 45	929	965 30	788	416 60	66	124 60	5	12 85	39
......	....	999	1,539 90	773	881 50	751	453 60	160	298 30	17	32 60	40
18	16 05	278	403 75	116	143 95	109	57 70	7	12 05	1	2 80	41
......	....	205	368 40	258	304 60	172	149 75	62	136 65	1	1 55	42
......	....	600	926 90	476	545 05	493	257 15	72	168 05	......	....	43
......	....	325	482 20	260	310 85	280	142 60	54	103 65	......	....	44
2	2 80	668	1,003 45	395	426 40	491	249 55	93	154 55	...	....	45
......	....	464	709 35	341	423 80	348	174 [illegible]0	23	45 30	1	2 00	46
......	....	360	532 25	241	274 25	258	129 40	40	62 55	......	....	47
......	....	135	198 60	84	91 70	57	28 50	....	....	....	....	48
2	2 80	454	683 80	341	380 05	318	172 45	34	55 80	2	3 40	49
1	1 40	373	562 85	215	249 55	190	98 95	25	47 05	4	8 65	
......	....	377	534 35	335	428 40	224	120 00	20	34 60	8	10 90	50
2	2 80	1,568	2,399 85	1,128	1,280 30	1,045	620 93	80	135 45	9	23 20	51
......	....	468	691 45	349	396 80	302	156 15	46	91 00	5	9 [illegible]5	52
......	....	573	890 55	152	198 00	115	69 60	13	29 25	1	2 15	53
......	....	1,107	1,919 35	935	981 15	928	524 35	5	11 30	123	358 45	54
3	5 10	1,417	2,312 55	912	980 20	845	503 40	157	344 70	9	19 40	55
......	....	560	859 45	412	445 85	408	231 65	100	195 90	11	20 55	56
1	1 40	990	1,572 75	653	710 05	674	358 85	140	265 60	5	9 50	57
5	11 50	758	1,208 70	440	571 65	472	289 60	86	182 70	36	57 25	58
3	4 20	396	574 20	366	441 80	387	217 20	23	58 25	1	1 80	59
1	1 40	481	743 70	349	398 10	365	190 85	79	158 75	3	5 80	60
2	2 95	1,086	1,716 15	1,072	1,125 75	998	544 00	152	270 15	16	34 80	61
1	1 40	872	1,432 25	409	480 60	448	254 70	90	201 15	7	16 15	62
......	....	401	637 45	300	354 85	293	183 20	61	130 75	3	4 50	63
				28,915	$33,827 01							

Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of

Schedule A.—*Continued.*

No. of registration division.	Name of Registrar.	Abstracts.		Searches.		Mechanics' liens.		All other instruments.	
		18 Number.	19 Fees for same.	20 Number.	21 Fees for same.	22 No. registered.	23 Fees for same.	24 No. registered.	25 Fees for same.
			$		$		$		$
1	Robert A. Lyon	201	206 05	432	299 07	11	2 75	111	140 65
2	W. B. Wood	95	131 10	1,288	331 85	3	75	230	280 20
3	Donald Sinclair........	1,240	791 30	897	224 70	16	5 40	370	502 35
4	Patrick J. Coffey......	465	475 25	1,170	452 15	109	41 15	245	317 85
5	William McKim	322	371 05	491	264 25	1	25	159	236 90
6	Thomas McDonald	24	37 25	406	132 40	3	75	65	105 85
7	Henry Elliott	110	56 05	271	135 95	.....	....	116	137 95
8	J. W. McLaughlin	69	79 20	253	88 84	1	25	79	118 75
9	James H. Coyne	154	256 30	2,119	562 05	4	1 00	320	432 10
10	J. Wallace Askin......	181	228 45	2,490	1,108 15	22	7 05	431	607 70
11	J. Duncan Thompson..	154	168 20	979	335 40	11	2 75	141	160 55
12	John Simpson.........	120	170 00	720	173 30	1	25	85	130 45
13	Patrick McCrea	148	186 75	425	123 80	3	75	108	146 35
14	R. McKnight..........	509	445 65	1,068	303 70	7	1 75	286	428 40
15	Thos. Lauder..........	516	447 06	507	181 80	1	25	348	334 45
16	J. Baxter	240	170 45	268	307 10	9	2 25	190	225 75
17	E. C. Young	46	38 30	103	28 55	1	1 00	35	52 65
18	D. Robertson...	220	121 75	288	290 75	8	2 50	109	134 10
19	Henry W. Day........	592	781 65	1,364	346 50	3	75	367	488 30
20	J. D. O'Connell(act. reg)	1,165	910 90	1,075	377 00	7	1 75	389	464 05
21	James P. Gildersleeve..	28	39 25	411	187 80	10	2 50	78	93 35
22	P. D. McKellar........	410	506 65	1,404	524 90	20	5 30	473	686 25
23	A. McLean	388	228 25	1,964	786 90	7	1 75	411	580 05
24	John Menzies	64	70 35	105	42 20	......	....	64	91 45
25	James Armour	64	48 30	567	241 80	4	1 00	130	161 70
26	W. H. Cole..........	199	249 36	1,118	283 30	2	50	176	212 95
27	S. Gibson	75	126 85	520	167 90	.....	....	104	141 45
28	J. G. Currie.	593	589 10	689	265 40	8	2 75	244	249 20
29	W. C. L. Gill..........	58	99 40	979	376 95	37	12 15	205	512 50
30	D. R. Springer........	80	87 50	276	69 35	10	2 75	58	75 55
31	John Waters	160	236 35	1,433	376 80	7	1 75	251	312 43
32	Stephen Blackburn	221	222 25	335	219 50	......	....	116	151 40
33	John Ewart Lount	194	183 95	954	251 20	6	1 50	157	234 40
34	A. G. Browning	133	111 10	268	58 65	1	30	71	86 20
35	A. G. Donley	106	354 50	1,637	422 00	10	2 50	252	318 75
36	A. E. Mallory	306	487 30	284	124 05	3	1 25	114	155 30
37	F. W. Field...........	144	204 09	292	84 40	3	75	82	104 65
38	George W. Dryden	424	673 90	730	250 15	8	2 00	221	310 85
39	Alex. Burritt	1,194	714 85	1,587	398 30	111	30 00	237	256 35
40	George R. Pattullo ..	452	571 60	1,375	383 05	3	75	305	384 40
41	Thomas Kennedy... ..	254	259 40	854	262 10	......	....	104	135 50
42	K. Chisholm	112	187 75	186	163 80	2	50	116	207 35
43	D. D. Hay	310	320 35	860	236 75	......	....	220	310 35
44	P. Whelihan	308	239 80	338	92 70	.....	....	156	196 50
45	B. Morrow	262	382 40	854	399 25	2	1 00	260	322 55
46	John Higginson	122	147 80	292	87 75	1	25	96	148 90
47	Walter Mackenzie	75	89 85	475	124 35	......	....	110	116 90
48	F. J. ApJohn	32	37 05	12	3 25	2	50	44	48 65
49	W. C. Irving, 1st 6 m.	230	97 35	553	204 20	4	2 10	115	122 95
	M. McKay, last "	122	118 65	246	99 35	......	....	128	165 45
50	Alex. Robillard........	168	122 75	78	25 05	3	1 50	49	38 05
51	Samuel Lount.........	......	1,345 76	.....	485 50	11	3 80	423	563 72
52	John C. Alguire.......	76	49 05	816	275 15	4	1 00	129	183 05
53	John M. Munro	302	414 45	559	358 70	19	5 00	93	120 25
54	Peter Ryan	339	621 75	3,885	1,437 45	73	21 75	821	986 65
55	Charles Lindsey	243	504 80	5,070	1,959 70	75	20 65	828	1,123 85
56	Charles D. Barr	190	287 05	1,086	310 95	5	3 70	186	258 85
57	A. W. Merner (acting)..	272	320 00	871	347 10	17	4 25	273	293 55
58	James E. Morin......	434	944 00	831	359 05	10	2 50	244	352 55
59	John Anderson........	810	659 15	130	71 70	6	1 50	273	390 40
60	N. Higginbothem	148	203 60	481	191 60	6	1 50	193	236 65
61	R. K. Hope	815	1,425 15	2,283	930 68	53	15 55	651	724 50
62	James Massie	125	288 70	1,880	816 95	6	1 50	354	526 75
63	James J. Pearson......	174	218 15	553	156 25	4	1 00	137	178 85

Deeds for the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Continued.*

Schedule A.—*Continued.*

26 Received for work done for municipalities.	27 From other sources not enumerated.	28 Fees earned and not received.	29 Gross amount of fees earned for the year 1899.	30 Gross amount for 1898.	30a Gross amount fo 1897.	31 Deputy registrars for services.	31a Other charges in connection with office.	No. of reg. division.
....	$78 55	....	*$800 00 1,740 97	*$800 00 2,059 25	*$800 00 2,059 75	.... $310 00	.... $325 50	1
....	28 65	162 12	2,803 75	2,655 85	2,486 72	624 00	249 38	2
....	192 95	704 28	5,262 50	5,197 75	5,001 85	850 00	1,027 32	3
....	161 25	....	3,985 35	4,009 30	3,786 75	420 00	1,058 00	4
$100 00	....	....	2,440 00	2,397 55	2,728 10	740 00	197 00	5
....	45 53	....	1,509 58	1,633 24	1,318 51	400 00	12 75	6
2 00	....	....	966 75	1,094 45	879 40	360 00	14 95	7
....	21 89	65 90	970 38	967 89	862 52	420 00	85 00	8
275 00	112 53	3 10	5,064 70	4,020 60	3,923 35	697 50	408 97	9
....	59 90	....	6,078 15	5,621 35	5,984 20	889 00	695 81	10
44 00	....	....	2,148 25	2,005 45	1,944 95	495 00	129 55	11
....	65 24	325 12	1,455 79	1,436 00	1,505 29	312 00	10 50	12
....	11 75	....	1,835 60	1,606 00	2,106 55	700 00	112 00	13
....	....	631 89	3,630 25	3,217 95	3,313 05	600 00	375 41	14
....	159 90	459 33	3,115 48	3,112 78	2,866 75	600 00	440 00	15
....	....	207 00	1,990 28	2,160 92	1,736 45	837 12	37 00	16
5 00	15 30	....	397 50	323 00	285 29	125 00	....	17
....	40 80	7 63	1,977 05	1,555 40	1,570 90	519 34	140 84	18
....	129 90	299 58	4,631 20	4,278 30	4,712 30	1,000 00	493 19	19
....	....	648 48	5,689 55	5,311 25	5,888 00	....	1,039 19	20
....	....	....	996 90	1,143 42	1,260 98	450 00	50 95	21
....	83 05	387 30	6,183 00	5,647 05	5.289 35	1,000 00	1,360 56	22
....	64 75	428 00	5,998 70	5,731 33	5,746 01	1,375 00	995 69	23
....	....	....	859 05	802 70	887 35	60 00	9 10	24
....	....	....	1,947 50	1,888 96	1,828 50	450 00	....	25
....	112 30	188 50	2,843 91	2,838 23	3,065 00	1,196 00	45 83	26
....	25 40	....	1,943 40	1,515 60	1,932 55	325 00	125 00	27
202 85	57 60	220 00	3,152 10	2,984 04	3,001 00	362 00	316 49	28
717 00	36 30	....	2,864 10	2,635 90	2,379 70	380 00	663 30	29
....	20 45	....	662 60	500 25	573 80	....	10 00	30
....	....	....	3,151 98	2,992 41	3,069 30	416 00	444 75	31
....	30 50	70 00	1,806 95	1,769 40	1,658 00	520 00	23 00	32
....	94 35	57 95	1,997 80	1,875 85	1,801 55	560 00	88 42	33
....	....	....	686 55	663 90	713 80	444 00	....	34
....	70 35	4 60	3,644 65	2,948 75	2,961 30	600 00	416 00	35
....	56 50	179 05	2,248 15	2,044 82	1,994 95	260 00	131 76	36
....	19 15	205 89	1,022 44	1,276 04	1,127 11	420 00	16 00	37
....	144 10	....	3,481 95	3,083 70	3,128 85	520 00	573 95	38
151 20	549 85	....	4,852 25	4,601 65	4,503 00	1,291 00	206 63	39
....	104 10	....	4,649 80	4,160 10	4,393 50	800 80	731 75	40
....	87 25	220 00	1,380 55	1,380 40	1,614 70	308 00	65	41
....	39 15	20 00	1,559 50	1,321 79	1,667 35	600 00	60 00	42
....	86 60	271 75	2,851 20	2,529 70	2,538 30	720 00	467 45	43
....	37 85	....	1,606 15	1,455 15	1,434 10	600 00	218 60	44
....	....	50 00	3,019 50	3,110 50	2,769 70	840 00	379 00	45
....	74 90	236 45	1,814 05	2,140 85	2,180 75	460 00	22 00	46
....	31 50	....	1,361 05	1,374 25	1,366 66	600 00	....	47
....	....	....	408 25	535 15	1,424 70	....	109 20	48
....	43 90	....	1,768 80	....	....	....	500 00	49
....	....	115 00	1,347 90	3,296 58	3,243 24	120 00	280 00	50
....	206 10	147 60	1,335 85	1,680 00	1,737 38	400 00	102 00	51
....	57 00	884 00	6,918 31	6,687 05	6.812 13	900 00	1,918 50	52
....	50 90	212 30	1,903 90	1,796 80	1,958 85	254 50	61 89	53
....	127 50	....	2,215 45	1,413 60	1,004 50	261 15	109 65	54
....	....	....	6,944 10	5,751 80	5,222 55	752 25	1,838 76	55
....	144 20	66 85	7,985 40	5,507 20	4,600 10	1,263 75	1,521 80	56
842 00	46 95	14 60	2,661 30	2,806 10	3,237 20	500 00	501 00	57
....	61 95	747 05	3,944 70	3,866 25	3,647 35	....	737 90	58
....	265 15	....	4,244 65	3,919 50	3,639 20	800 00	264 02	59
....	....	289 20	2,420 20	2,310 50	2,611 25	400 00	525 00	60
....	24 70	....	2,156 65	2,241 30	2,570 50	520 00	185 55	61
33 70	1 00	464 62	6,789 68	6,313 20	6,303 15	912 25	1,352 00	62
739 60	60 75	....	4,080 90	3,456 85	3,452 42	832 00	260 00	63
....	....	....	1,865 00	1,877 35	1,953 85	800 00	6 25	64
			186,069 90	172,911 40	174,035 61			

* Salary.

FEES AND EMOLUMENTS received by the Registrars of Deeds

Schedule A.—*Continued.*

No. of reg. division.	Name of Registrar.	Surplus of gross income to municipality under secs. 119 & 120 Registry Act, 1893, as amended by 59 V. c. 29, s. 13.				Surplus of net income to municipality under sec. 121 Registry Act, 1893, as amended by 59 Vic. c. 29, s. 13.			
		32 Amount for 1899.	32a When paid.	33 Amount for 1898.	33a Amount for 1897.	34 Amount for 1899.	35 When paid.	36 Amount for 1898.	36a Amount for 1897.
1	Robert A. Lyon			$62 62	$84 60	$45 00	Jan. 15th, 1900		
2	W. B. Wood	$30 37	Jan. 3rd, 1900	15 60		40 00	Jan. 3rd, 1900	$30 00	$17 57
3	Donald Sinclair	881 25	" 9th, 1900	848 88	750 93	151 18	" 9th, 1900	156 59	178 97
4	Patrick J. Coffey	295 60	" 12th, 1900	268 89	236 02	92 35	" 12th, 1900	40 58	149 84
5	William McKim				22 81	4 30	" 16th, 1900		32 78
6	Thomas McDonald								
7	Henry Elliott								
8	J. W. McLaughlin								
9	James H. Coyne	786 32	Jan. 13th, 1900	304 32	277 67	429 92	Jan. 13th, 1900	237 41	254 15
10	J. Wallace Askin	1,289 07	" 17th, 1900	1,060 67	1,242 10	402 14	" 17th, 1900	291 41	389 28
11	J. Duncan Thompson								
12	John Simpson								
13	Patrick McCrea								
14	R. McKnight	222 00	Jan. 8th, 1900	93 59	112 38	162 90	Jan. 8th, 1900	95 25	97 68
15	Thos. Lauder	131 57		149 70	72 10				
16	J. Baxter								
17	E. C. Young								
18	D. Robertson								
19	Henry W. Day	565 60	Jan. 12th, 1900	411 32	606 15	171 71	Jan. 12th, 1900	48 98	195 50
20	J. D. O'Connell (act'g)	1,133 13	" 13th, 1900	920 62	11 94	584 91	" 13th, 1900	170 79	264 30
21	James P. Gildersleeve								
22	P. D. McKellar	1,341 50		1,073 52	894 67	146 18	Jan. 15th, 1900	112 68	91 68
23	A. McLean	1,249 35	Jan. 5th, 1900	1,115 66	1,123 01	125 73	" 5th, 1900	87 81	124 01
24	John Menzies								
25	James Armour								
26	W. H. Cole	34 39	cr. to county.	33 82	63 00	6 76	cr. to county.	5 24	22 60
27	S. Gibson								
28	J. G. Currie	80 42	Jan. 13th, 1900	48 40	50 20	107 19	Jan, 13th, 1900	106 10	186 73
29	W. C. L. Gill	36 41	" 15th, 1900	13 59		90 08	" 15th, 1900	41 00	16 43
30	D. R. Springer								
31	John Waters	80 39	Jan. 2nd, 1900	49 20	63 80	142 00	Jan. 2nd, 1900	58 24	79 71
32	Stephen Blackburn								
33	John Ewart Lount								
34	A. G. Browning								
35	A. J. Donley	193 40	Jan. 6th, 1900	44 87	46 13	137 05	Jan. 6th, 1900	38 78	61 40
36	A. E. Mallory					16 53	" 13th, 1900	11 90	7 59
37	F. W. Field								
38	George W. Dryden	146 39	Jan. 15th, 1900	66 74	23 13	98 32	Jan. 15th, 1900	49 32	9 53
39	Alex. Burritt	676 12	" 12th, 1900	550 50	501 50	203 25	" 12th, 1900	235 20	233 73
40	George R. Pattullo	574 90	" 16th, 1900	354 04	457 40	94 73	" 16th, 1900	70 46	83 99
41	Thomas Kennedy								
42	K. Chisholm								
43	D. D. Hay	35 12	Jan. 8th, 1900	2 97	3 83	16 37	Jan. 8th, 1900		
44	P. Whelihan								
45	B. Morrow	53 90		72 10	26 95	24 66		30 84	1 95
46	John Higginson							13 08	23 57
47	Walter Mackenzie								
48	F. J. ApJohn								
49	W. C. Irving, 1st 6 m.	80 64	Oct. 17th, 1899			62 63	Oct. 17th, 1899		
	M. McKay, last "	9 79	Jan. 13th, 1900*	109 32	157 28	19 75	Jan. 13th, 1900	141 46	
50	Alex. Robillard								
51	Samuel Lount	1,709 15	Jan. 12th, 1900	1,593 52	1,616 06	128 13	Jan. 12th, 1900	139 75	107 37
52	John C. Alguire							8 59	
53	John M. Munro								
54	Peter Ryan					976 54	Jan. 1900	444 14	236 67
55	Charles Lindsey					1,320 05	" 13th, 1900	433 97	143 86
56	Charles D. Barr	16 13	Jan. 15th. 1900	30 61	97 44	14 41	" 15th, 1900	27 21	57 74
57	A. W. Merner (acting)	283 41	" 1st, 1900	259 88	194 20	277 02	" 1st, 1900	387 94	165 97
58	James E. Morin	397 86	" 6th, 1900	275 85	191 76	234 83	" 6th, 1900	192 88	124 58
59	John Anderson				11 12				4 68
60	N. Higginbothem							1 45	31 69
61	R. K. Hope	1,649 84	Jan. 15th, 1900	1,316 91	966 11	252 56	Jan. 15th, 1900	185 21	59 82
62	James Massie	328 36	" 1900	141 30	140 40	195 08	" 1900	95 60	26 60
63	James J. Pearson								

for the Province of Ontario, etc.—*Concluded.*

Schedule A.—*Concluded.*			Schedule B.							
Net amount received by registrar.			Number and aggregate amount of mortgages registered.							
37	37a	37b	38	38	38	38	38	39	40	
Amount for 1899.	Amount for 1898.	Amount for 1897.	For nominal considerat'n or amount not specified. Class 1	For $1,000 or under. Class 2	Over $1,000 and not exc'd'ng $2,000. Cl's 3	Over $2,000 & not ex'd'ing $5,000. Cl's 4	Over $5,000. Cl's 5	Total number.	Aggregate amount.	No. of registration division.
$1,905 47	$1,927 87	$2,004 05	2	187	6	4	4	203	$177,289 33	1
1,900 00	1,800 00	1,658 15	5	306	110	69	16	506	535,674 68	2
2,352 75	2,365 38	2,417 59	10	483	212	126	4	835	966,445 82	3
2,119 40	1,905 80	2,349 39	5	421	124	69	14	633	713,940 53	4
1,598 70	1,495 55	1,795 01	5	158	159	68	5	398	423,228 52	5
1,096 83	1,020 74	1,106 01	4	141	77	25	1	248	274,531 23	6
606 75	769 45	566 90	1	72	26	28	......	127	162,680 00	7
465 38	472 89	442 52	1	71	28	30	1	131	173,986 03	8
2,829 92	2,553 98	2,593 04	11	567	205	153	16	952	1,155,409 29	9
2,802 13	2,679 97	2,789 28	5	632	208	87	17	949	1,018,388 68	10
1,523 70	1,467 15	1,483 50	3	225	48	36	1	313	283,671 97	11
1,133 29	1,148 00	1,172 79	....	148	49	21	1	219	226,627 00	12
1,023 60	796 00	1,294 00	1	153	80	27	1	262	292,917 31	13
2,269 94	2,131 51	2,130 78	11	355	119	48	3	536	534,784 82	14
1,943 71	1,962 80	1,890 62	4	207	106	44	1	362	476,537 00	15
1,116 16	1,344 37	1,076 62	1	193	87	35	1	317	335,160 00	16
272 50	253 00	205 29	....	35	......	......	.....	35	9,717 00	17
1,316 87	513 92	695 59	4	175	55	54	3	291	353,113 85	18
2,400 70	2,351 16	2,456 15	5	499	106	42	10	662	573,829 67	19
2,932 32	2,398 55	2,616 75	17	484	248	242	23	1,014	1,524,837 72	20
495 95	568 53	628 75	2	99	41	18	8	168	259.916 00	21
2,334 76	2,200 73	2,116 74	13	813	245	147	33	1,241	1,377,148 38	22
2,252 93	2,101 26	2,246 07	16	718	272	134	10	1,150	1.298,318 18	23
789 95	696 70	782 35	25	79	32	16	.....	152	134,929 50	24
1,497 50	1,488 96	1,363 50	18	259	78	32	8	395	473,614 76	25
1,560 91	1,547 21	1,703 40	5	278	110	42	5	440	469,065 32	26
1,493 40	1,090 60	1,477 55	1	214	68	41	3	327	371,070 00	27
2,285 99	2,280 81	1,892 19	8	306	93	58	15	480	590,296 78	28
2,074 42	1,854 84	1,643 21	2	332	112	51	28	525	1,002,835 77	29
*652 60	1,079 74	1,148 85	1	92	10	3	....	106	53,647 52	30
2,068 84	2,024 22	2,069 18	......	266	148	150	6	570	867,585 13	31
1,263 95	1,224 40	1,113 00	....	178	69	46	3	296	346,537 00	32
1.409 38	1,279 37	1,191 40	7	175	14	9	1	206	129,823 78	33
242 55	299 99	277 40	3	65	6	5	2	81	251,135 59	34
2,298 20	1,887 88	1,995 60	3	409	103	63	9	587	655,586 00	35
1,839 86	1,607 14	1,560 79	4	223	59	38	1	325	347,260 89	36
586 44	842 18	694 76	....	58	33	20	2	113	228,382 00	37
2,143 29	1,943 84	948 78	4	276	74	71	7	432	585,039 91	38
2,464 79	2,548 91	2,545 38	5	496	238	139	51	929	2,159,265 00	39
2,447 62	2,209 22	2,340 98	6	415	161	161	23	766	1,134,110 00	40
1,071 90	812 30	1,300 35	3	95	11	6	1	116	123,499 99	41
899 50	650 79	797 35	4	125	54	66	9	258	1,343,451 15	42
1,612 26	1,351 42	1,355 30	4	222	116	127	7	476	735,242 00	43
787 55	695 95	651 10	1	110	53	91	5	260	470,783 20	44
1,721 94	1,777 56	1,517 58	2	268	72	44	9	395	449,318 18	45
1,332 05	1,616 77	1,712 18	....	245	60	35	1	341	315,233 92	46
761 05	666 16	666 66	....	171	43	23	4	241	248,130 00	47
299 05	1,120 15	454 70	.....	62	12	7	3	84	104,479 23	48
1,125 53	....	....	9	246	50	31	5	341	330,430 45	49
918 36	2,315 80	2,283 88	9	159	28	17	2	215	167,588 85	
833 85	1,137 00	1,310 88	....	281	42	11	1	335	170,812 53	50
2,262 53	2,309 04	2,178 49	9	737	243	121	18	1,128	1,238,171 72	51
1,587 51	1,585 89	1,408 90	3	261	57	21	7	349	320,278 15	52
1,844 65	1,205 32	873 40	3	118	20	8	3	152	154,941 32	53
3,376 55	2,844 14	2,552 26	1	528	245	113	148	935	1,457,846 00	54
3,720 05	2,833 98	2,325 44	17	471	246	151	47	912	1,477,107 00	55
1,629 76	1,744 93	1,968 10	3	268	85	48	10	412	480,025 00	56
2,646 37	2.787 94	2,387 27	8	388	111	115	31	653	1,042,198 75	57
2,547 94	2,649 86	2,248 32	7	309	85	35	4	440	403,347 00	58
1,485 20	1,460 50	1,546 75	7	166	98	90	5	366	53,209 10	59
1,451 10	1,513 10	1,785 30	2	170	98	74	5	349	495,297 90	60
2,589 33	2,463 23	3,058 29	21	619	219	169	44	1,072	3,110,489 00	61
2,465 46	2,132 00	1,739 64	3	226	105	50	25	409	657,760 00	62
1,058 75	1,070 10	1,138 10	6	184	57	52	1	300	342,053 15	63
$106,460 99	101,090 75	99,744 15						28,821	$38,640,022 55	

* And salary $600.

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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR

1899.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
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EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

INTRODUCTION.

To His Honour the Honourable SIR OLIVER MOWAT, K. G. M. G., *Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :

The Provincial Board of Health hereby presents its Eighteenth Annual Report, and has again the satisfaction of reporting that throughout Ontario there has been enjoyed a fair condition of healthfulness. Diseases of the nature commonly spoken of as epidemic and infectious have appeared on some occasions within our borders. Typhoid fever and diphtheria seem to be ever present to a limited extent amongst us, and phthisis still has its many victims. Smallpox also, of both severe and mild types, has appeared for a time in districts opposite the American frontier, having been introduced into the Province from the United States. A few instances of it have also appeared in other localities removed from the frontier, as Brantford and Toronto ; but toward the end of the year it has everywhere been of a character of unusual mildness, due, some believe to the immunity inherited from a nearly universal protection from it by vaccination in past generations of the populations among which it appeared. On the Quebec border also the disease has appeared, it having been there introduced also from the United States. Wherever those diseases were reported to have appeared measures were taken by the Provincial Board of Health to limit their prevalence, and it may be stated with satisfaction that the efforts of the Board have been successful.

The Board would again desire to notice the very infectious and everywhere present consumption, and again to bring under public notice what, so far, appears to be the only mode by which its prevalence may be limited, that is to say, by the establishlishment of "Homes for consumptives." It would seem that such homes should necessarily be at the public cost and under public supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

J. D. MACDONALD,
Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

OF ONTARIO.

PART I.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

CHAPTER I.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN ONTARIO IN 1899.

In conformity with the practice of many years, it again becomes my pleasurable duty to summarize, in my report to the Provincial Board of Health, the main features which have marked the public health of the Province during a past year. In a succeeding chapter I have indulged in a historic retrospect of the conditions, social and scientific, upon which the progress of public health during the century just closing has depended. With such a history, it will have been noticed in the ***resumés*** **of progress presented for your consideration in the Reports of 1891 and 1897 that the work of this Board during nearly two decades has kept in close touch, and its results have, it would seem, been closely parallel with the progress of public health during the century.**

During the year 1899, we have again to record a general high average of health, as may be seen in the table of deaths, recorded monthly by the division registrars of the 770 municipalities. The average percentage of returns made has been very high, both of population and of registrars recording. Hence comparison with the actual schedules returned to the Registrar-General at the end of the year will compare closely with these monthly returns.

Deaths from Communicable Diseases, as per Monthly Reports made to the Registrar-General in 1899.

	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Measles	Whooping Cough.	Typhoid	Tuberculosis.	Total including Tuberculosis.	All other causes.	Grand total.	Average population reporting.
January..	23	48	5	9	22	184	294	1,864	2,154	2,222,504
February.	32	35	2	3	15	215	303	2,265	2,568	
March ...	36	25	2	9	17	235	324	2,037	2,361	97 % of total population.
April	28	33	4	7	15	257	344	1,729	2,073	
May.....	17	18	3	7	18	230	292	1,474	1.767	
June	12	22	5	4	13	157	213	1,308	1,521	
July......	7	20	4	6	15	178	230	1,413	1,643	
August...	8	25	5	16	55	172	281	1,807	2,088	
September	10	21	0	8	55	190	284	1,683	1,967	
October ..	8	34	4	7	88	194	335	1,605	1,940	
November	12	40	6	8	40	146	252	1,249	1,501	
December	20	42	3	6	28	157	256	1,587	1,843	
Total...	213	363	43	90	381	2,315	3,409	20,021	23,426	
Rate per 1,000 per annum..	0.09	0.1	0.02	0.04	0.1	1.0	... .	....	10.0	

If we are to judge regarding the reduction of the total mortality for 1899, as compared with 1898, by the records of deaths from contagious diseases, the gratifying conclusion is arrived at that this year will show a total record of deaths lower than in 1898, as it was 1,527, as compared with 1,755 in 1897. That this is the case has been learned from the summary just completed of the returns for 1899, completed at this date of writing, the total deaths being 1,094. Amongst the more interesting facts that this almost continuous reduction of deaths from contagious diseases seems to teach us is that the supposedly widespread existence of—as Sir John Simon expressed it—*cosmical conditions* as promoting the pandemicity of disease plays an insignificant part. While we may believe such as still playing some part in epidemic appearances of various diseases, yet it is small as compared with the neglect to exercise those means directly within our control for limiting the spread of the ordinary communicable diseases. While the history of nearly two decades of public health work in Ontario makes it possible for us to say this, yet certain facts known to us with regard to the several diseases make it quite plain that there are to-day, as have been observed for two centuries, notable variations in the type of disease, due partly to seasonal, or perhaps cosmical cases, but rather, we think there is evidence to believe, depending more largely upon some personal element with its immediately local environment, which establishes the type of disease in an epidemic. It would seem, indeed, as if there are often present two contending forces, the personal and the climatic or cosmical, striving for the mastery. In no instance within the memory of the active health officer of to-day has this been more often illustrated than regarding smallpox.

Smallpox and the types of smallpox. Along with your Secretary there are members of the Board who have intimate knowledge of smallpox during the outbreaks of the past twenty years in Ontario. For purposes of comparative study it is of interest for us to go back to 1870, when the first pandemic within the period of modern sanitary organization made its appearance. Regarding it the Annual Report of the medical officer of health for England in 1874 stated "The epidemic of smallpox which began in England toward the close of 1870 and terminated in the second quarter of 1873 was part of a general epidemic outbreak of that disease, of world-wide diffusion, marked wherever it occurred by an intensity and malignity unequalled by any previous epidemic of the disease within living memory. Both in tendency to spread and in several of individual attacks it tested to the very utmost the value of such defences as had been provided against it by vaccination; killing the unvaccinated in far more that ordinary proportion; killing also in unusual proportion persons (especially those beyond the age of puberty) whose previous vaccination had been imperfect; and even prevailing more or less against many vaccination defences which would have borne the stress of any ordinary epidemic. The smallpox deaths in England during the 2½ years of this epidemic were 44,433 in number."

The pandemicity of the disease in those years shows itself in the mortality returns of Ontario, which are set forth diagrammatically in the report for 1898, by years and decades. The disease reached its height in 1874, one year later than in England, declining again but never disappearing, only to reach a climax in 1879. Since 1879 the total deaths in Ontario have been 167, while there were 195 in 1879 alone. During the past twenty years the type of decrease has markedly varied. The first serious outbreak in 1884 in Hungerford began so mildly that for two months it was called by the physician in charge *black measles*; but in all there were 204 cases in one township alone and 33 per cent. of deaths, so rapidly did the type change and become more severe. It began in a practically unvaccinated French population. The succeeding year, 1885, witnessed the most terrible outbreak of the century, it beginning in Montreal in a series of mild cases not at first diagnosed as smallpox. For several months, from April to June, the disease was allowed to extend, in which latter month 22 deaths occurred. Including these 3,175 deaths occurred in Montreal alone during the latter six months of the year. Through the action of the Provincial Board of Ontario, set forth fully in the report for 1885, but 16 deaths occurred in 146 cases growing out of the Montreal epidemic, or 10.9 per cent. But two other outbreaks with high mortality have since occurred, one being a localized one in Elgin in 1889, with 49cases and 13 deaths, and one in 1894 with 36 cases and 5 deaths, or 28.9 and 13.8 per cent. respectively. We are thus brought to the present year with the following record of cases and deaths :

Smallpox in Ontario in 1899.

County.	Municipality.	Cases.	Deaths.	Date of Occurrence by Quarters.
Leeds	Wolford Tp.	5	3	Winter Quarter.
Prescott	E. Hawkesbury Tp.	10	2	"
"	Vankleek Hill Town	5	2	"
Stormont	Osnabruck Tp	10	3	"
"	Cornwall Town	1	0	"
Dundas	Williamsburg Tp.	4	2	"
Essex	Windsor City	1	0	"
"	Colchester Tp.	5	0	"
"	"			"
"	Walkerville Town	1	0	Summer Quarter
"	Sandwich E Tp.	25	1	"
"	Belle River Village	2	0	Autumn Quarter.
"	Maidstone Tp.	30	0	"
"	Rochester Tp.	128	1	"
"	Tilbury W	86	0	"
"	Tilbury N	26	0	"
"	Sandwich S.	1	0	"
Kent	Tilbury E	2	0	"
Middlesex	Caradoc Tp.	1	0	"
Lambton	Sarnia Town	2	0	"

Thus not only have we the difference between the 13 years preceding 1882 and the 17 years since of 886 deaths as compared with 147, but the generally less percentage of deaths in the latter period, down to the remarkably mild epidemic of the latter half of 1899. The actual statement of cases and deaths is seen in the table, and the difference between the cases in the earlier part of the year and the latter is very remarkable. The first fatal outbreak grew out of cases apparently so mild, amongst workmen on the Soulanges Canal, near Montreal, in December, that no physician was called in for the first cases, and no mortality resulted. The Wolford outbreak, whose origin it has not been possible to discover, was of excessive virulence, the first victim being a dry goods clerk, exposed in no way except through goods, as far as known, yet who died, as well as his nurse and sister after him.

The cases in the townships of Essex present a history in every way parallel to many hundreds in the neighbouring States as may be illustrated from returns from various States for the period set forth in the following table. The whole preceding year has shown very similar outbreaks.

Smallpox in United States during December 29th, 1899, to February 9th, 1900.

——	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama	22	
Arkansas	60	8
California	3	
Colorado	15	
Delaware	(not given)	1
Washington	5	
Florida	12	
Georgia	119	
Illinois	49	4
Indian Territories	75	
Indiana	73	
Iowa	16	
Kansas	17	
Kentucky	26	

Smallpox in United States during December 29th, 1899, to February 9th, 1900–Continued.

——	Cases.	Deaths.
Louisiana	772	87
Massachusetts	7	2
Minnesota	29	....
Mississippi	153	9
Missouri	60	4
Nebraska	6	2
New York	8	....
North Carolina	274	....
Ohio	150	....
Oklahoma	55	....
Oregon	3	....
Pennsylvania	11	....
South Carolina	5	....
Texas	252	3
Utah	11	....
Washington Territory	117	2
West Virginia	26	....
Wisconsin	7	1
Canada :		
Province of Quebec (14 Municipalities)	473	....
New Brunswick	116	....

As an illustration of the true character of this disease, the following synopsis of cases which occurred in West Tilbury is of much interest. It is a summary of facts in the outbreak of smallpox in November and December, 1899 by Dr. W. F. Bryans, physician in charge. The disease appeared in 11 houses, with 85 inmates. There were no deaths.

Smallpox in Tilbury West Township in 1899.

Family.	No. of Members.	Had Smallpox previously.	Had old cicatrices of previous vaccination.	Vaccinated at or about time of exposure.		Cases.
				Successful.	Unsuccessful.	
No. 1..	6	0	0	4	2	2 severe, 4 mild..... 6
" 2..	9	....	3	6	0	6 took mild disease.. 6
" 3..	7	1	5	1	0	1 had mild attack... 1
" 4..	12	0	8	3	1	1 baby, semi-confluent 1
" 5..	6	0	1	0	5	5 took disease....... 5
" 6..	10	0	4	....	6	6 took disease 6
" 7..	4	0	1	3	0	3 mild cases 3
" 8..	7	1	2 (not well marked).	0	4	6 cases 6
" 9..	6	0	2	0	4	4 cases 4
" 10..	9	1	3	0	5	5 cases 5
" 11..	9	1	2 (not well marked).	6	0	7 cases, mild 7
	85	4	31	25	27	48

Thus of 4 with previous smallpox, all escaped; of 28, with good old cicatrices, all escaped; of 3, with poor old cicatrices, all took disease mildly; of 20 vaccinated successfully, all took disease in mild form; of 27 unvaccinated, all took disease. And it was apparent that vaccine if in some cases used on the unvaccinated early enough to protect was probably too attenuated to do more than modify the disease with which in many cases it ran concurrently

These two outbreaks are referred to in detail in the quarterly report of the Committee on Epidemics of the Provincial Board of Health, dated Feb. 14th, 1900, are found in Part II, of this Report. That report concluded as follows :—

"There is on the statute book a law making it compulsory that the council of every municipality shall from year to year appoint public vaccination stations and vaccinators, and that every child within three months of birth must be vaccinated and a certificate of successful vaccination be produced, under penalty.

This Board may or may not feel that it has done all in its power to have this statute carried out. The fact stands that the law in this regard is practically a dead letter. Thus we have demonstrated once more that the very force inherent in preventive medicine is the very means destructive of its imperative influence and acceptance by the general public. The public cease to fear the gods, unless they punish.

Regarding vaccination, we have a right to appeal to the public conscience of Ontario, where our people have seen the world's most frightful disease practically banished, in the words of Kipling's "Recessional"—a true prayer for the people—

"Lest we forget! Lest we forget!"

But the practical action for the Provincial Board to carry out is that, knowing these facts *re* vaccination, knowing smallpox as we know it in all its horrors as well as its vagaries, the Board shall not for a single instance, through fear of a popular cry based upon lack of knowledge and forgetfulness of the tear-stained pages of even a quarter of a century of history, fail to deal with the disease in the only way left open to it, and to encourage all physicians, not one in a hundred of whom of the younger men have seen a single case of smallpox, to call for assistance in diagnosing all suspicious cases, and when once diagnosed isolate immediately, vaccinate all exposed persons and insist while the danger is imminent upon a general vaccination of the public.

This, and only this, as we have seen in the record of the last ten years, has preserved the public health, and the dignity of a scientific truth transmitted by the immortal Jenner and maintained only after unremitting labor.

As with Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp for the miners, the people may never learn the scientific principles by the application of which in a few weeks he discovered that life-giving apparatus, so vaccination, like it, has carried its beneficial influence through the century, and will so continue to the end."

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded writhes in pain
And dies among his worshippers."

2. DIPHTHERIA OUTBREAKS. There has been nothing more gratifying in the history of the progress of preventive medicine during the past decade than the change which has taken place both in the definite knowledge of the causes and relationship of this disease and the means of its prevention and cure. Yersin and Roux, in France, began just ten years ago those remarkably exact experiments which have taught us to discriminate between diphtheria and pseudo-diphtherias, which have enabled us, through the microscope and culture methods, to determine the nature and degrees of danger from mixed infections, and which latterly, through the remarkable studies of Westbrook, have shown us that the bacterial flora of the buccal and nasal tract presents differences in species, in variety, in activity of their toxic products, and the stages of their development, hitherto quite unknown, if not unsuspected.

But alongside of such knowledge has been an equally great progress in the application of the principles of serum therapy through the development of the methods of manufacture of the antitoxin of the virus of the disease. Doubt as to its utility and mistrust as to its possibly injurious effects have practically disappeared, and it has become possible to print the results of these glorious achievements in statistics of a decreasing mortality.

The following extract is taken from the Report of Birth, Marriages and Deaths in Ontario for 1898, published in 1900:—

"The total deaths from diphtheria and croup in 1898 were 634, as compared with 976 in 1897. There is no disease in which the progress of preventive medicine has been more marked than in diphtheria during the past ten years. The following table of deaths in Ontario in successive years is illustrative :—

Table showing Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup in Ontario.

1887	1,786	1893	1,044
1888	1,489	1894	1,075
1889	1,101	1895	942
1890	893	1896	926
1891	955	1897	976
1892	890	1898	634

The remarkable falling off so pronounced in 1898 must doubtless be due to various influences, amongst which primarily may be placed the greatly increased knowledge amongst the people of its extremely contagious character, and the greater activity of the Local Boards of Health in suppressing outbreaks; secondly, to the seasonal influences peculiar to the year 1898, but especially to the greatly increased use by physicians of antitoxin, both in a curative and a preventive way. Comparisons with other states and countries have been made in previous tables, but the following reductions in deaths since 1894 in the various cities will especially illustrate the decrease due to the last cause, since the use of antitoxin in America only began with 1895, while in France and Germany it was much used in 1894 :—

Decrease in Deaths from Diphtheria in Different Cities.

City.	1894.	1895.	1896	1897.	1898.
New York	2,258	1,634	1,555	1,377	992
Boston	817	588	516	411	170
Chicago	841	1,775	955	702	622
Paris, France	1,109	421	444	298	259
Cities of Massachusetts, including Boston (pop. 1,611,780)	1,376	1,484	1,348	1,107	507
Berlin, Germany	1,361	934	515	507	608
London, Eng	2,670	2,316	2,683	2,263	1,772
Toronto	110	147	132	161	63
Hamilton	72	11	14	19	22
Ottawa	124	78	41	44	32
London	48	9	10	20	11
Kingston	5	26	21	12	3
Brantford	10	18	10	8	2
St. Thomas	1	8	19	12	3
Chatham	12	5	4	1	2

The annual reports of Local Boards of Health, as well as references in the quarterly reports indicate that there still occur isolated outbreaks which tend to become epidemic, but they may be said to be confined to a few counties where social progress has not so definitely advanced as in the greater proportion of the Province. The motto of the Board has not yet been learnt by rote by all the people: "*Ne pereat populus scientia absente.*"

3. SCARLATINA AND MEASLES. These diseases have not shown any tendency to take on a virulence of type which would make them to become causes of severe mortality. A preceding table shows how low the mortality from these causes has become. Nevertheless with regard to the former there are enough of deaths to indicate the disease to have been present in instances in epidemic form, and this fact associated with its general mildness may well cause physicians and householders everywhere to heed the teachings of the early masters with regard to inflammatory changes in organs. Their terms exist to-day and Albutt still uses the terms scarlatina *simplex, septic* and *toxic*. In a record of 4,015 cases treated in a London, England, hospital, simple albuminuria occurred in 4 25 and acute Bright's disease in 3.4 per cent. of the cases; and regarding albuminuria, Albutt says: "I hold strongly to the belief that although changes in the renal tissue are by no means necessarily present in an ordinary attack of scarlatina, yet simple albuminuria of any degree and acute nephritis when they supervene are due essentially to the same morbid process, varying simply in intensity, or in the vulnerability of the kidney in the particu

lar subject. The assumption that a simple albuminuria and a nephritis are both the expression of the same morbid action varying mainly if not entirely in respect of degree is supported by certain facts of their development." . . . . They both show a tendency to develop at the same stage of the illness or during the second and third weeks." Apart from the fact that the desquamative process in any but the mildest cases is not over before the fourth and fifth weeks, or later, it is apparent that medical health officers are doing no less than their duty to insist on careful isolation in the bed chamber of even mild cases, so that, especially amongst the poorer classes, this danger of a melancholy ending of the disease may be limited.

4. TYPHOID FEVER AND ITS DISTRIBUTION. It has been remarked in previous years that fevers, notably those of the enteric class, in which the Registrar-General includes all deaths returned as malaria, have shown a notable decline in the last ten years. The following table shows their distributions by classes of municipality, and by months.

Deaths from Typhoid Fever in Ontario in 1899, from Monthly report of Registrar General.

Months.	Cities.		Towns and Villages.		Townships.	
	Number of cities having deaths.	Deaths.	Number of towns with deaths.	Deaths.	No. of townships with deaths.	Deaths.
January	...	...	6	8	14	14
February	2	3	5	6	6	6
March	4	3	...	0	7	7
April	3	5	...	0	7	7
May	4	7	4	4	8	8
June	1	2	1	1	5	5
July	2	3	3	3	6	6
August	8	21	11	16	14	14
September	4	18	17	19	17	17
October	7	25	23	31	21	21
November	4	10	3	3	18	18
December	6	7	10	11	13	13
Total	...	104	...	104	...	125

The following is the distribution of the population by the municipal census of 1898:

Cities		440,889
Towns and Villages	Towns 314,820 Villages 137,747	452,567
Townships		440,889

Apart from the tables illustrating a remarkable immunity from deaths from this disease the distribution is of some interest as serving to illustrate how, relatively, cases exist to a seemingly greater extent in rural places and villages in winter than in summer. Of the cities Brantford alone indicates a notable prevalence of the disease, which is explained in the annual report by the fact of the two wards where wells are still in use largely, having been flooded by the Grand river in spring time, and filth was carried into wells and cellars.

The total deaths in individual cities is given in the following table:

Deaths in cities from Typhoid.

Brantford	17	Ottawa	22
Belleville	3	Stratford	2
Chatham	1	St. Thomas	2
Guelph	..	St. Catharines	3
Hamilton	12	Toronto	35
Kingston	4	Windsor	4
London	5		

5. THE ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.—From activity in this work almost more than than in dealing with outbreaks of contagious disease have we become accustomed to gauge the sanitary progress in municipal organization of municipalities. Discrimination in com-

parisons must be made between cities, towns and villages; and nowhere can it be better illustrated than by reading the annual reports of the Local Boards of Health and their officers in Part II.

Thus the medical officer of Brantford points out that the typhoid prevailed when the wells were low in August, where filth was distributed by spring floods in the low wards of the cities. Of the 148 cases reported, 30 were users of "city water," and in almost every one of these cases local causes were sufficient to produce the disease; as, for example, 8 cases occurred where defective and foul cisterns ventilated themselves into cellars; three others occurred where the sink discharged into the cellar." It has also been found, from a series of tests of well water taken in various parts of the city, that it was almost universally contaminated with organic matter and sewage, thus the probable cause of disease."

The adoption of a system of town removal of refuse is one of the later stages of the evolution of sanitary work in the cities. Windsor has this year among the smaller cities adopted the contract system; but St. Thomas has made no advance, except to allow the scavenger to collect at a rate paid by the city and at his own risk as regards payment. The city of Ottawa report states that the city has no proper system of garbage disposal, and urges the need of an incinerator for the purpose. St. Catharines similarly has not developed yet any systematic means for garbage disposal, while Belleville has the common system of allowing certain persons to act as scavengers, charging householders a fixed rate, collected at their own risk.

With regard to this class of work in rural municipalities, there, too, we find most notable variations, marked from systematic work in a few to almost total neglect in others. The three matters upon which their energies are most exercised are cheese factories and creameries, and their associated piggeries, there being 1,180 of these factories in existence in the Province, which with their increase have stimulated equally the hog-raising industry. The annual reports of the Creamery and Cheese Factory Associations, containing detailed accounts of the sanitary defects found by their inspectors in and surrounding factories, tell the story of how the rural health boards fail almost completely in dealing with local nuisances caused by such factories and piggeries.

The correspondence of the Provincial Board likewise to some extent reveals the same difficulties, and when it is remembered how delicate are the biological factors governing the production of well flavored, wholesome butter and cheese, it will be seen that an industry with a production in1899 worth some $20,000,000 may become the means of great advancement or injury to the sanitary as well as commercial interests of any community.

CHAPTER II.

VENTILATION AND HEATING OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

It is safe to say that while there has been progress in the work of constructing buildings and in the mechanical appliances for heating them, and even ventilating them, in many individual instances during the past fifteen years; yet there is probably no branch of public health work which has shown so little progress in the systematic development in Ontario as this of those methods of heating and ventilation, which even in the most general way, have official sanction and are governed by either legislative or municipal regulations. If one were to seek for an explanation of this it would probably be found, first, in the very nature of the problem. It must be remembered that the moment life in buildings with closed sides began in climates requiring artifical heat, it became artifical. "The wind bloweth where it listeth" are the words of the Teacher, applicable to the free movements of the outer atmosphere only, and all attempts to confine air and heat necessarily cause a departure from nature's methods and convert the problem of supplying its dwellers in houses with fresh air into a question subject to the limitations of a *secundam artem.* A second reason is that for the very nature of the complex life of any population living in populous centres, there are not in Ontario as yet any regulations fixing in any definite way the size, mode of construction or number of inmates of houses, except where it is stated under the Factory Act that—

Section 15.—(2) "A factory shall not be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein.

"(3) Every factory shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, so far as is reasonably practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein, that may be injurious to health."

As the Act states, however, these necessary and reasonable provisions shall not apply where persons are employed at home, that is to say, to a private house or a room or place which, though used as a dwelling, might by reason of the work carried on there, be a factory within the meaning of the Act, and in which the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there.

It is further provided in the school regulations, Reg. 6, that public school rooms shall have an air space of not less than 250 cubic feet per pupil, with a superficial area of about 12 square feet, a uniform temp. of 67° F., and provision for a change of air three times every hour.

And a third reason is the lack of well-defined methods of ventilating public buildings, readily applicable to different buildings, arranged so as to secure at a moderate expense an adequate supply of fresh air in such a manner as to be free from draughts.

It will thus be seen that the problem of maintaining house air in a condition of purity necessary to make it in some degree comparable to that of the outside air is in practice a difficult one, judging from results; but nevertheless, when it is remembered that an adult man requires 3,000 cubic feet of fresh air per hour, introduced into his living room in order that such air may be maintained at a point where the carbonic acid produced by combustion in the lungs shall not exceed six parts in 10,000 of air, it is apparent that the evils due to lack of ventilation in private dwellings, public buildings and factories, are one of the most serious sanitary questions existing in our communities. The adoption of some artifical or mechanical means for the purpose of introducing fresh air into dwellings is commonly termed "ventilation," and depends upon some method whereby the air of a room may be removed and replaced by outside air, which, owing to its constant movements, always maintains practically the same constitution. This is understood when it is remembered that air moving at the rate of five miles an hour, or that of the gentlest breeze, will renew the air over a foot square 26,400 times. In warm weather ventilation is easily possible by doors and windows, but in cold weather air must be introduced into rooms, through ducts, having been previously warmed by a furnace.

From the standpoint of the public, there is no doubt that apart from a lack of knowledge of the directly injurious effects upon health of residence in badly ventilated houses, and of the existence of practical means of remedying the evil, the prime difficulty is that the individual recognizes by the eye no difference between indoor and outdoor air. He can recognize closeness, coming into a foul air from outer fresh air, but this closeness is looked upon as inevitable, and the deadened sense of smell soon fails to recognize the foul odors. Moreover, the methods of heating and constructing houses vary so greatly that badly distributed warmth in houses makes people more anxious to confine the heat produced than to introduce fresh air.

Amid the questions of economy to the householder, of the architects who are specially sought out because of their ability to give a fashionable outside to houses, of competition amongst the innumerable manufacturers of furnaces, boilers, grates and stoves, all of which are *said* to be modelled upon the latest scientific principles, it may be well to recall some of the laws underlying what seems so simple, and yet proves to be one of the most difficult practical problems which sanitarians, architects and engineers are called upon to deal with.

To maintain the human body in a state of health, it must not only be supplied with an amount of food requisite for supplying it with energy for work, but it must also consume an amount equal to the task of maintaining the body at a temperature of 98.2°F. As bodies lose their heat both by radiation and conduction, it is plain that non-conducting clothing plays an important part in preventing an undue loss of body heat ; but common experience tells us that for persons employed at sedentary occupations in-doors, an air temperature of from 60° to 70° F., is necessary to comfort and health. Further experience tells us that the air of the room must not be in too rapid movement, probably not more than a half-foot per second, and must further, as nearly as possible be as warm near the floor as at 6 feet above it. With the atmosphere in temperate climates ranging in winter between 30° F. and —20° F., it is plain that the amount of heat required to keep the air of a house warm, will depend (a) upon the construction of the dwelling; (b) upon the number of renewals of air per hour, and (c) upon the character of the heating apparatus employed. As regard the construction of a house, it is necessary that the walls be made of materials which are poor conductors of heat, that they may be so built that moisture will not readily get into the interstices of the materials, as with soft brick, unpainted boards, and damp foundations; and that they will be so well built of close materials that air currents will not blow through them. How essential that building materials be poor conductors may be learnt from the notably different conductivities of different substances for heat. Thus, a wall of wood of equal thickness would be three times better as a non-conductor, than one of brick. It is of equal importance to remember that air confined in a close space is ten times as good a non-conductor as wood, hence the important part played by double windows, glass being ten times better as a conductor than wood.

As regards the required changes in the air of the room, it is plain that as this will depend on its size and the number of its inmates, the amount of air to be heated will be simply that required to supply the ideal 3,000 cubic feet per hour to each adult inmate; while the heating apparatus to be chosen will be that which most readily transfers its heat with the smallest loss to the air supplied to the dwelling. While it may be said that, in theoretically discussing ventilation, we need not regard by what method the air to be supplied to a room is heated, yet in practice, the question is a most important part of any system. When carbon or its compounds whether as coal gas or wood is consumed, it produces heat by the union of carbon with oxygen, while hydrogen at the higher temperatures if present, unites with oxygen to form water vapor. In combustion every pound of carbon forms 3.7 lbs. of carbonic acid, and emits heat enough to raise the temperature of 87 lbs. of water from 62° to 212° F. and every pound of hydrogen produces 9 lbs. of water, and emits enough heat to raise 417 lbs. of water from 62° to 212° F. For the purpose of estimating the value of any fuel, it is most convenient to estimate the number of pounds of water which can be raised by any given weight of fuel, though 1°F. or from 32° to 33° F. which is termed *a heat or thermal unit*, and which is roughly applicable for every degree from 32° to 212° F. Experiment has shown that 1 lb. of carbon produces 13,000 units of heat and 1 lb. of hydrogen produces 62,500 units. What then is apparent is that economy in heating means that the largest possible number of units of this heat, instead of being allowed to escape by the chimney, or other way, be transmitted directly or indirectly to the air of the rooms occupied; the air being in such a condition of purity and freedom from movements, and having such evenness of distribution, that a sense of comfort be given to all the inmates.

The modes by which heat is transmitted to the air of a room, viz, by conduction, convection and radiation, all play their part, each being given a greater or less importance according as grates, stoves, furnaces, hot water or steam pipes be the method of heating adopted.

The following results, obtained by Profs. Carnelly and Haldane, of Dundee, Scotland, have much interest in this connection; but they are necessarily to be accepted not so much as indicating the value of any particular system as the mode of application of any of the systems accidentally adopted in those particular schools at that time.

Of 323 schools reported upon 150 were personally visited by Carnelly. The great differences were found in the amount of fuel used per pupil. One large school with hot air furnace, used but 34 lbs. of coal per head in a season, while another used 417 lbs. One with an open fire used but 23 lbs., while another used 239 lbs. In a school for 1,000 scholars the cost in England averaged for installing the system £200 for grates and £500 for low pressure steam. The installation of a mechanical fan ventilating plant with heating cost in a building properly designed for it £850, and put in an old building not specially designed cost £1,000. The results of experiments showed that mechanical ventilation as by fans was much the most effective in maintaining the requisite purity and temperature of the air; was more independent of winds and changing weather; and reduced draughts to a minimum, but has a greater first cost and somewhat greater cost for maintenance; but in a town with several schools one janitor could supervise the apparatus in all.

A more recent and perhaps more representative series of methods of heating and ventilation are those found in the Reports prepared under the supervision of the Chief of the District Police of Massachusetts who has special charge of the work of boiler inspection, fire-escapes and the heating and ventilating of public buildings, factories and workshops of the State. The several reports of this Bureau are of extreme interest, illustrating year by year an advance in the scientific supervision of public buildings. The report for 1896, referring to the ventilation of schools, says, "The practicability of ventilating schools admits of no doubt. It is as much a matter of exact knowledge as any problem in engineering or mathematics. It can be done by the aid of power, and may be accomplished bv heated shafts or by fans; all dependence on natural ventilation should be abandoned. The system of mechanical ventilation can be relied upon with certainty. By mechanical means a steady inflow of pure air under all conditions and atmospheric changes can be secured. The extra expense for the power to move air should be recognized and met without question."

"When so many are enquiring how best to secure good ventilation in school and other public buildings, the correct methods gained by years of experience should be made known In this matter of ventilation there are comparatively few who have made it a specialty and have felt it necessary to perfect their knowledge. The time has been reached when the importance of ventilation is generally appreciated, and there seems to be a willingness to do something for the health and comfort of the pupils in our public schools, and it would be a misfortune not to achieve some real progress."

"Good ventilation consists in the proper arrangement and distribution of the ducts of the incoming and the outgoing of the air, and their relation and correspondence with each other so that the perfect removal of the foul air and the thorough diffusion of the fresh air will be secured. How to supply the occupants of school-rooms or crowded apartments with the proper quantity and quality of air has not always received the attention its merits demand. Something, however, during the past few years has been done towards an intelligent solution of the problem. To know how much air is needed for a given number of pupils in a school room and to supply it by exact mechanical measurement is now no secret."

"In former reports I have explained some of the methods advocated and in operation in school buildings in the State. One of the methods or systems concerns itself only with supplying air, leaving it to make its way out through ducts provided for that purpose. This is done by means of fans or blowers forcing the air into the room. It is the plenum method. Another system or method advocated is directed to the extraction of the foul air by natural laws, requiring no mechanical means, depending upon the difference between the external and internal temperature, in other words, the tendency of warm air to rise."

"In our experience of the past eight years we have found that the interior temperature of foul-air ducts is practically the same as that of the room. The changes in the temperature are so frequent and the velocity of the wind so various, that, *unless additional heat is supplied to the duct*, the power of the duct or shaft to draw air from the room will fail in many instances to cause upward motion enough to be measured by the anemometer."

"The ways of adapting the means to the end in furnishing to and removing air from crowded rooms are not questions of experiment. The size of ducts, shafts, etc., their location in the rooms and their distribution are not at the present time severe problems. The questions, "Shall the air be taken in at the floor or at the ceilings?" or "Will an upward or a downward movement in the air work to the best advantage?" have been settled upon principles which are available for the practical solution of the problem of ventilation."

"For the effective working of any system of ventilation, it is imperatively required that proper provisions should be *made to promote air currents in the right direction*, and first in the *fresh air inlet*,—the supply of fresh, pure air from pure external sources, The size of this fresh air inlet is of great importance. In many instances when provided in our public buildings it has been found to be too small. The warming of the incoming fresh air should be considered at this point. Varieties of heating appliances are in use for the purpose of warming the air, two of which I will mention,—the hot-air furnace and the high-pressure or low-pressure steam apparatus."

The difficulties to be overcome by the adoption of any system depend upon the operation of the same principles. Heating by convection is due primarily to the movement of air upward, heated and by expansion made lighter, and falling again as it is cooled by walls and windows. By these currents of warmed air coming in contact with our bodies, we are prevented from cooling with undue rapidity in the same manner as by conduction the air of the room is cooled by the cold outer walls and windows. It will thus be apparent that with outer currents of air, as winds blowing against a building, the porosity or openness of the walls and the conductivity of the building materials and the doubling of the windows, must all play important parts in the ventilation and heating of dwellings. To minimize the variations of temperature caused by these several influences in different rooms and at different parts of the same room, to maintain the air at a temperature of 60° to 70° F., to secure a humidity of the air approaching 70 per cent. of saturation, and to keep the carbonic acid in the room at a point below six parts in 10,000, or to secure from thirty to fifty cubic feet of fresh air per minute for each inmate according to age, and to do this economically is *the problem of ventilation.*

This must be secured too in such a manner that the velocity at the inlet shall not exceed six feet per second, to be reduced to half a foot per second when coming in contact with inmates to prevent the sensation of draughts, although experiment has taught us that a velocity of two to three feet per second of air at an ordinary temperature may be endured without a sense of notable discomfort. How much this last point means will be understood, when it is remembered that a room containing 500 cubic feet of air having an inlet of twelve inches square, if supplying 3,000 cubic feet per hour, would have a velocity of .83 feet per second while supplying only enough air for one adult person. It is thus apparent that in order to maintain the requisite purity of house-air without an excessive air movement, a minimum air space fixed by some at 750 cubic feet per capita is necessary, thereby permitting some four changes of air per hour.

Apart from the question of heating and propelling the air into a room, it is equally clear that the size of fresh air inlets and outlets is of primary importance in the question of the movement of air. An illustration will make this evident. Assuming that properly warmed air can safely move at a rate of two feet per second without discomfort, and that the fresh-inlet occupied a-quarter of one wall of a square room thirty feet wide, it will have renewed the air in the room within two minutes, or thirty times in an hour. As this air is distributed over a space in the room in columns, four times the volume of that opposite the inlet, the general velocity in the room would be but one-quarter that at the opening, or six inches per second. If further the rate of renewal be lessened, it is apparent that the size of the inlet can still be notably reduced if the distribution of the air at the point of entry to the room is assisted by the shape of the inlet. Many of these elements which enter into the problem have heen estimated, and even given their place in tables; but it is well that the various elements of the problem be recognized. This may be done by a single example.

A school house of four rooms, each to have a cubic-air space of 240 cubic feet (or 4x4x15) per pupil for a school of 200 pupils is to be heated and ventilated.

The construction of the building having been made upon the principles of building already indicated, we have to supply means of ventilation for supplying 2,000 cubic feet of fresh air per pupil per hour, or 100 000 cubic feet per hour must be poured into each room with cubic capacity of 12,000 feet. This means $8\frac{1}{3}$ changes of air per hour, or a renewal of air every $7\frac{1}{5}$ minutes. An inlet of 2 ft. x 2 ft. would deliver the requisite volume of air if moving at the rate of 6.94 feet per second. With the ordinary smooth ducts, as when lined with tin, to prevent friction as far as possible, it is estimated that from 20 to 25 per cent. is lost by friction, so that in the present instance the duct deliveringair in theamountstated at the rateindicated shouldbe about 2 ft. x 2.5 ft. in area. It is apparent that the forward movement of this volume of air will depend not only upon a steady motive power, a *vis a tergo*, by which, as with a fan, a regular pressure is maintained in the duct, thereby creating a plenum in the room, but also upon there being a free exit duct to conduct the air from the room, which removal of air can indeed be accelerated by an exhaust fan at the outlet of the duct or by a coil of steam pipes in the exit shaft by which the air is heated and thereby made to ascend. Much experience in ventilating shafts by the officers of the Massachusetts Bureau leads to the conclusion that, "as a rule, a reduction of one-fifth the area of the foul air outlets for the size of the fresh-air inlets has proved sufficient for inflowing fresh air. I have seen no reason to change this statement, and it will be found that ventilating engineers and architects who have been the most successful in obtaining good ventilation have varied but little, if any, from the above rules." It is apparent that with the size of the inlets being determined as being, say 80, the outlet would be presented by 100. Along with the various elements as regards the size of inlets and outlets, it is important to have determined by experiment the most successful points at which inlets and outlets should be placed in any room, in order to promote the even distribution of the air introduced. Both English and American authorities are now agreed that in rooms of the ordinary size, as those in schools, inlets should be arranged on the inner walls, at a point from 6 to 8 feet above the floor, while the outlet should be at the floor in the same wall, and in close proximity to the outlet. This arrangement is based upon the fact that the incoming air is usually warmer than that of the room and therefore tends to ascend, and with the forward movement the impulse along with the higher temperature will distribute the fresh air to the farther side of the room ; it being further aided by the lessened pressure caused by the downward movement of the chilled air along the outer wall, and the outward movement of this air along the floor to the outlet.

Summing up these points Mr. R. R. Wade of Boston, Chief of the Police Inspection Commissioners, says :

"Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the merits of the various appliances that have been applied for the ventilation of schools or other public buildings, it must be admitted that the system that can furnish and remove under perfect control a sufficient amount of air, with a velocity that can be regulated and so distributed as to supply fresh air and remove foul air from each room with regularity and perfect independence of weather, summer and winter alike, should be the system to be adopted, and in all appliances that is the simplest which most positively and directly effects the purpose in view."

The problem of heating the air equally has in every system proved of much difficulty in practice when a definite amount of fresh air is to be delivered. In estimating the work to be done, it is apparent that an average external temperature must be taken as the basis of ordinary work, and that for extremes a system of extra coils must be supplied either in the rooms or in the cold air chambers in the basement. A four-horse power gas engine has been proved sufficient to give to a 4 ft. diameter fan enough revolutions to supply 1,000 persons (pupils) with 2,000 cubic feet per head per hour ; hence with any system of steam heating, boilers of sufficient power can be economically used, even where electricity is obtainable for supplying power to the fan.

In the problem here we may assume that the outer air to a temperature as low as 15° F. is to be heated in the basement cold-air chamber, to be delivered in the room at 70° F., and that for colder weather steam coils be placed in the rooms for subsidiary heating.

In practice it may be said that the same number of heat units is required to raise water through any degree of temperature from 32° and 212° F., and proportionately air through any degree from 15° to 70° F., the ratio between air and water being at 212° F. as 1 to 1000. Now the weight of a cubic foot of dry air at 32° F. and 30 inches of barometric pressure is 566.9 grains, or 1000 cubic feet equal 81 lbs. Assuming that a cubic foot of water at 212° F. weighs 60 lbs., it will hold 10,800 units of heat. Hence it would raise 3272 cubic feet of air through 55° F. It has been estimated that the combustion of 1 lb. of coal will produce 14,000 heat units, and if the combustion in an ordinary furnace amounts in loss to 3200 units, or more than one-fifth, we find that 1 lb. of coal will raise 1 cubic foot of water from 32° to 212° F., or will heat 3272 cubic feet of air. Or, roughly, 4 lbs. of coal will be sufficient to heat the 12,000 feet of air required to change the air of a room, 32 ft. x 25 x 15, in 7½ minutes. It is apparent that the amount required will be the same, whether the method of heating be by hot water, steam or hot-air furnace, provided the combustion be equally good in all and the loss of heat the same, if the mechanism provided supplies the heat to the fresh air all at the same rate.

Taking warm weather with cold weather throughout the winter season in Ontario, this calculation would mean that, for a school-building of 4 rooms of the above size and holding 200 pupils, from 25 to 30 tons of coal would supply an adequate amount of heat.

The illustration of principles thus given in some detail enables us in some degree to estimate the various factors entering into the problem of ventilation. Many simple methods are adopted for lessening the evils of over-crowding and air foulness in small buildings, but the scientific problem having had its practical solution in a large measure determined, it now requires some specific measures for its systematic application to schools and public buildings. As an illustration of modern systems in practical operation the following points are taken from the last report of the Massachusetts Bureau, or that for 1898.

The report states the plans are in substantial accord with the recommendations of the Bureau. One is of a building two storeys high, with eight school-rooms, each 28 x 32 by 12 in height, all constructed of brick. The heating is supplied by two steel tubular boilers of about 30 horse-power each. There is also a small boiler for heating the vent flues in mild weather. The radiation is nearly all indirect, massed in two large chambers in the basement, four rooms being heated from each chamber. There are direct radiators in the play-rooms, in the basement, and in the corridors and principal's room; also in the lower hall and in each vent flue. There are 360 to 380 square feet of radiating surface in the steam coils for each room, so arranged that one-third, two-thirds or the whole may be used. Provision is made for drawing the air of school rooms into the cold-air rooms, when the building is unoccupied, for conservation of heat. The buildings have, in addition to play-rooms, wash-rooms and water-closets. Mixing dampers in the fresh air inlets are regulated by thermostats in the different rooms. Ventilation is aided by steam coils in exit shafts. Another building has an amount of indirect heating of the cold-air rooms by steam coils adequate for heating the air with external temperature as low as 15° F., while supplementary heating by direct radiation in the rooms is supplied. A fan for forcing in warm air is utilzed. It is apparent that with whatever system we may adopt there are many details in its practical operation which demand intelligent supervision if successful results are to be obtained. The questions of friction and the size of fresh-air ventilating shafts, the velocity of cross-currents of air at the entrance of the shaft for fresh air from the exterior, the variations in barometric pressure and in external air temperature, all demand an intelligent comprehension of such causes and their effects and of the means in the mechanism of ventilation of making compensation for such variations. From the standpoint of legislative enactments to provide for the application of scientific means to secure a standard of ventilation in any public building and for supplying such system of expert officers for inspecting and regulating this work in public buildings in this Province, it would appear evident that at the present time there is no means similar to that for many years in operation in Massachusetts adequate for the work to be done. Local Boards of Health have, under the general provisions of the Public Health Act of inspection, probably enough powers to correct any serious unsanitary condition, but the exact scientific knowledge requiring to be applied to any particular case demands some special scheme to be formulated, so that new buildings in all urban municipalities and all school buildings in rural districts should have their plans approved before construction, with certain proper provisions for ventilation, while definite powers to compel the adoption of adequate measures in old buildings should be put into systematic operation.

CHAPTER III.

THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF SANITATION AS A MEASURE AND MEANS OF SOCIAL PROGRESS.

In the closing chapter, entitled "Dynamics," in his work on "Civilization and Progress," by Dr. John B. Crozier of London, England, are the following words :—

"All thinkers, whether they be Theist or Atheist, Trancendentalist or Materialist Christian or Comptist, feel and agree that there is in man an ideal of expansion and elevation of mind and heart which is not only the end of nature, but is the goal of society, and to forward which the efforts of all the good and wise should be directed."

Again, "It is this ideal which is constantly building up the new civilization, which ever lies more or less concealed under the old, and which when the old has decayed and fallen to pieces, comes forth to take its place."

"This ideal has many sides, but they may be all summed up in the old and well-recognized forms—the love of beauty, the love of right and the love of truth."

Alongside these sentences it may be well to place the words of that man, Sir Humphrey Davy, sprung from the people, and who before he was thirty years of age was teaching all England philosophy, and who was honored with titles by royalty, and worshipped by the people to whom he gave his invention of the safety-lamp, thus saving the life of thousands.

"The scientific glory of a country may be considered, in some measure, as an indication of its innate strength. The exaltation of reason must necessarily be connected with the exaltation of the other noble faculties of the mind; and there is one spirit of enterprise, vigor and conquest, in science, in arts and arms."

We have quoted these several paragraphs as aptly setting forth the truth that he who would rightly understand the forces which in any age have been operative to produce any widespread and permanent influence must comprehend that such are not newly created, but only some new direction given to laws which can never be increased or diminished, just *as the law of the persistence of force*, causes the phenomena of *heat*, *motion*, *gravitation*. or *electricity* to appear, force itself never being lost, at the bidding of him who learns nature's processes. Such an one must not alone study religion, or politics, or pure science by itself, but all of them as parts of a whole; since man is of necessity a being influenced through his emotional, intellectual and more material faculties, and is but a single unit in that larger unit of society, which must necessarily become influenced in this same direction before social advancement in any great degree becomes possible.

Nowhere in the history of the past century do we find this more notably illustrated than in the progress of sanitation, a word which is used here in its broadest sense, viz.; "*the science of life saving.*" Take but one illustration, that of the Davy safety-lamp. During the early part of the century the world was repeatedly startled with stories of explosions in coal mines from fire damp. The best minds amongst mine owners and managers had given their energies to the problem of preventing such disasters. Physicians and clergymen in the mining districts, witnesses of the horrors, kept public attention alive to the dangers by pamphlets and letters to journals, not under the thumb of mine owners. On May 12th, 1812, an explosion, the greatest then known, at Gates-head-on-Tyne, killed 92 men and boys, while others less fatal occurred in the next three years. A society finally was formed with bishops and nobility as its prominent members. A report was published and the society received numerous suggestions as to a remedy; finally Davy was appointed to take up the question and within three months of the time he was appealed to, had taken up the question which is one of pure chemistry and physics, and had solved it. Learned societies, owners and managers of mines and the miners' clubs were unanimous in their praises. The Edinburgh Review of the time, said:—"The safety lamp is a present from philosophy to the arts, and to the class of men farthest removed from the influence of science. The discovery is in no degree the effect of accident and chance, which comes in for so large a share in the credit of human inventions, and it has no claims other than on what is altogether the result of patient and learned research."

The moral and intellectual side of this matter is further beautifully illustrated by Sir Humphrey's reply to Mr. Buddle, one of the large mine managers who suggested that he should patent the discovery and make from £5,000 to £10,000 a year. "My good friend I have never thought of such a thing, my sole object was to serve the cause of humanity; and if I have succeeded, I am amply rewarded in the gratifying reflection of having done so."

In these extracts from two writers, one speaking in the opening and the other in the final decade of the century, are clearly set forth the same philosophical truth, viz.:—*That underlying human progress must be the primary knowledge of Nature and a belief in goodness at the heart of things, and that no mere acquaintance with the uses of even scientific inventions in any degree postulates a relative expansion and elevation of mind, which depends upon a consciousness of this ideal in the individual, and of a conscious effort to attain to it as the end of his desires.*

How many of the thousands who ring the telephone bell have the faintest idea o the painful steps of a Voltà, an Ampère, a Davy, a Faraday or Bell in their ascent of Panassus, during a whole century, before the simple operation of ordering the dinner by telephone became possible; and how few miners after the first wonder was over, ever thought of the knowledge of the physical laws required to be known before the simple brass wire mantle of the safety lamp could be thought of!

These preliminary remarks have been made simply for the reason that sanitation being primarily a personal matter, there must, as the condition of sanitary progress, be a breaking down of obstructions *physical, organic* and *spiritual* in the individuals which constitute any society.

To illustrate: With war as the condition of English society for almost a generation, family bereavements, the maining and crippling of individuals, the absolute misery and pauperism of the masses had grown to be the normal condition of life for the larger proportion of the people. Social distress had become so extreme that it approached that condition which made the French populace in the days of Robespierre run dancing by the side of the rumbling death-cart, as it carried its daily load of victims to the guillotine; and shouting in their glee "*Il va bien*"—it goes fine! At the end of the Napoleonic wars, which had kept wheat up to 70s. a quarter, Dives was still true to himself and not content with abnormal gains during all these war years, the agricultural interests had a bill passed in 1816 prohibiting the importation of corn until it reached 80s. per quarter. Misery forced on rioting amongst the masses, hay ricks were burnt, conspiracy after conspiracy for overturning the social fabric and government was formed, ending in the Manchester rising and the Peterloo massacre. But beneath the surface in all this, the new leaven was working. In Agriculture, Mr. Coke, of Halkham, in Norfolk, learnt and practised scientific agriculture till the value of his rentals rose in forty years, from £2,200 to £20,000 largely owing to science applied to agriculture; and science and the arts were transforming the textile industry. The power loom was in 1815 just coming into use. Cotton production caused from 1815 to 1820, 82,000,000 of imports of raw material to rise to 247,000,000 lbs., with the increase of labor saving inventions. With all this, the great towns grew rapidly, and population rose from 11,000,000 in 1815 to 16,000,000 in 1838; yet with all this, wages advanced but little. The masses were still in misery without internal organization and without protective legislation. Trade combinations were prevented by law, and in 1813, the justices were prevented from fixing the minimum wage. It was apparent that such opposed conditions could not long continue. Rioting and rick-burning suited the oligarchy, but Adam Smith, the philosopher, William Cobbett, the social reformer and editor of the "Weekly Register," the Hampton Club with its workmen orators and poets, and isolated aristocratic adherents as Francis Burdett, Spencerian societies for the nationalization of land, the philosopher Hume's advocacy of the right to organize labor were all at work playing their part in the education of society, leading up finally to Catholic emancipation to the Reform Bill of 1832 and to the Factory Commission of 1832 and Poor Law of 1834.

The justness of the proposition that elevation of the individual mind is not adequate for a permanent social progress is seen in the spasmodic reform in prison discipline in consequence of the self denying labors of John Howard toward the end of the 18th century.

Mr. Arthur Griffiths tells us, in "Traill's Social England," that the prison reforms had in large measure lapsed by the end of the Napoleonic wars. So crowded were the inmates that they had to sleep sideways to find room on the floor for all to sleep; men and women were huddled together and brutality and abuses of management abounded. The peculiarly humanitarian work of agitating this reform was done largely by the Quakers, who were supported by Barton and Wilberforce in the House. The work was herculean, and was pushed forward by these earnest workers in spite of ridicule, even from some of the clergy. Some enactments were obtained in 1825, and the "Cellular" system was introduced in 1835 and in 1837 Lord John Russell swept away in almost a single act, the death penalty for every crime but murder.

It will have been noted that so far not a word has been said regarding sanitary reform, nor indeed was such *per se* to be expected under such social conditions. Disease is a matter of the individual. If he took sick there was the physician, and if too poor then the dispensary and after that the workhouse. Besides did not Providence send sickness, and have not men to die some time? Destruction by an explosion in a coal mine should be prevented, but who could prevent disease? None knew the nature of contagion, although many individuals had observed the spread of disease through overcrowding and the presence of filth.

But the time had come with the various reforms growing out of scientific progress and the diffusion to some extent of a knowledge of natural laws, when this, the last born daughter of Science, including as she does the practical application of all the sciences to the science of life, was to have her birth.

And like all the others, Sanitation had her spokesman. Edwin Chadwick, a London lawyer, with a talent for statistics and a deep interest in social reform, addressed a letter to Sir John Russell, the Home Secretary in 1837, at the time when he, Chadwick, was acting as secretary of the Poor Law Commissioners. He pointed out in this letter that preventable diseases became a direct cause of poverty; and as a result of the report Lord Russell appointed a commission of enquiry in 1839, viz.: "As to the extent to which causes of disease prevail amongst the laboring classes in the metropolis; also amongst the laboring classes in other parts of the United Kingdom." This was the year succeeding the passage of the Act relating to the Registration of births, marriages and deaths, and it was the returns of that year which showed that deaths from the preventable diseases, as typhus, smallpox, etc., were 56,461 in a total of 338,979 or 10.6 per cent. of the whole. In 1897 this class in England constituted only 7 per cent. of the whole, and 1839 was a good year compared with the epidemic years of typhus and relapsing fever from 1816 to 1820, with typhus and typhoid again from 1826-30; while from 1830 to 1838 it was epidemic upon epidemic of cholera, smallpox, typhus and Russian influenza. To understand the saving in deaths alone from zymotic diseases it may be said that the population of England and Wales is to-day just double that in 1838, and that the deaths from this class of disease were in 1897 33,595, while had the 1838 rate prevailed in 1897 there would have been 113,000, or the rate has been reduced by more than two-thirds during the period.

Or, as Chadwick put it, with regards a single disease, typhus, "That if 1 in 10 sick persons died of the disease in 1838, as was the actual case in the metropolis, then a quarter of million of people in England and Wales suffered in financial loss and sickness from the disease, or the total deaths in England in a single year from typhus were double the loss suffered by the combined armies at Waterloo.

Loss of this character may further be illustrated by the deaths from consumption, which even more accurately measures the social surroundings of individuals as regards housing, wages and general elevation in the standard of living. The sanitary progress in the last 40 years seen in the decreasing death rate by decades has been from 1861 to 70 an average death of males of 2,467 reduced to 1,598, of females 2,483 to 1,259 per million persons; or 83,700 persons' lives have been annually saved to the state in England, or 90,240 in 1897, over what there would have been had the rate from the early period prevailed. Or the reduction was 44 per cent.

We may refer to a few facts as set forth at length in the Report of 1839 on the Sanitary Condition of the Laboring Classes of Great Britian, drawn up by the commissioners, George Nicholls, Sir George Cornwall Lewis and Edmund Walter Head, Mr. Chadwick being secretary, appointed by Lord John Russell. Street-cleaning and paving in it are recommended, illustration being given of then existing conditions. One section reads: "The civic officers have generally contented themselves with the most barbarous expedients, sitting still amidst the pollution with the resignation of Turkish fatalists, under the supposed destiny of the prevailing ignorance sloth and filth." Construction of sewers and introduction of water supplies was next dealt with. Land drainage was illustrated by the good health due to the draining of the Ely fens. In another section of the report Chadwick deals with the subject of ventilation, one which even to-day demands from us an attention not given to it in any degree adequate to its importance.

In the report it is remarked that the frequency of early deaths and orphanage amongst journeymen tailors led to special enquiries and observations made as to the effects of bad ventilation (a) on the moral habits, (b) loss of healthful existence to the employee, (c) loss of profit to employer and employee through sickness, (d) loss in expenditures for relief under the Poor Law. Most of them died from consumption. By their own rules a man at 50 was superannuated and was thought not fit for a whole day's work. Their average expectancy of life was about 32. No provision was made for their families, and these usually went on the parish.

In statements published is one by a journeyman tailor that the life of a London tailor, who worked in such shops as were described in the report, was shortened over that of one in a country village or town by ten years, and that the conditions under which he worked caused a loss of one hour's work daily, the two losses together amounting to a total loss of 50,000 hours, which at 6d. meant a total productive loss of £1,250. Such effects of over heated and non-ventilated rooms did not then and do not now limit themselves to any single trade. He gives another example where in four years from 1784, 2,944 children out of 7,650 died at a lying-in hospital in Dublin, but the rate was reduced by proper ventilation to 229. In the Glasgow "Barracks Building" there were 500 people, there being one family to each room, where typhus was never absent, one case dying in every seven; but after a two-inch tube was placed in the ceiling of each room leading directly to the chimney, fever practically disappeared during the next eight years. Statistics showed that in 1840 one child in every 180 and one widow for every 500 of the whole population were in the union work-houses.

Such were the valuable materials embodied in reports and pamphlets for the next ten years by Mr. Chadwick, but not till the typhus of 1847 was succeeded by cholera in 1849 did official sanitation advance to the stage of a regularly appointed health officer for London, when Dr. John Simon presented his first annual report dealing especially with street filth, sewerage and filth diseases, water supply, the social condition of the poor, unsanitary dwellings and offensive trades. What some of these conditions must have been may be judged when Dr. Simon in 1854 dared to say in his City of London Report, "If there be citizens so destitute that they can afford to live only where they must straightway die—renting the twentieth straw-heap in some lightless fever den, or squatting amidst rotten soakage, or breathing from the cesspool and the sewer; so destitute that they can buy no water, that milk and bread must be impoverished to meet their means of purchase, that the drugs sold them for sickness must be rubbish or poison; surely no civilized community dare avert itself from the care of this abject orphanage. If such and such conditions of food or dwelling are absolutely inconsistent with healthy life, what more final test of pauperism can there be, or what clearer right to public succor, than that the subject's pecuniary means fall short of providing him other conditions than those? It may be that competition has screwed down the scale of wages below what will purchase indispensable food and wholesome lodgment. Of these, as fact, I am no judge; but to its meaning if fact, I can speak. All labor below that mark is masked pauperism. Whatever the employer saves is gained at the public expense."

Such reports as this of Dr. Simon were the result of the first health law—"Health of Towns Bill"—passed in 1848, the year of the cholera, the provisions of which were executed by a central board of health till 1855, then by the privy council, and finally since 1872 by the local government board. In this year only was sanitary legislation extended to rural districts, whose general work since 1894 is supervised by district councils.

Such slow growth is wholly in keeping with our postulate, that there must be a general advance in social education in order to make any reform possible and permanent. Illustrative of this is a remarkable sentence by Dr. Simon in his 1854 report: "To the philosopher, perhaps, any partial sanitary legislation—even for a metropolis—may seem of low importance as compared with the corresponding need that the legislation of the country should be imbued with greater sympathies for life. Yet London is almost a nation in itself, and the good which might be effected by its sanitary regeneration would, even as example, be of universal influence." There were millions of people in the rapidly advancing industries of England who were intimately informed on the influences affecting the rise and fall of wages, and had organized trade unions, co operative associations, and the influence of such assisted by such philanthropists as Lord Shaftesbury got Factory Act after Factory Act passed and amongst these that most valuable of all from the sanitary standpoint "The Alkalies Act," with its chief inspector Dr. Angus Smith, an eminent chemist, and its local inspectors.

But such broadening of the horizon of the public mind was accentuated by the re appearance of epidemics both of cholera and typhus in 1865-66. It was in 1865 that the Government ordered certain scientific researches to be begun. Dr. Thudicum, a chemist, was then first employed to study the chemical processes of disease, and from that year onward Annual Reports gave the results of studies upon the diseases of man and animals, such as that carried out by Prof. Grainger regarding the rinderpest in 1867. First in 1865, inspectors of the Government Board investigated epidemics as of typhus at Greenock, puerperal fever at Maidenhead, diphtheria at Great Ormesby, scarlatina at Wellington, typhoid at Hadlow, cholera at Southampton, and yellow fever at Swansea. In the same year medical officers were sent to study foreign epidemics, as the plague in Russia and cerebro-spinal meningitis in Germany. It is in the Report ot this year that we find the question of contagion discussed in terms closely approaching those of to-day, Dr. Simon uses the words : " And more and more the once chaotic phenomonology of contagion is tending to become an intelligible and consistent section of the great science of organic chemistry." Indeed, it is in these very years that Pasteur is carrying out the earlier of his remarkable investigations, as into the origin of charbon and the silk-worm disease, which settled for all time the doctrine of a " contagium vivum " on an en during basis. But how closely clinical facts had already been associated with sanitary observation may be seen from the words of Dr Simon : " On the other hand, not even the merest tyro in medicine supposes that contagion (as a morbific power acting from each sick centre) operates equally on all persons, or equally under all varying circumstances of place and time." He then refers to (*a*) personal differences of susceptibility, (*b*) the local surroundings of contagiously-diseased persons, and the power of contagion to show an almost infinite range of differences, (*c*) and that in different lands and different ages of the world in category of time, far out of human reach, there are circumstances which greatly influence contagion."

How progress in the belief as to the natural history of diseases has gone on and how executive measures for their suppression have advanced concurrently therewith is gathered from an extract from Dr. Simon's report for 1868. He says : " It is the almost completely expressed intention of our land that all such states of property and all such modes of personal action or inaction as may be of danger to the public health should be brought within scope of summary procedure and prevention." Large powers have been given to local authorities, and obligation expressed or imposed on them, as regards their respective districts, to suppress all kinds of nuisance and to provide all such works and establishments as the public health primarily demands. And in the interests of health the state has not only, as above, limited the freedom of persons and property in " certain common respects ; it has also interfered in many special relations " ; and he further points out how it had interfered between parent and child, as in vaccination and limitation of hours of industrial labor ; between employer and employed with regard to the sanitary condition of factories ; between vendor and purchaser in the matter of adulterated foods and drugs and unwholesome food products ; and the prevention of epidemic disease at public expense, and in the larger control of municipal works like sewage disposal to prevent danger to public water supplies.

It is in the report of 1869 that Dr. Simon refers to the published work of Dr. Burden Sanderson, and states : " It will now be seen that the views indicated in Dr. Sanderson's report with regard to the agencies of morbid infection are the views of Prof. Schroder and M. Pasteur on the agencies of fermentation and putrefaction. In 1870 Dr. Simon states : " I am glad to state on the evidence of this report (Dr. Sanderson's) that, even at the present very early stage of work, Dr. Sanderson's investigation is giving results which are of direct interest to the practice of medicine and surgery." Within six years thereafter Prof. Lister had immortalized himself by applying the principles of asepticism to the treatment of wounds and had revolutionized surgery.

In the report of 1870 Dr. Simon deals at length with the constitution of local health committees and says what in 1900 bears upon public health work both in England, in Canada and in the United States : " In the first place there is the largeness of the continuing waste of human life. It seems certain that the deaths which occur in this country are fully a third more numerous than if our existing knowledge of the chief causes of disease were reasonably well applied throughout the country ; that of deaths which in this sense may be called preventable, the average yearly number in England and Wales is now about 120,000 ; and that of the 120,000 cases of preventable suffering which thus in every year attain their final place in the death register, each unit represents a large or smaller group of other cases in which preventable disease not ending in death, though often of far-reaching ill effects in life, has been suffered. And while these vast quantities of needless annual suffering, if regarded merely as such, would be matter for indignant human protest, it further has to be remembered, as of legislative concern, that the physical strength of a people is an essential and main factor of natural prosperity ; that disease, so far as it affects the workers of the population, is direct antagonism to industry ; and that disease which affects the growing and reproductive parts of a population must also in fact be regarded as tending to deterioration of the race."

The quotations made from these reports during the preceding ten years are of extreme interest, as illustrating the formative stage of present legislation, and show how accurate scientific knowledge accumulating from year to year formed a motive force which, as a knowledge of its practical bearing came to be generally diffused, placed public health legislation both in England and Canada almost upon its present basis. It has been already noted that in 1874, sanitary law in England was made applicable to rural districts, and we find that in 1876 all the Public Health laws were consolidated. Since that time public health work in England has moved on almost uneventfully, each year producing its harvest of lives saved. What this actually was is gathered from the statistics which show that between 1872 and 1882 the death rate in England decreased 4.5 per cent, or in other words 250,000 persons were living in 1882, who would have been dead had the deathrate of the previous decade continued. From this latter year, 1882, the operation of sanitary laws has become a matter of ordinary routine and common knowledge to the people of Ontario, for in that year the Provincial Board of Health was appointed by statute; and in 1884 a Public Health Act, applicable to every municipality in Ontario was passed. A reference to this early period is of interest at the end of eighteen years.

In the report of the Board for 1883 may be found the following sentence. "Let us examine the last published report of the Registrar General of Ontario, (1881,) and we will find there that the recorded deaths from diphtheria for the preceding year were 1171; from scarlet fever 470, and from all those diseases which are readily admitted to "spread" from a first case, there was a total of 3000. During the past year the following question has been asked of a number of medical men. "Do you think that one-half of the cases in your neighborhood could have been prevented if you had had a medical health officer and proper by-laws?" The answer has invariably been "Oh, yes, far more than that". But let us content ourselves with assuming that only one-half of these persons might have been prevented from catching the disease by proper precautions and strict watchfulness, and this will give us 1500 persons who might have been saved from death. Consider along with this, how many of the 2397 persons who died in that year from pulmonary consumption, might still be alive if better ventilation had been adopted. Adopting English calculations of the value to the state of lives saved, this report further stated, "At the end of a period of six years from this date the annual saving would be nearly $4,000,000." That those roseate hopes have been fulfilled, and that lives to the ideal extent have actually been saved may be gathered from the last published report of the Registrar General for 1898. The deaths from contagious disease, as actually recorded, from smallpox, scarlatina, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough and typhoid were 1,527.

It must be remembered further that the population has increased from 236,739 in 1882 to 440,979 in the cities alone.

Such is a *resumè* of the conditions which have marked the progress of the science of public medicine during the century, now closing, and, were it possible to summarize all the causes producing the wonderful results which we have endeavored to indicate, one could not do better than catalogue the vast development of inventions and discoveries and their practical application in the Arts and Sciences. But along with this development has gone an evolution of scientific thought in its application to social and moral problems, which has depended primarily upon the increasing knowledge of and belief in the uniformity of natural laws. The belief has enormously extended in society that a particular effect *must* have its cause by which we mean that the force which it represents *must* have been taken from somewhere else, that is to say, must have its cause elsewhere; and hence the old beliefs in diseases being visitations of Providence, of there being physical or social laws by which the poor are required to remain poor and that the woes of this life are to be endured with the fatalistic stoicism of a Mahommedan, for the sake of the sweets and joys of a future paradise, have largely disappeared. Amongst even the common people the practical knowledge has grown that they need not have smallpox and hence they demand, it may be spasmodically yet, action on the part of the authorities to prevent it. They have heard that antitoxin cures diphtheria and they are prepared to submit their children to inoculation with it, even though with regard to its action they may be as yet, and indeed will continue to be, profoundly ignorant. Dr. Crozier asserts that these demands for protection against disease, and a willingness of the individual to submit to personal inconvenience are the true measure of the *level* of the stage of men's material and social progress, or reversing the statement " that our moral ideas, our practical beliefs, all grow out of our *material and social surroundings.*"

" So great indeed, is the unity and intimacy, the harmony and proportion existing among the various social and moral products of any given epoch, that, accompanying a particular stage of culture, you may confidently predict a corresponding stage of manners, of customs, of morality, of religion."

Marvellous as by comparison have been the stages of progress in " life saving during the century it would be idle to suppose that these notable illustrations of life-saving in the matter of the so-called preventable diseases are the measure of progress in a directions, as for instance those diseases, which depend more or less upon a phase of socia life, which, not marked by material poverty, may yet be marked by a poverty of practical knowledge of and belief in the effects of those conditions of an artificial life growing out of that very material progress in the arts which have brought scientific conveniences to increase the comforts of life in the home of every town dweller. On its purely material side it produces the evils of hot-air furnaces, the poisonous products of water-gas, the injurious results of electric light on the eye, the disturbances of digestion and nutrition by the enormous consumption of sugars, especially, the glucoses, and a long line of evils, to which an earlier generation were not exposed. In the mental sphere, the universal privleges of free education, bringing with the ability to read, the power to learn, not only the great political movements, but all the sensational occurrences of society, whether in the commercial, social or criminal world have similarly their degenerating influence. The effects of this class of teaching on the mind of the child soon to become the man, is patent on every hand ; and, unfortunately, it is not antidoted by keeping the child's mind imbued through practical science teaching, with those broad laws governing all phenomena, whether physical or mental. The sensationalism thus developed again manifests itself in the moral sphere and a hysteria in the sphere of religion is the logical outcome of previous influences. Thus the diseases of the nervous system, affecting all nutrition, and diseases of the digestive and secretory organs are notably on the increase, while others such as cancer, seeming to be especially associated with these vices of nutrition, are becoming notably more prevalent. It is apparent to one who would study these current influences, that the ascent of Parnassus is difficult for man in any sphere ; and during recent years and not in Canada alone, it has been easy to mark the bearing upon public health work of this false æstheticism. Sir John Simon, writing on " Experiment as a basis of Preventive Medicine," years ago used words which can well be repeated : " In certain circles of society, at the present time, aesthetics count for in all . . with such sections of society our profession cannot seriously argue. Our own verb of life is *ergazesthai* not *aisthanesthai.* We have to think of usefulness to man. And to us, according to our standard of right and wrong, perhaps those lackadaisical aesthetics may seem but a feeble form of sensuality."

Very much might with reason be added to indicate movements inimical to the highest interests of our public health and we have said enough to point out with our causes for rejoicing at the progress of a century in the amelioration of human misery, and of the marvellous increase in the means for making the lives of every class more enjoyable, the existence of parasitic growths, which seem like those in Nature to be peculiarly prone to attach themselves to our most luscious fruits, and to our flowers of the most delicate perfume.

"There is light in all
And light with more or less of shade in all
Man-modes of worship."

While recognizing, however, these facts, yet the progress and civilization of a century and the conditions upon which they have depended are so evident that we may say that for the coming century and indeed for all centuries all true civilization and progress must depend upon science by which in the words of one of our modern teachers we would say, "that knowledge of the laws of the world and of the human mind, which alone can enable us to work in harmony with the Supreme Power, and towards the same great ends."

"A sun but dimly seen
Here, till the mortal morning mists of earth
Fade in the noon of heaven, when creed and race
Shall bear false witness, each of each, no more,
But find their limits by that larger light,
And overstep them, moving easily
Thro' after-ages in the love of Truth,
The truth of Love."—Akbar's Dream.—Tenn.

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. Bryce,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE LABORATORY WORK OF THE BOARD FOR 1899.

By J. J. Mackenzie, B.A., M.B., Bacteriologist.

The total number of specimens examined in the Laboratory of the Board during the year 1899 was 1,370, which were made up of the following items:—

Suspected sputum	629
Suspected exudate	375
Suspected typhoid blood	164
Waters for bacteriological examination	116
Waters for chemical examination	29
Miscellaneous samples	52
Suspected rabies	5
	1,370

Of these samples, 1,100 were sent in by 300 physicians, as follows: 112 sent 1 specimen each, 59 sent 2 specimens, 30 sent 3 specimens, 26 sent 4 specimens, 12 sent 5 specimens, 12 sent 6 specimens, 10 sent 7 specimens, 7 sent 8 specimens, 6 sent 9 specimens, 8 sent 10 specimens, 4 sent 11 specimens, 2 sent 12 specimens, 2 sent 16 specimens, 1 sent 17 specimens, 1 sent 19 specimens, 2 sent 20 specimens, 1 sent 22 specimens, 1 sent 30 specimens, 1 sent 32 specimens.

These 300 physicians were distributed as follows:

From	1	municipality	33	sent	specimens
"	1	"	7	"	"
"	1	"	6	"	"
"	2	"	5	"	"
"	4	"	4	"	"
"	9	"	3	"	"
"	36	"	2	"	"
"	129	"	1	"	"

In addition to these figures, two municipalities sent all diphtheria cases for diagnosis or release from quarantine through the medical health office, in all 84 specimens. Specimens were received from a total number of 196 municipalities.

Unfortunately with the sputum, exudate and blood samples, only a limited number of cards with clinical history was sent in so that the details of these cases cannot all be worked out.

Tuberculosis. The cards which are received with the samples of sputum ask for the following data: name, age and sex of patient, name and address of physician, date of first symptoms, present symptoms and history of infection, if any. The age and sex of patient and the duration of symptoms have been given with fair accuracy. The presence or absence of infection has been given in the vast majority of cases, and it is hoped that the error through carelessness will be to a certain extent cancelled in both those which give positive evidence of tuberculosis as a result of microscopic examination and those which gave negative results. The question in regard to present symptoms, it is feared, has not been answered as fully as it should be, but the results have been tabulated in so far as they are given. It is hoped that these data taken with the results of the microscopic examination may in time lead to an increase in our knowledge of the earlier symptoms of tuberculosis.

Altogether 441 cards were received with samples of sputum, 172 of these samples showed the presence of the bacillus of tuberculosis and in 269 it was not found (percentage positive 39.0), eight of the 269 were second or third samples from previous cases, so that they are not included in the tables.

Arranged according to Age of Patients.

Age of patient.	5 yrs. and under	6 yrs. to 10 yrs.	11 yrs. to 15 yrs.	16 yrs. to 20 yrs.	21 yrs. to 30 yrs.	31 yrs. to 40 yrs.	41 yrs. to 50 yrs.	51 yrs. to 60 yrs.	over 60 yrs.	No data.
Negative	1	4	7	43	81	53	34	23	11	4
Positive	0	1	1	23	69	31	25	14	5	3
Percentage positive	0	20	12.5	34.6	46.0	36.9	42.3	37.8	31.2	42.8

Arranged according to Duration of Symptoms when Specimens were sent.

Symptoms have persisted.	1 month and under.	1 month to 2 mo's.	2 mo's to 3 mo's.	3 mo's to 6 mo's.	6 mo's to 12 mo's.	12 mo's to 2 years.	Over 2 years.	No data.
Negative	33	39	28	59	55	16	26	5
Positive	8	23	21	46	43	18	9	4
Percentage positive	19.5	37.0	42.8	43.8	43.8	52.9	25.7	44.0

The above table is interesting in regard to the number of positive diagnoses made in the first two months of the disease and the large percentage of negative results in those cases which had persisted for more than two years.

In the former class, of course, one must take into account ordinary inaccuracy of a patient's statements when questioned in regard to the period of time that has elapsed since the beginning of a disease, but in quite a number of cases additional information is given which fixes the date with comparative certainty, such, for instance, as an attack of influenza or pneumonia.

In the latter class we undoubtedly have instances of the so-called fibroid phthisis, as other symptoms point to phthisis even when the bacteriological examination is negative.

The answers to the questions concerning the symptoms at the moment of sending the sputum, have been carefully gone over and have been tabulated according to the actual data given. That is, if pyrexia is not mentioned the case is classed with apyretic cases, except when other data point to the probability of pyrexia, such data as night sweats and emaciation.

The cases are all arranged according to the number of months since the onset of the trouble, and this to a certain extent aids one in estimating the value of the data.

Cases showing Cough and Expectoration with no other symptoms.

Symptoms have persisted	1 month and under.	1 month to 2 mo's.	2 mo's to 3 mo's.	3 mo's to 6 mo's.	6 mo's to 12 mo's.	12 mo's to 2 years.	Over 2 years.	No data.	Total.
Negative	1	4	4	5	7	5	3	1	30
Positive	0	0	1	6	1	2	2	0	12
Percentage positive	0	0	20.0	54.5	12.5	28.5	40.0	0	28.5

The number of cases in the above table is hardly large enough to enable one to draw conclusions, but when one considers that only 42 out of 441 cases sent in, had merely the

the presence of cough and expectoration to direct the physician's attention to the possibility of phthisis, and yet twelve of these proved to be tuberculous upon microscopic examination, one is forced to the conclusion that, if phthisis is to be diagnosed in the early stages it is important not to wait until classical symptoms exist but to have a microscopic examination of every case in which persistent cough and expectoration does not yield to treatment.

Cases showing Cough and Expectoration with Pyrexia or Emaciation or Sweats, or all these Symptoms

Symptoms have persisted.	1 month and under.	1 month to 2 mo's.	2 mo's. to 3 mo's.	3 mo's. to 6 mo's.	6 mo's. to 12 mo's.	12 mo's. to 2 years.	Over 2 years.	No data.	Total.
Negative	19	23	9	35	27	5	13	3	134
Positive	3	14	10	22	27	8	2	1	87
Percentage positive	13.6	37.8	52.6	38.5	50.	61.5	13.3	25.0	39.3

This table does not require discussion. It shows from the number it includes the class of cases of which physicians are suspicious and upon which they require the further light of a microscopic examination of the sputum.

Cases showing Cough, Expectoration, Pyrexia or Emaciation, with physical signs of Disease of the Lungs.

Symptoms have persisted.	1 month and under.	1 month to 2 mo's.	2 mo's. to 3 mo's.	3 mo's. to 6 mo's.	6 mo's. to 12 mo's.	12 mo's. to 2 years.	Over 2 years.	No data.	Total.
Negative	8	8	10	10	11	4	4	0	55
Positive	4	7	8	12	8	6	3	1	49
Percentage positive	33.3	46.6	44.4	54.5	42.1	60.0	42.8	100	47.1

The numbers are unfortunately not very large in this table but it is interesting to note the much larger percentages of positive cases.

Cases showing Cough, Expectoration, physical signs with no Pyrexia or Emaciation.

Symptoms have persisted.	1 month and under.	1 month to 2 mo's.	2 mo's. to 3 mo's.	3 mo's. to 6 mo's.	6 mo's. to 12 mo's.	12 mo's. to 2 years.	Over 2 years.	No data.	Total.
Negative	0	1	2	5	5	2	4		19
Positive	0	1	2	3	4	1	1		12
Percentage positive.....	0	50.	50.	37.5	44.4	33.3	20.		

We finally have 26 cases in which Hæmoptysis was given as having occurred at some period of the disease. These cases are arranged in the following table :

Cases showing Hæmoptysis, with or without other symptoms.

Symptoms have persisted.	1 month and under.	1 month to 2 mo s.	2 mo's. to 3 mo's.	3 mo's. to 6 mo's.	6 mo's. to 12 mo's.	12 mo's. to 2 years.	Over 2 years.	No data.	Total.
Negative	2	0	1	2	6	1	2		14
Positive	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	12
Percentage positive	33.	100.	50.	60.	33.	50.	33.	100.	46.1

In 10.4 per cent. of the positive cases pain was given as a symptom, whilst it was present in only 6.9 per cent. of the negative cases.

In answer to the question as to exposure to infection, 28.4 per cent. of the positive cases gave such a history, whilst it was only present in 17.2 per cent. of the negative cases.

In considering the results given in the foregoing tables, the question naturally arises as to how far the negative results are reliable where the symptoms point to evident disease of the lungs persisting in some instance for a very long time. It is claimed for them that they are only reliable in so far as negative results can be after careful microscropic examination. In answering the physician the value of a negative result is pointed out and it is suggested that another specimen be sent if symptoms continue suspicious· It is remarkable, in how few cases second specimens have been sent, and in so far as histories have been obtained apparently the negative results have been largely confirmed. One physician wrote that all results during the preceding four years (some 25) were confirmed by the subsequent clinical histories.

It would be very strange, however, if a certain percentage of those reported negative were not tuberculous.

Another point of very great importance is brought out by an examination of the tables. That is the necessity of an early examination of the sputum. Thirty-one cases were diagnosed positively within the first two months of the disease, and when one remembers the great success in the treatment of such early cases by modern methods, the value of this result cannot be over-estimated.

Diphtheria. There were 375 swabs from suspected cases of diphtheria, examined during the year; 147 of these gave positive cultures of the diphtheria bacillus. With a large number of them cards were sent in, but very little of value can be extracted from them. The most interesting facts to be determined in these cases are the duration of the disease and the persistence of the bacillus after the disappearance of the membrane, and the effects of the use of antitoxin upon these conditions. All these data are asked for on the cards, but on account of absence of system on the part of physicians using the laboratory the returns are very incomplete. The majority of the physicians have been willing to use the laboratory for diagnosis, but have preferred not to do so in regard to release from quarantine. This is, of course, absurd, and demonstrates pretty conclusively that many physicians do not rightly understand the significance of the facilities offered them by the Provincial Board of Health. They seem to think that these facilities both in diphtheria and tuberculosis are simply to assist them in making a diagnosis. They may assist them in this, but their primary object is to protect the public health by making certain the diagnosis of two diseases which are a menace to the public health. In the case of diphtheria they fail in their duty if, after a positive diagnosis is made, they do not continue to send swabs until the throat is shown to be free from infection, and in connection with this the experience of all similar laboratories should be remembered, viz., that at least two negative examinations should be obtained before the throat is declared free of infection.

Typhoid. With the 164 specimens of typhoid blood there were only a small number of cards. From these the following data have been obtained. There were 33 cards from positive cases, and from these it was possible to determine approximately the day of the disease upon which the reaction was obtained :

On the 3rd day..............	1	On the 10th day.............	5
" 4th "	1	" 12th "	2
" 5th "	5	" 14th "	5
" 7th "	10	After the 14th day...........	4

That is, that more than half of these positive reactions were obtained within the first week. It is probable that the others would have given similar results if they had been sent earlier.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. An interesting feature of the laboratory work of the early part of the year was the receipt of four specimens from cases of suspected cerebro spinal meningitis. The epidemic form of this disease is now known to be due to a specific organism called diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis. It differs from the diplococcus of pneumonia, which sometimes causes meningitis, in its staining, cultural and pathogenic characters, so that in material from the meninges it is usually possible without much difficulty to differentiate the two forms. The chief differences are as follows: By Gram's stain diplococcus intracellularis does not stain, while diplococcus pneumoniæ stains, it is more difficult to cultivate than the pneumococcus and dies out more rapidly in cultures, while the pneumococcus is very pathogenic for mice and rabbits, the diplococcus intracellularis is only slightly so.

The rapid death of the organism makes it difficult usually to get a culture, especially if the cerebro spinal fluid has been allowed to stand any length of time after removal from the body. Even in fresh material, in which the microscope shows many organisms it is necessary to make several cultures as only a percentage of them show any growth. It is consequently hardly possible to hope for a positive diagnosis by culture with material sent to the laboratory from a distance, and the diagnosis would have to depend largely upon the negative cultural results and the staining peculiarities.

With the appearance of epidemics in various parts of this continents within the past year (notably in Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia) it was of special interest to try and decide whether the Ontario cases were due to the organism of the epidemic form or to the diplococcus of pneumonia.

The first specimen was received March 20th. It was from a fatal case with an illness of about 48 hours. The specimen consisted of about 25 c.c. of bloody cerebro-spinal fluid, with a white sediment and containing white flocculi. On centrifuging it separated into a layer of reddish sediment with a clear blood-stained fluid above. A number of cultures were made from the material on different media, but they all remained sterile. Stained preparation showed that the sediment consisted of red blood corpuscles, polynuclear leucocytes and large mono nuclear leucocytes. Certain of the polynuclear leucocytes contained diplococci somewhat flattened 1.0*m* x 0.75*m* in pairs. These organisms did not take the Gram stain. Two grey mice were inoculated, one subcutaneously with ½ c.c. of the fluid, the other intraperitoneally with ¼ c.c. of the same material. Both animals lived, the second showing slight illness for a day.

We had then in this case a purulent cerebro-spinal fluid containing intracellular diplococci, which did not take the Gram stain and which apparently were dead when received.

The presumption was that this case of cerebro-spinal meningitis was the epidemic form. Within a month three other specimens were received from the same county; but in no case could a positive diagnosis be made, although in one the same intracellular diplococci were found. In another only serum tubes, inoculated by the physician who made the *post-mortem*, were sent, and as they remained sterile nothing could be made out. In the other the specimen was badly packed and was broken before it reached the laboratory.

In recent epidemics of this disease the method of lumbar puncture has been extensively used as a means of diagnosis, and in some cases even as a therapeutic measure.

The puncture is made between the third and fourth lumbar vertebræ about one centimetre from the middle line, a large sterilized hypodermic needle being used detached from the syringe; the needle is pushed slowly upwards and inwards, the entrance of the point into the spinal canal being at once shown by the flow of cerebro-spinal fluid from the open end, sometimes under considerable pressure. Some of this is caught in a sterile tube and a number of cultures at once made.

In fatal cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis this should be done if a *post-mortem* is not permitted, as a positive diagnosis can only be made by bacteriological examination.

It is important that physicians throughout the Province should recognize the importance of making as certain as possible the diagnosis in cases of this disease, since, if there is any danger of an epidemic, such as occurred in Boston, precautions should be taken.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Rabies. During 1899 five specimens from cases of suspected rabies were sent into the laboratory.

May 3rd. The spinal cord of a sheep which had died of supposed rabies produced by the bite of a wandering dog. Two rabbits were inoculated but they remained unaffected, so that we must conclude that the case was not one of rabies.

July 11th. The head of a dog was received which was supposed to have died of rabies. One rabbit was inoculated subdurally with an emulsion of the medulla; fifteen days later it showed symptoms of paralytic rabies and died on the twentieth day.

Aug. 1st. The head of a cat supposed to have had rabies was received. One rabbit was inoculated subdurally but was unaffected by the inoculation, being well three months later. It was evident that this case was not rabies. Cultures from the brain of this cat gave negative results.

Aug. 26th. The head of a Newfoundland dog was received in the laboratory, also the cord of another dog and the cords of two cattle, all supposed to be cases of rabies. On account of the way in which the material was packed only the head of the dog could be used for inoculation. One rabbit was inoculated subdurally; this animal died seventeen days later, but unfortunately during my absence, and its symptoms were not observed nor was material kept for a second inoculation. These cases were probably true rabies, but on account of the doubt about the cause of death in the rabbit a positive opinion cannot be given.

Sept. 29. A fox terrier dog was brought to the laboratory supposed to have died of paralytic rabies. Two rabbits were inoculated subdurally with an emulsion from the medulla of this dog. The first animal showed symptoms of paralytic rabies seventeen days later and died on the nineteenth day; the second animal showed symptoms on the eighteenth day and died on the twentieth.

Of the five suspected cases two proved to be rabies, one was most probably rabies and the remaining two were not rabies. Of the three cases of rabies one was from Toronto and the other two were from the southern peninsula of Ontario, the district in which practically all our cases of rabies are found.

During the autumn and winter months there have been quite a large number of cases in Buffalo and the neighborhood, and it is rather surprising that we have not had cases from the Niagara peninsula due to importation. It would be well for Local Boards of Health along the main roads through the southern counties to keep a sharp lookout for suspicious animals.

Anthrax. July 27th. The spleens of two cows which died with symptoms and post mortem findings suggestive of anthrax were received in the laboratory from Mr. Burger, V.S., Listowel. Bacteriological examination of the material demonstrated the presence of the anthrax bacillus in both specimens.

Black Shoulder or Quarter Evil. November 15. Muscular tissue from an animal supposed to have died of anthrax was sent to the laboratory by Mr. Armstrong, V.S., Gorrie. Microscopic examination showed a bacillus somewhat like the anthrax bacillus. A guinea pig was inoculated subcutaneously with a little of the juice from the specimen. It died next day with the same bacillus observed in the specimen present in all the tissues. Ærobic cultures made from the original specimen and from the inoculated animal gave no growth of the bacillus seen in the tissues, but in anærobic cultures it grew well; it was isolated and studied and proved to be bacillus chauvii, the cause of the disease, and usually called black shoulder or quarter evil. The absence of an ærobic pathogenic bacillus demonstrated the absence of anthrax This case is of interest because it is the first one of this disease which has been diagnosed bacteriologically in the laboratory of the Board. It is apparently endemic in a number of districts in Ontario and it is important that outbreaks should be accurately diagnosed because of the fact that it is sometimes confused with true anthrax. True anthrax is a much more dangerous and fatal disease in animals and has this additional public health interest that it sometimes produces fatal infections in man.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATERS.

Throughout the year, in examining water samples bacteriologically, special attention has been paid to bacillus coli and colon-like forms; at the same time, of course, anything looking like the typhoid bacillus has been isolated and studied. In a number instances bacillus coli has been found, but it is surprising that it is missed in waters where we would expect to find it. In every case it is absolutely necessary that the study of the particular organism should be carried out thoroughly, the amount of gas produced in fermentation measured and the percentage of relationship of CO^2 to H established by Theobald Smith's method, before we can make a positive diagnosis of the presence of bacillus coli. As an example of the difficulty of establishing the presence of bacillus coli or bacillus typhosus in water I will detail an investigation into 21 samples of water from the Indian Reserve in Tuscarora township, Brant county. The majority of the waters were more or less polluted. Cultures were made at 37° C by adding 1 c.c. of the sediment of each sample to 25 c.c. of bouillon growing for forty-eight hours and plating. All forms like bacillus coli or bacillus typhosus were isolated and studied. Thirteen colonies from as many different samples were isolated and marked typhoid-like, *i.e.*, the surface colonies in the plates showed the leaf-like margin and veining characteristic of the typhoid colony. All these colonies were not equally typhoid-like, but they all bore a resemblance. Two of them proved on further culture to be liquefying fluorescent forms. Two proved to be nonliquefying spirilla. All the rest on further culture and replating failed to show a typical typhoid colony and none of them gave the agglutination test with undoubted typhoid blood.

Eight colonies were marked possibly colon-like; one proved to be a liquefying organism ; five gave a negative indol reaction and did not ferment lactose ; two only seemed to answer to the tests for B. coli in the fermentation tubes and both were quite pathogenic for guinea pigs.

Other forms of interest on account of their probable relations with bacillus coli were isolated from other samples of water, but lack of time prevented a systematic study of them.

With the view to studying the extent of the occurrence of the nitrifying organisms in wells and natural waters, some tests were made of samples received in the laboratory.

Investigations carried on by Jordon and Richards (Mass. State Board of Health Rep. 1890) seemed to indicate a wide spread distribution of these organisms in natural waters.

In my own experiments, 400 c.c. lots of a sterilizing Wnogradcsky solution were placed in sterilized flasks and were inoculated with the samples of water by allowing them to sediment in the ice-chest and then drawing off 5 c.c. of the water with sediment in sterilized pipettes. In the first test one flask was inoculated from tap water, one flask from a public water supply derived from a brown river water, one flask from a well, not polluted ; and a control flask was inoculated with soil. Examined from time to time the control showed progressive nitrification so that a month later there was only a slight trace of ammonia. The other three flasks showed no nitrification.

In a second test nine flasks of sterilized solution of a similar constitution were inoculated as follows : one as control from the previous earth culture, one from a public water supply from an underground source of known purity and seven from wells more or less polluted. A month later the first two flasks showed almost complete nitrification whilst the other seven showed no trace of it. The experiments would have to be carried out much farther to enable one to draw any conclusions, and it is hoped as time permits to continue the investigation.

In the chemical examination of the 29 samples of water sent in, the usual hygienic analysis was made, and there is nothing special to report in connection with them.

MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATIONS.

Among the miscellaneous investigations of the laboratory was a study of the character of a bacillus found in grass, which resembles the tubercle bacillus.

It was first described by Moeller as occurring in this situation, but apparently its first recognition was by Rabinowitch in butter. Its occurrence in butter has undoubtedly given rise to error, as it is apt to be reported as the bacillus of tuberculosis.

Its growth in culture media is not unlike that of the bacillus of tuberculosis except that it is much more luxuriant and rapid. It stains with ordinary tubercle stain, and in cover glass preparations looks so like the tubercle bacillus as to give rise to doubt in one not well acquainted with the true form. Inoculated in large doses in guinea-pigs, it gives rise to a disease of the nature of a pseudo-tuberculosis, small tubercles consisting of granulation tissue being found in the peritoneal cavity and liver. In smaller doses it gives rise to a slight indisposition and loss of weight with infiltration and tubercle formation at the point of inoculation and subsequent recovery.

It has not been described as producing a natural infection of cattle.

I found this organism present in several specimens of hay, and from one I succeeded in isolating it in pure culture. The resulting cultures showed the form to be identical with Rabinowitch's butter bacillus, and animal experiments showed it to have a very slight degree of virulence.

I was able to show that its peculiar staining characters are due, as in the bacillus of tuberculosis, to a fatty envelope, but contrary to what occurs in bacillus of tuberculosis this fatty envelope can be readily dissolved off with alcohol so that after boiling for ten minutes in alcohol the organism no longer takes the peculiar stain, but stains like any other form.

Dorset, of Washington, has shown that Sudan III. is a stain for the tubercle bacillus on account of its affinity for fatty materials. My observation confirms this, but shows that Sudan III. will not stain the grass bacillus, the reason being apparently that the alcohol in which the dye is dissolved removes the fatty envelope before the dye can act.

This organism shows, in culture especially in those in grass, a tendency to true branching which demonstrates its affinity with the streptothrix group. Another member of this group was isolated from a polluted barnyard well which did not show any resemblance to the bacillus of tuberculosis in its staining character, but which upon closer study showed a superficial resemblance to the branched diphtheria bacillus which has been described by some observers.

This streptothrix in early culture was quite characteristically branched, but as it continued to grow in culture media it developed a tendency to break up into short bacilli, very diphtheria-like when stained with Loeffler's methylen blue and the branching was lost. The organism was very slightly pathogenic for guinea pigs, producing a small abcess at the point of inoculation which was slowly absorbed, and efforts to increase its virulence by continuous passage have so far failed. The characters of this organism were embodied in a paper before the Bacteriological Committee of the American Public Health Association at its Minneapolis meeting.

The undoubtedly close relationships of the bacillus of tuberculosis and the bacillus of diphtheria with the streptothrix group make it important that all forms of this group should be carefully studied, especially in regard to their pathogenic manifestations.

The routine work of the laboratory has absolutely prevented the carrying out of any extended hygienic investigations, and this will continue to be the case until additions are made to the staff, the importance of which has been pointed out in previous reports.

PART II.

CHAIRMAN'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

By Dr. J. A. Macdonald, Hamilton.

Toronto, 1st Feb'y, 1900.

Gentlemen,—It is once more my function to address you on the duties which have fallen to the lot of the Board during the year which has passed, and to bear testimony to the zeal of the brethren who compose the Board in the work which they have undertaken to perform. None have sought to evade their duties as members; as has been shown, not only by their regular attendance, but by the evidence which they afforded that the business of the Board and its usefulness had been the subjects of their study when at their homes.

The year has not been very eventful in the history of disease within the limits of the supervision of the Board. No destructive epidemic has visited us, but we have sufficient proof of the benefits of that sanitation of which this and other such boards are the custodian and caretakers. Smallpox has threatened in one or two districts under the guardianship of the Board. Our members know the history of that disease, its contagiousness and its infectiousness, the desolation which before the days of Jenner marked its course, and the terrible disfigurement which it left in those whom it failed to destroy. There are not many histories of mild epidemics of smallpox, but it has been reserved for our day to see one, and to what are we justified in attributing it? Must we not say that the alleviated form of the disease which has passed over certain parts of our land has been because of the small number of subjects who were unprotected by vaccination, so that the malady had not the opportunity of manifesting, as it were by multiplication. its old-time malignity. Much enquiry is going on, on the part of our more scientific brethren, as to the nature of the infectiousness of smallpox. May we not hope that the result of their studies may be, that the world may be saved from a repetition of the old smallpox history.

It is the honourable function of such public institutions as this Board to make clear to public comprehension the usefulness of such measures of disease prevention as active enquirers in this field of science may bring to light. We claim that by institutions, and among them by this, our own, much most serviceable knowledge is being spread among the people, and that thus this Board has been of much service to our Province of Ontario. The public is learning that it is worth while to be at trouble and expense for the purpose of sanitation, slowly perhaps, and not without opposition and detraction, but still it is learning the good arising from the work of the sanitarian, or arising from the existence of such a Board as this, because of the concentration of power on behalf of the public welfare which the functions of the Board mean. The occasions on which advice and help have been sought here have been numerous, and the members will bear witness that on no occasion have the seekers after instruction or assistance expressed themselves as being disappointed.

We are not to think, however, that the functions of the Board are to win the approbation of all men. Prevention of disease will be a long time before being easily made by general consent. There will always be many critics who think they know more than they have at any time taken the trouble to learn, and such individuals are always very positive of their knowingness.

These observations have been thought to be timely because of the extraordinary re-action which, in these days, is much in evidence against the value of the discovery of Jenner—a re-action which seems to be gathering strength.

By reason of that discovery, and the nearly universal advantage taken of it for a century or more, smallpox had been nearly stamped out from among civilized people; and now many in their security seem to regard a belief in the history of that horrible disease as a superstition, and are doing what they can to cast discredit upon it. A man in authority in this city has delicately said that the operation of vaccination is beastly.

It is for this Board and other such boards to present their testimony against this cruel heresy, and to see to it that until some better preventive has been found against the hideous smallpox, the public be taught that no child of more than three months old should remain unvaccinated.

Much space has been taken up with this matter, but the anti-vaccination crusade is among the evils of the day. Looking forward to a remedy, may we not propose to the medical profession that it be made part of certain functions, which some assume as special, that the vaccination of the infant, within three months after birth, without charge therefor, be a necessary sequence to the greater function which shall have preceded. The medical profession, by such means, stamped out smallpox a hundred years ago The Board, through its ever-active secretary, has had to deal practically with other evils than smallpox, and with other diseases, notably typhoid fever, of which the causes seem to be ever present, and against which incessant vigilance on the part of the sanitarian is needed. It is needless to refer to the bad habits of individuals or of communities as agencies in the production of this disease. Those habits exist and are likely to continue. It is for public institutions such as this Board to watch for the results of those habits, and to institute means for their correction, if that be possible, while the chief object may seem to be to indicate means for relief for their evil results.

It is my part now to say farewell and to thank the brethren who have constituted the Board for their considerate kindness. I trust I have never forgotten what has been due to them during my occupation of the chair, or during the time I had previously been a member of the Board, and I truly say that I shall always think with satisfaction of my association with them.

J. D. Macdonald.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EPIDEMICS.

1. Quarterly Report for Third Quarter.

(By the Secretary.)

September 11th, 1899.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

The past quarter has been signalized in many parts of the Province by dry weather, though until August the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron district had an unusual rainfall. In the cities of the districts of Lake Ontario the dry weather has served greatly to prevent decomposition of organic matters, and the summer diarrhœas of infants have been slight, the *bacillus enteridis* of Klein having no great facilities for development With the added coolness and closing of the schools the prevalence of the acute contagious diseases has been but slight.

Owing to several deaths in Anderdon and North Colchester townships, in Essex, from diphtheria, I visited the district on July 14th, and found the small village of McGregor with still a number of cases. The people were mill hands, mostly with small houses, and owing to the mildness of many cases, no household isolation was being thoroughly maintained. Dr. Jenner, M. H. O., of North Colchester, having charge on one side of village, was doing what he could, in the absence of better means, to keep the people at home. The outbreak was, at last accounts, at an end.

In August, owing to the long continued presence of diphtheria and a notable number of deaths, I visited Hanover, in Bruce county, situated on the line of Bentinck and Brant townships. I found the secretary of the board of health of Bentinck, with the board, were active in isolating all cases, and the medical health officer of Bentinck unusually active. Owing to the class of population home remedies seem to have been generally tried before a physician was called, and later attendance of the cases was given up too soon, while patients were allowed to go to school before any swabs attested their throats clean, and disinfection by the local board was not supervised but only ordered. As but one family have the disease at present in Brant Township, it is hoped the outbreak will be completely ended; but a mortality of 13 in six months in a population not exceeding 4,000 must be looked upon as serious.

Smallpox.—The incidence of smallpox in spite of its prevalence in neighboring States has been slight. A case was introduced from New York State into Toronto, resulting in 3 cases in all with no deaths; while from Cleveland a case of supposed chickenpox was imported resulting in some 27 cases in all in Walkerville, Windsor and Sandwich East townships, with one death The disease was of the remarkably mild type which has prevailed for two years throughout the United States, and presents from the standpoint of the natural history of disease a most interesting study. The outbreak in this district has been treated as smallpox, cases were isolated in pest houses and the disease is now at an end.

Hydrophobia.—The re-appearance of this disease has occurred in several districts in such a way as to again bring it forcibly to the attention of the Board. The laboratory report will deal with it more extensively; but both as regards its prevention and treatment of persons attacked in Canada some comprehensive action is demanded.

Anthrax.—The outbreaks of this disease are becoming more frequent in this Province, and in the absence of any thorough action by the proper authorities, buried carcases are continuing to create spots where its indemicity is being established. Introduced probably in every first instance by foreign hides or wool to the sole leather tanneries and woollen factories, it has extended to the flats along streams where their effluent waters flow. The latest cases have been on the stream below Listowel, where some 10 cattle in all have died this season. Others died last year, while the disease is reported to be endemic within a limited area of Ellice Township some 7 miles from Listowel.

Pollution of Streams.—In consequence of an outbreak of anthrax I visited Listowel early in August and found there had been cases of anthrax and an action pending by the owner of some cattle as against the town and owner of tannery for pollution of the stream. I examined the course of the stream, the position of the drainage from factories, houses, etc., and found that a main sewer can with a relatively small cost be conducted through the town which it is probable will be found capable of carrying the sewage without pumping to a point where a filtering plant can be established. The progressive character of the town demands such a measure.

As will be seen from correspondence, the question of stream pollution at Berlin and Waterloo by the town sewage has again been brought up. In consequence of complaints I visited Berlin in July, and with the engineer and chairman of the sewer commission inspected the sewage farm. Its condition was very similar to that found last year, an increased area is under cultivation with mangolds and the beds are rather better worked. The sewage discharging from the subsoil tiles was to the eye quite clear, and seemingly as pure as the main stream of the creek.

With several acres of land covered by the sewage which flows on to the flat beds to the depth of a foot or more, it is inevitable that a certain effluvium nuisance should be created. It was remarkably free, however, from this at time of my visit, though complained of by farmers in the neighborhood as having been oppressive on a damp still evening Year by year however the soil of the farm is improving, and with an engineer having the matter in charge, the improvement will be still more rapid and scientific.

The complaints from Waterloo Township *re* the pollution of the Bridgeport creek have resulted in action being takan by the town authorities of Waterloo to compel connection with the main sewer by offending citizens.

Sarnia Oil refining nuisanee. In correspondence submitted it will be seen that complaints were made to the Board that the refuse from the Sarnia oil refinery was polluting the St. Clair River, making it unfit for drinking water for residents along the river below. In consequence I visited the town and in company with Dr. Oliver the medical health officer, made an examination of the premises and methods of the company. It will be found of interest to the Board if a somewhat detailed report of this be submitted.

The works of the Imperial Oil Company are situated on twenty acres of ground, through which a small stream runs and empties into the St. Clair river. The following information was received from Mr. Stillman, the obliging superintendent in charge: When the present company took the works over there were four stills for refining crude oil in operation. Eleven stills have since been put in in 1899 already and eight more are being constructed. To these stills oil is pumped from probably 150 tanks, which are simply great cisterns dug in the clay and covered over tightly with iron plates. Some 60,000 bbls. of crude oil are refined in a single month and it is either brought in tanks or led in pipes to the tanks from the oil fields.

The crude oil goes to the first series of stills, where it leaves, after distillation, the heavy lubricating oils. From these the distillate is pumped to a series of other tanks from which, as refined, it is again pumped to the desulphurizing still, where it is treated by passing through a crude copper compound.

From there it flows to the refining stills to be again distilled and brought up to the flashing point 85°. Thereafter it is treated with sulphuric acid and soda ash.

The lighter gasses and naphtha are both distilled off from the crude stills, and thus with steam also given off are condensed and form the gasoline products.

From the heavy oils left in the crude stills are made paraffin, lubricating oil, axle grease, etc. From works of such extent it will be apparent that even the condensed steam from the stills will create a notable flow of oily water, but after the water for all the processes and boilers is considered the situation as described will be understood. Two pumps with 12 inch suction mains to the river are going all day, and 2,000,000 gallons of water are pumped daily. Thus it follows that at various points drains are seen discharging large volumes of water into the channel of the creek, always somewhat discolored by the crude oil or tarry products in suspension. These would and did formerly in fact flow into the river, but as all have an economic value it is the object of the operators to recover all of this overflow possible.

To this end what the refiners call a trap has been constructed, which simply means that an excavation in the channel and bank of the creek has been made in the clay and a large tank of planks is set therein and puddled about tightly with clay. This tank will be 85 feet long and 25 feet wide when completed, which was nearly the case at the time of our visit. The manager stated that it was during the time that the tank was being enlarged that a certain amount of refuse oil escaped down the river and which was the time the complaints were received. This large trap or tank is divided by planks into seven sections. As No. 1 fills with the oily water, the water is passing below into tank No. 2, the oily water always coming to the surface. By this means, the oils are practically all in a position to be re-pumped to the tanks since in the last tank very little black oil is seen on the surface. To catch the oil again the open mouth of an iron pipe, connected with the pump is set so as to pump of from the surface of the tanks, taking in oil and water.

All the effluent matter flows through a well over the mouth of the sewer leading to the St. Clair. In it nothing more was evident than the irisdescence often seen on creeks where oils from swamps have accumulated.

Your secretary, while greatly interested in the details of the operation, and much pleased with the effectual means taken to recover the waste oil products, pointed out how necessary it was to prevent the pollution of the river as many settlers below had only the river water as their source of domestic supply. and suggested in case of further complaints that a further filtration be given the effluent by passing it over coke beds. The manager at once replied that they were most anxious to give no cause of complaint, and as they had ample coke from their own products they would gladly do this if any further complaints were made. When the extent of the daily output is considered the slight amount of oily substance escaping was very remarkable.

The gas works of the town were also visited owing to complaints made of pollution by their waste products. The works were in good condition but no attempt was being made to carefully collect the tarry products which pass over with the washing of the gas. A trap and if necessary filtration through a coke bed will remedy the evil complained of, the discharge being now into a shallow part of the bay, creating thereby an effluvium nuisance. Dr. Oliver agreed to notify the manager of the company to this effect.

Railway Cattleyard Nuisances.—As will be seen in correspondence, the summer months, as last year, have produced their large list of complaints regarding effluvium nuisances. Of this class the most troublesome this summer have been owing to the widely increasing commerce in hogs. The report found in pp. 65, 67, of the Annual report of 1898, states regards cattleyards, amongst the other causes:

"That owing to badly located cattleyards and stables as well as defective construction and the absence of means for cleaning, these materials, harmless at first in themselves, are allowed to accumulate and decomposition allowed to become productive of most serious nuisances."

The first investigation of complaint made by your secretary was a complaint of a hog-feeding establishment at Creemore, near Collingwood. Owing to complaints last year to me large drovers there who had splendid pens and facilities near the station, were forced with others to keep no droves of hogs for feeding in the village during the summer months, but other pens in the town, usually with a few hogs, were allowed, and against one of the larger of these a neighbor made a very serious complaint. At the time of my visit not many hogs were kept and the nuisance was at a minimum. I pointed out in meeting with the local board that the remedy was not so much to deal with individual complaints as to prevent hogs being kept in the village at all, and on examination of their amendment to Schedule B. that their by-law as it then stood prohibited this at present, at any rate in summer. They had not understood this, as the amendment had been framed to deal with the drovers. I suggested they utilize its powers in dealing with those cases where complaints were made, but further correspondence shows that they immediately notified everyone by public notices not to keep pigs and summoned one offender when the magistrate dismissed the case by saying the by-law was not so intended. It is simply another illustration of the failure of our local health machinery.

Correspondence indicates the present state of the Dunnville, Paris and Forest railway cattle yard cases. Owing to the demand for an investigation into the cattleyards at Thamesville, under section 72 of the Act, I visited the town on Tuesday, Sept. 5th, and found the situation as set forth in the report herewith submitted. The same day I visited Chatham and sat with the Local Board of Health, which, as seen in the correspondence has had the same difficulty to contend with. I there learned that pressure from the local board had resulted in having drainage put in from the G.T.R. yards and appliances for flushing the floor. The inspector was instructed to see that arrangements are made for the systematic removal of manure after each day the yards are used, and that flushing of the floors be carried out at the same time. Forest town has not been heard from lately and it is assumed the action taken by the local board has been effective.

Pollution of Parkhill Creek.—On Sept. 7th your secretary visited Parkhill and met the local board of health to discuss a long-standing nuisance caused by the pollution of of the creek flowing through the town by Skinner's laundry. As will be seen by the correspondence submitted, an attempt was made to deal with the water last year and a crude tank with charcoal had been put in to intercept the soapy effluent. It was found to have been badly arranged and at time of my visit was not being used. A conference with the Reeve was had by your secretary and details of a plan were suggested by which a receiving tank and discharge tank were proposed, from which the effluent would be discharged to subsurface tiles laid in a neighboring lot. Compliance was promised and the local board agreed to give the principals a reasonable time to instal the new works.

Many other matters have been arranged by correspondence during the quarter.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

P. H. BRYCE, for the Committee.

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2. Fourth Quarterly Report of the Committee on Epidemics.

Nov. 17th, 1899.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee begs to report that with the exception of localized outbreaks, there has been no serious prevalence of contagious disease during the past quarter. As will have been noticed from the monthly statistical report published, there have been rather more deaths recorded from typhoid fever than during last year. The appearance of this disease has in most cases been in those parts of the Province, whether in towns or country places, where well-waters are still used; and especially in sections where the long drought prevailed during the summer and permeable soils have lain above the water-table. The area of pollution seems to spread from privies and other collections of fecal matter year by year and the lower the water-level the more dangerous such pollution becomes. Such a condition is illustrated in places such as Brantford, Woodstock and Galt, and notably in rural localities, where the knowledge of such dangers and the manner of avoiding them progresses but slowly.

Your secretary investigated a quite serious outbreak in the village of Campbellford, where the condition already noted was well illustrated, excepting that the underlying rock was very near the surface. The village is situated prettily on the river Trent, on the flat, and slopes of high hills on either side of the river valley. The limestone outcrops at places, and at others is covered with a shallow soil, water-soaked from the springs in the hill-side. Wells sunk in such places to the rock are shallow, and the movements of water from the higher grounds most invariably carry a grave pollution with it. Privies and other pollutions existed in some cases in close proximity to wells, which are veritable plague centres.

The town has a public water supply for fire purposes only, taken from the river below the town. With the water power at command for pumping it would be a simple and inexpensive matter to lead water from pure spring supplies on the hill-side to a well, thence to be distributed over all the town. Here and there borings into the rock have likewise given a good water.

Such sources were strongly urged for adoption by your secretary and it is hoped a by-law will shortly be submitted for this purpose. It is the opinion of your Committee that the powers of the Board under the Act to insist on such a remedy when out-breaks of typhoid occur should be tested, as well as the power to compel local boards or councils to extend the water pipes to areas where the disease prevails from such causes, and thereafter to cause the closing of wells in such areas. There seems no doubt in the opinion of your Committees that the Act carries with it such powers in the same way as it does the construction of isolation hospitals in the case of smallpox and diphtheria.

Smallpox.—As the Board is aware smallpox of a mild type has appeared in an area of Essex county where cases had already appeared in June and August.

In consequence of reports of its prevalence reaching the Board, a medical inspector of the Board visited the district on November 8th and investigated the facts. These are set forth in the appended report of Dr. Hodgetts, Medical Inspector.

At the request of West Tilbury a physician was sent on the 11th to attend all cases; but as on his report measures in some of the municipalities for isolation of suspects were imperfect, and as quarantine was threatened by the authorities of Detroit whence the first cases of the disease came, it has been thought necessary to continue the inspection in the district, till satisfactory action on the part of the local authorities is reported.

General vaccination is reported as being proceeded with; and it is hoped that the disease will be promptly stamped out. Owing to the generally mild character of the disease your Committee would advise that a circular be prepared to send out to physicians setting forth the general symptoms and signs of this disease.

Diphtheria.—Owing to the general knowledge of the contagious character of this disease local authorities generally are active in its suppression. The imperfect results too often following their action are however due to a too early freeing of cases from quarantine. This has been the case in the instance of Paris, where the disease appeared early in the year; but practically disappeared during the summer holidays. Cases, however, appeared again early in October, as also cases of scarlatina; and in almost all outbreaks this failure to isolate for a sufficient length of time has been the cause of further cases.

It is expected that shortly an isolation hospital will be erected, when there is good reason to hope means will exist whereby its further extension will be prevented. A very serious menace to the public health further exists in some places, owing to the practice of the people, known as Christian Scientists, to not report cases of the disease occurring in their families. The danger is aggravated from the fact that public funerals may be held; and in one instance referred too in the correspondence, the anomaly occurs of no means existing whereby legal burial can take place. The matter calls for such legislative action as will define the position and duty of health authorties in such cases.

The laboratory of the Board is extending its facilities for the exact diagnosis of this disease; and it is to be hoped that local officers will insist on investigations of all cases suspected to have occurred, before burial is permitted Some further assistance in the laboratory is however required to cope with the work which is constantly increasing and which cannot be promptly dealt with by a single officer.

Tuberculosis.—The monthly reports continue to note the prevalence of deaths from consumption, and the appalling fatality from this disease is once more shown in the Registrar-General's returns for 1898.

The total deaths recorded in 1897 caused by it were 3154, and from other contagious diseases 1763, and in 1898, 3291; while those from smallpox were 0; scarlatina, 222; diphtheria, 634; measles, 115; whooping-cough, 126; typhoid, 405, giving a total of 1,502. What this means may be judged from the following returns: 1891 gave for all six diseases, 2,656; tuberculosis, 2,379. 1892—for all six diseases, 2,764, and tuberculosis, 2,592

Your committee has again to ask, can nothing more be attempted, nothing done to prevent this enormous mortality from tuberculosis?

In May last an international congress met at Berlin to discuss this single disease.

Dr. Krieger dealt with occupations in their relations to the disease, illustrating this by the mortality in those living with and nursing consumptives; those leading sedentary lives and living in vitiated air, and those breathing irritating dust.

Dr. Böllinger, of Munich, showed the relations between tuberculosis in animals and the human subject. The identity of the disease in men and cattle and hogs was shown. Again it is stated that milk and its products from infected cattle are most to be dreaded. Its frequency in hogs was shown as being due to feeding infected milk, as also in children.

Prof. Flugge, of Breslau, with other pathologists, again set forth the fact, no longer admitting discussion *that the tubercle bacillus is the direct cause of all varieties of consumption in the human subject and also of bovine tuberculosis*

Prof. Frankel, of Halle, said every human being infected with tuberculosis and every infected animal were centres from which the disease is spread.

Dr. Roth, of Potsdam, Prof. Huebner, of Berlin, and Prof. Kirchner referred to the various means of its prevention; while Prof. Rubner spoke of how to prevent it in factories and dwellings of the poor. House and factory inspections were insisted upon so that over-crowding, imperfect ventilation and a dust-laden atmosphere might be prevented.

The great Prof. Virchow referred to the need of testing animals with tuberculin in order that milk from such might be prevented from being used.

Methods of treatment were dwelt upon and Curschmann of Leipzig, Kobert of Rostoch Brieger of Berlin, SirHermann Heber of London and Dettweiler of Falkenstein, all dwelt, upon the *open air* treatment. The general conclusion was arrived at that recovery can only be looked for *when the disease is attacked in its early stage.*

Sanatoria were discussed in all their bearings. Landesrath Meyer claimed that apart from the duties of governments and the efforts of charitable persons and societies, there was a special obligation on those likely to be benefited by the erection of sanatoria, as for instance large employers of labor and insurance societies.

In view of such a *resumé* of facts already known to your Board, your Committee would urge that the Board present these facts directly to the Government and Legislature and ask all health authorities and physicians to assist it in asking that provision be made whereby district sanatoria can be established in the Province.

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3. First Quarterly Report of the Committee on Epidemics.

Feb. 14th, 1900.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

You committee begs leave to report that the quarterly reports of deaths from contagious diseases for November, December and January continue to show the public health to be free from any great prevalence of fatal communicable diseases. It is further satisfactory to know that the annual report of the Registrar-General for 1898 just being issued, indicates another notable decline of deaths from these diseases. The total decrease over 1897 was for all diseases 1,263. This means a decline of 0.7 per 1,000, of which the decline in communicable diseases gave 22 per cent., or these diseases caused but 5 per cent. of death from all causes. The reduction in diphtheria alone was 342.

Smallpox.—As was reported at the last Board meeting in November in the statement of the Medical Inspector of the Board, smallpox had become prevalent in Essex county. Owing largely to the benign character of the disease, the work of your Inspector as well as that of the medical health officers of the district, proved most irksome owing to the difficulty in maintaining quarantine. After the first fright this disregard has always in certain communicable diseases proved a difficulty ; persons most subject to panic at one moment, passing to rashness in the next. As may have been expected, these difficulties have made themselves felt to your secretary, who, as will be seen from correspondence, has been again and again called upon to take action in local disputes.

The following table presents a statement of outbreaks so far as reported :

		Deaths.
Essex.		
Maidstone Tp	30 cases	None.
Rochester Tp	128 "	"
Belle River village	2 "	"
N. Tilbury Tp	26 "	"
W. Tilbury Tp	59 "	"
E. Tilbury Tp	2 "	"
iddlesex.		
Caradoc Tp	2 cases early diagnosis and vaccination. Source, United States	No deaths.
Lambton.		
Sarnia Town	2 cases early diagnosis and vaccination. Source, United States	"
Frontenac.		
(Sharbot Lake)	1 case, early diagnosis and vaccination. Source, not known, probably a tramp	"
York.		
Toronto Junction	19 cases. Source, Freight R. R. Conductor	"
Toronto	2 cases.	
Brant.		
Brantford	1 case, early diagnosis. Source, Cleveland, U. S	"

It will thus be seen that this Province has been the theatre in which a smallpox epidemic, as far as the experience of this Board extends during a period of 18 years, of an extent and persistency in mildness wholly unprecedented. The last report of the United States Main Hospital Service dealing with reports from different States, gives the following particulars for the six months ending January 26, 1900.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama	4	..
Colorado	7	..
Georgia	60	..
Illinois	75	..
Louisiana	271	34
Massachusetts	2	2
Missouri	43	4
North Carolina	105	..
Ohio	55	..
Virginia	49	9

And some other states with a few cases.

It will thus be seen that many hundreds of cases of smallpox have occurred during these three months, and that, except in instances as that before noted in Prescott, Dundas and Leeds last year, and recently in New Orleans and Michigan, have had a virulence greatly below the normal.

It must not be forgotten that such mildness is not unusual. In 1894, for instance, during the great Chicago epidemic which extended to Detroit and thence to Ontario, causing 20 distinct outbreaks in six months, there were 35 cases and 4 deaths. In the Strathroy cases the remarkable fact occurred that the first person who had the disease had it in so mild a form that he was never sick, was seen by a docter once, and then accidentally, and his disease was not diagnosed, and yet was the occasion of communicating it his room-mate, who recovered, yet gave it to a school-boy who died and whose father took it from him and also died.

But, nevertheless, the broad fact exists that to a hitherto unknown extent, the persistency of the mildness has been so great that physicians and health boards are being put in difficult and delicate positions, first to know what the disease is, and second to perform their duty to the public. To know that this has occurred to hundreds of physicians in the United States, does not make the task less irksome here.

Your Committee speaking with whatever light the experience of 18 years of continuous dealing with outbreaks and epidemics can give, realizing that this Board under the general statute is required to take such action as the circumstances demand for preventing the spread of communicable disease, desires to set forth such facts regard ing the disease as will enable the Board and public to accurately estimate the situation as it exists. To this end it proposes to ask and answer the following questions :

" Is the disease we are dealing with smallpox ? "

While this is the primary question, there are others subsidiary of great importance. Let us apply the tests.

1st. *As to its contagiousness.* That this is extreme has been illustrated by the present Toronto Junction cases, accounts of which have filled the papers for a week past. From one case admittedly mild, not isolated, at least 18 adult persons exposed directly to him have taken the disease within the usual incubation period of from 12 to 15 days.

2nd. *Is it Chickenpox ?*—While speaking generally, all text-book authorities state that chickenpox practically never attacks adults, yet your Committee is personally convinced that instances do occur ; but they are equally certain that no authority and the experience of no expert has ever known one mild case of it to have caused healthy adults in succession to become inoculated, some of them after but a single temporary exposure.

3rd. *What class of persons are attacked?* Not only were adults attacked, but it happens that at least the first six cases seen personally by a member of your Committee, were all persons who had never been vaccinated. In the outbreak in Essex the report of Dr. Bryans on 11 families with 85 inmates seen during a period of two months, every detail of whose history became his study, illustrates exactly the same fact ; and similarly in the cases of Walkerville and Windsor, seen by two experts, the medical officers of those exposed towns.

4th. *What persons were not attacked ?* The persons who were not attacked were practically in every instance, persons who had had smallpox, (See Bryan's report of West Tilbury, also recall the fact reported that a person in the boarding-house at Toronto Junction who has had smallpox and who is quarantined therein, has been employed as a nurse for the men, being referred to as an immune) or persons who have well-defined old vaccine marks. The Essex cases again show that imperfect or nearly obliterated marks or recent imperfect vaccinations failed to protect. If persons were vaccinated with potent virus within a day or two after exposure, the usual experience was obtained, that the vaccine having a more rapid course became an absolute protection and smallpox did not occur.

5th. *Could it be any disease but Smallpox ?* This question to every physician, is answered by the previous statements ; but we may state further, that in all the cases at Toronto Junction recently seen, (*a*) Notable preceding malaise occurred with an attack ushered in with pain in the back, head, vomiting, chills and fever ; (*b*) the subsidence within 48 hours of fever with the sense of wellness for a day or two, then followed by (c) the secondary rash progressing for the usual four or five day period to complete maturation, ending in cases seen by your secretary in umbilicated pustules, in two or three patients becoming confluent, and others semi-confluent. It had taken 8 to 10 days from its onset for the disease to arrive at this stage. Chickenpox does not usually become pustular, while the rash follows the onset of the disease within 24 hours ; there is no secondary rash, and the successive crops of the first have matured usually within 48 hours.

Measles plays no part similar to this and no other disease we know enters into the question, and none but smallpox will fulfil the conditions.

6th. *Biology of the Disease.* We are aware that it is not safe to dogmatize in matters not capable of scientific proof ; but in respect of the attenuated virulence of any zymotic or germ disease we are no longer in ignorance, though in some particulars our knowledge is still incomplete. Thus we know that in cholera, bubonic plague, scarlatina, diphtheria, etc., in those climates where any of them are endemic, it is the invariable experience that different outbreaks vary in virulence from the benign to the most malignant while the same outbreak may exhibit in different patients the several stages of severity. The biological reasons worked out in most of these diseases are, (a) *an inherent difference in type caused by the environment of the germ*, whether in the particular individual or in some instances its existence external to the body. This may be due to climate, season, or presence in the system of the patients of other antagonizing or assisting microbes or conditions. This condition seems to have actually been demonstrated in the production of vaccine virus, which according to Copeland and the biologists of the Paris Vaccine Institute, is but a modified bacillus of smallpox.

(*b*). *The resistance of the vital powers of the individual to the germ of ang particular type.* This varies with the constitution, the temporary state of health, the age of the individual, as where the adult seldom takes chickenpox or scarlatina etc., etc. This fact is of much importance, since if the germ though primarily benign, invades the person with small resistance or in bad environment the rapid succession of generations of the germ may, and indeed often does, cause them to attain a virulence, as when a virulent pus germ is present in the smallpox vesicle lessening the cell resistance, or when the disease develops under filthy conditions, when it will have developed a new race of germs, which, if finding such unsanitary conditions perpetuated, will become as it were the permanent type—during it may be a wide-spread outbreak.

(c) *With this is usually set down by the bacteriologist the amount of the dose* In other words, the number of germs that an individual may become inoculated with.

Thus we must, from the biological standpoint, accept the position that by any one of these several tracks the present outbreak of smallpox may attain a gradual or sudden virulence which would demand the most heroic measures for its suppression. That this may take place at any moment is proved in the two distinct outbreaks in January and February, 1899—one the Prescott case and the other the Leeds or Wolford cases; and within the last month in the Louisiana cases.

7th. *What attitude must this Board assume towards the disease?* Your Committee would recall the diagram in last year's report of smallpox deaths in Ontario for thirty years. The Board knows what this means; the records of municipal and governmental expenditure show what it means. Except in one year—1894—in the decade preceding 1899 the Province had not a single death from smallpox since 1889. Except in 1894 and in isolated municipalities in other years, the Provincial Board is aware, the local boards know and the public as individuals are cognizant of the fact that vaccination has been practically neglected by the people of Ontario during this period. A younger population exists to-day practically unprotected.

Bubonic Plague. Your Committee would bring to the Board's notice the fact that for the first time in history the *bubonic plague* has invaded the western hemisphere and that the epidemic since its appearance in China in 1893 has been slowly but surely extending.

A summary of the chief facts regarding it is due the public, with a view to prevent alarm by enabling it to understand the character and mode of spread of the disease.

It has within the period of history ravaged from time to time Europe, Asia and Africa. During the present epidemic its true nature as a germ disease has been disclosed, and many epidemics are referred to by writers before the Christian era, but that of the 14th century is best known to us. It is estimated that one fourth of the population of Europe, or 25,000,000, died in the several epidemics of that century. The present plague appeared in Hong Kong in 1893, thence by ships was carried to Bombay, Poonah and other parts of India by ships; thence by the Red Sea in 1899 to Alexandria and to Portugal. Eastward it has spread slowly to Japan and Formosa during the past year, causing 2468 cases in Japan, and 1866 deaths in Formosa, and thence to Honolulu in 1899, where it is still present. From Oporto, where it appeared as usual among ship laborers, it has spread to Santos in Brazil.

What it means in India or to a similar population, is seen in the statement of the last statistics that there have been in Bombay presidency 220,907 cases, and 164,000 deaths.

During the last 50 years, in 30 of which it has been recorded in some Asiatic country its most nothern limit was in Astrakan, Lat. 45°, but it has been present in Britain and Sweden in previous centuries.

Its present interest for us is the constant and increasing traffic between British Columbia and the far east; the fact of a crowded Chinese quarter in Victoria, and the fact that the disease being in Brazil, as usual in the shipping quarter, it may naturally progress towards northern sea-ports if not carefully guarded. In proof of this the British ship *J. W. Taylor* arrived in New York on 18th Nov. 1899, with two cases on board, having also lost one man at sea from the disease. The ship came from Santos. Prompt measures were taken and it did not extend. The cases at Honolulu are reported to have been largely suppressed.

As already stated it is a germ disease, first discovered by a pupil of Prof. Koch, Dr. Kitasato and his assistants, sent by Japan to study it in Hong Kong.

It is essentially due to inoculation and occasionally to inhalation of the germ into the lungs or into the stomach. Dr. Simon a pupil of the Pasteur school has apparently definitely explained its inoculation by the medium of fleas in the houses of the poor, these having previously been parasites on rats, which in all the epidemics seem to have died often in great numbers, often before the human outbreak occurred.

It is a febrile disease in which the poison has been carried from the point of inoculation. as the bite of a flea, along the lymphatic vessels and results in buboes or pustules at one or several points, while head symptoms are prominent in severe cases. Some are slight cases or ambulant cases; some are pulmonary cases, and seen, when the type is virulent, ending in a general septic state, and often fatal within 48 hours. In very severe cases hemorrhages under the skin and mucous membranes occur, and buboes may not have time to form before death supervenes. This is "the Black Death" of the older centuries.

As may be expected the multiplication of the bacilli produce by-products or *toxins* in the blood, and Yersin of the Pasteur Institute has discovered also their antitoxin. The bacilli will exist for at least 15 days and probably grow external to the body in organic matters as of streets, lanes, houses if protected against sunlight and desiccation. It is readily killed below 212° F. and in solutions of germicides.

The antitoxin is obtained from healthy horses in a manner similar to that for diphtheria, herbivores not being readily susceptible to the disease.

Isolation for a month after apparent recovery is advocated by Kitasato, as the germs may still linger in clothes, etc. Disinfection and cleanliness as for other diseases is essential; while house-to house inspection, closing up or burning dwellings unfit for habitation, and a crusade against rats, is a routine measure.

Essentially for the present must we look for the protection of our sea-ports by the Quarantine authorities and by community of action between health authorities, wherever danger appears.

The immunity of inoculation against it with the serum lasts a fortnight, and requires to be repeated if danger is present. Protection to the extent of 85 per cent. with Haffkine's protective vaccine is got with one inoculation and complete after a second or third inoculation.

This is rather a vaccination with a toxin than a protection with an antitoxin.

The incubation period of the disease is 24 to 72 hours.

The regulations of the Marine Hospital Service, U.S., are published in the report for Jan. 26th, 1900, and state:

1st. That passengers should not be vaccinated against the plague on shipboard, as it may confuse diagnosis at port of arrival.

2nd. Baggage from infected ports must be disinfected at port of arrival.

3rd. Passengers from infected ports should be detained 15 days before embarkation, or if not must be detained at port of arrival.

4th. Passenger ships on arrival at port must not be given *pratique*, but must be lightered and cargo disinfected.

5th. Animals should not be shipped from infected ports.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

P. H. BRYCE.
J. J. CASSIDY.

REPORT ON SMALLPOX OUTBREAK IN ESSEX CO., PRESCOTT, STORMONT AND LEEDS IN JAN. AND FEB., 1899.

BY CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., MEDICAL INSPECTOR PROVINICAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

TORONTO, June 28th, 1899.

Peter H. Bryce, Esq., M.A., M.D., Secretary Provincial Board of Health:

SIR,—Acting under instructions of January 28th, last, I proceeded forthwith to the districts in the eastern portion of the Province as Inspector and continued the duties of the office for a period of four weeks.

The districts visited and in which smallpox was found to exist were :

GROUP I.—East Hawkesbury Tp., Chute à Blondeau, Vankleek Hill, Osnabrook Tp., Williamsburg Tp., Cornwall.

GROUP II.—Wolford Township.

The local authorities of the municipalities adjoining these infected districts were visited for the purpose of either initiating or furthering compulsory vaccination, and the work of vaccinating the employees on the public works in the vicinity of Iroquois and Cardinal was materially aided.

The appearance of cases of smallpox in the different municipalities at about the same date, together with the report that in some sections the local authorities had not acted promptly, made the outbreak assume a somewhat alarming character and which looked more serious still in one instance where the cases happened among men employed on the public works then in progress. Although this was the case, I am pleased to report that as a result of effectual quarantine, perfect isolation and prompt vaccination not a single case has occurred outside the suspects who by diligent search were found out and quarantined.

The fact is to be regretted, however, that, owing to imperfect quarantine placed over the house in Osnabrook township, near Farran's Point, seven persons who had been exposed escaped. They were all subsequently quarantined, and only in one instance was the disease spread, the man having gone to Waltham, Pontiac Co., in the Province of Quebec, where he and others were ill with the disease. It might be added that six of the men left the house before my arrival in the district, and the last left just after my inspection of the district and notification of his leaving did not reach me for some days after.

In the municipality of East Hawkesbury, where the disease happened entirely in French-Canadian families, the local authorities, having, from causes best known to themselves, failed to appoint a medical health officer were without an executive head when the first case was reported, and consequently were slow to inaugurate any measures either of a preventive or curative character; as a result, the disease became more widespead than in other municipalities, and consequently the expense much greater than it would have been had the provisions of the Health Act been followed out.

In the township of Osnabrook the chief executive officer did not act as promptly as the urgency of the case demanded, as he wished first to place liability of costs upon the Provincial Board of Health, seemingly overlooking the fact that his first duty was to enforce the law and prevent the spread of the disease, leaving the question of cost to be settled after as between the Provincial and local authorities.

As the result of the adoption of efficient measures in a prompt manner, and in striking contrast to the methods adopted in these two municipalities, should be noted the action of the local boards of health of Cornwall, Vankleek Hill, Williamsburg and Wolford townships, where the disease was kept within the limits of the premises where it first appeared, materially lessening the cost.

Origin of Outbreaks.—Group I.—A party was held on New Year's eve at the house of Louis Desjardines, there being present several parties from Coteau, in the Province of Quebec, where smallpox already existed. On January 14th, the daughter, Victoria, was taken ill whilst working at the house of Mr. Kirby; she was subsquently sent home (21st) January, was seen by Dr. Lynch on 25th, and who immediately notified the reeve.

On January 13th an infant of Louis Desjardines, aged 5 months, who had with its mother been present at the aforesaid party, was taken ill at Vankleek Hill while on a visit to that place. The case was diagnosed as one of chicken-pox, was permitted to leave the house of the Durocher family and returned with the parent to Chute à Blondeau, where it died just previous to my arrival there.

The first case in the Durochers' family was January 28th, which was reported to the M. H. O. by the same physician who attended the supposed case of chicken-pox.

The cases in Chute à Blondeau and East Hawkesbury either had their origin from Mr. Kirby's house, from which the Desjardines patient was removed, or from the patient after her removal home to the village and before the character of the disease was known.

From East Hawkesbury the disease was carried to the Whiting house in Osnabrook township, near Farran's Point, by some workmen who had been at the party in Desjardines house, and who remained in the township for some little time after; in this house the first case happening in Williamsburg township and that reported from Cornwall had their origin.

East Hawkesbury and Chute à Blondeau.—The first case happened here January 15th and the second February 1st, just previous to the date of my inspection of the district. During the time intervening between these two dates practically nothing had been done by the local authorities. The first patient was taken ill while working at the house of the reeve and was removed from there to her home in Chute à Blondeau January 21st, and so far as could be ascertained it was not pronounced as smallpox until Jan. 25th, when she was seen by a local practitioner for the first time. He at once notified the local authorities. It was not until after conferences with both the local board and council that measures were adopted of a character to restore confidence and place beyond doubt the belief that the spread of the disease would be checked. That the measures adopted at this time were adequate to cope with the outbreak has been proved beyond a doubt by the results, for but few cases happened outside the houses I had placed under quarantine. This fact is worthy of more than passing notice, as it was stated in the public press, on official authority of the Health Inspector of the Province of Quebec, after a hurried trip made by him to the district, that the measures just referred to were "inefficient, etc." Whilst not questioning the right of the Quebec official to visit the infected district, yet I do think it would have been much better form for him to have conferred with your officer before making public such a damaging and alarming statement, for which there was not the least tittle of truthful evidence.

When once the authorities of East Hawkesbury had been assisted to put the necessary sanitary measures in operation, they acted with commendable energy.

Vankleek Hill.—The first case reported in this municipality was Jan. 28th, although an infant, (the one mentioned previously) was taken ill Jan. 13th with what was supposed to be chickenpox. At the time of my arrival the local authorities had adopted measures of quarantine but had made no arrangement for the medical care of the cases, the M. H. O. Dr. McKinnon, being temporarily in charge; he however, subsequently assumed sole charge together with the cases in East Hawkesbury.

Osnabrook Township, (near Farren's Point).—Here again there was a failure on the part of some of the local authorities to act promptly owing to reasons local in character. The disease broke out in the Whitney house, wherein boarded some of the men employed on the public works close by, and the escape of seven of these men made affairs look grave for a time. The local board of health when once informed as to the measures to be adopted, acted in a most commendable manner. The Whitney house, being roomy, was used as a hospital and a pavilion was erected for the quarantined, efficient police put in charge and Dr. Jameson engaged to attend the cases jointly with those in the adjoining township.

Williamsburg Township.—The four cases here were in the same household. The house was in an isolated position. The local board acted with commendable promptitude and adopted every measure suggested for the handling of the disease.

Cornwall.—Although the case happened on First St., close to the business portion of town, yet the prompt and efficient means adopted by the town of which Dr. Alguire is mayor, resulted in a manner most gratifying to all.

Group II.—*Wolford Township.*—The origin of the disease here will forever remain a mystery.

The work of the local board was prompt and efficient, no pains being spared to provide for the patients. The disease was confined to the house where it first appeared.

Vaccination.—In municipalities where the disease existed, compulsory vaccination was the rule, and in all adjoining municipalities it was ordered to be enforced and as a result thousands of primary vaccinations were made.

Assistance was given the authorities in those sections where the public works were in operation on the St. Lawrence and I am pleased to note the ready assistance given by the several contractors whereby the work was greatly facilitated.

The use for the first time, to any considerable extent, of "glycerinated lymph" is excuse for comparing the result with that following the use of points. I found that while its use seemed at first a little tedious and the absorbtion of prepared lymph slower, yet the development subsequently of the typical vesicle with the accompanying constitutional disturbance, were as a rule, so markedly free from those unpleasant symptoms we so often see and which is to be feared have made the general public look with some feelings of dread on this most useful and efficient preventative operation, that I cannot but speak with approval of the preparation and recommend its more general use.

Appendix A is the tabulated report of the medical men in attendance on the case.

In group I. there were 30 cases, 10 male and 20 female, with 4 deaths among each class. 8 males and 18 females had never been vaccinated. 16 had been vaccinated after exposure but in most cases the disease appeared shortly after resorting to this preventative measure making it impossible to judge of its efficacy.

In group II. there were 6 cases, 2 male, 4 female, with 2 deaths, 1 male and 1 female, 2 males had never been vaccinated and 3 females.

Before closing I would note the uniform kindness with which the local health officers and boards everywhere received me and the cordial co-operation always evinced, thus showing a desire to carry out the Health Act in conformity to the wishes of the Minister of the Department. All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M. D , L.R.C.P. London, England.

VI.—REPORT ON THE OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX IN ESSEX COUNTY.

BY C. A. HODGETTS, M.D., MEDICAL INSPECTOR.

Feb. 15th, 1900.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the following report of my work as Provincial Medical Health Inspector in the counties of Essex and Kent, for the period from Nov. 7th to Dec. 23rd, 1899, during the prevalence of smallpox, chiefly in the former county.

In company with Dr. Briens, Essex, and Dr. Millen, Maidstone, M.H.O., I visited a patient in the house of Mr. Stowe, Maidstone township, in November. This case had been first seen by Dr. Briens and pronounced by him one of smallpox and so reported to the local authorities; his diagnosis having been doubted by them, he promptly notified the Provincial Board of Health of the facts. From the history given and the appearance of patient at the time of the consultation I agreed with Dr. Briens and pronounced the case one of smallpox, and forthwith instructed the M.H.O., in his duties as to the strict quarantining of the household by the aid of competent and trustworthy sanitary police, the ordering of compulsory vaccination by the council, and the providing of proper medical attendance on the case.

Although this was the only case which had been reported to your Board, I came to the conclusion that there were many other cases scattered throughout the adjoining townships of Rochester, North Tilbury and West Tilbury, and forthwith proceeded in company with Dr. Briens to examine other houses, acting with Dr. Amyot, M.H O., Rochester; Dr. Anderson, M.H.O., Belle River, and Dr. Anderson, M H.O., West Tilbury, in their several municipalities, with the result that I found 23 other cases in the townships of Rochester, North and West Tilbury, and the village of Belle River. In this latter municipality the case was under partial quarantine,—the house being placarded as "Infectious Disease," but in the townships no precautions whatever were taken.

In the case of the municipality of Rochester, which had been informed by their M.H.O. some two weeks before my inspection that a case of smallpox existed in the township and that he had quarantined and placarded the house, the action of the board of health was in my opinion most blameworthy,—ignoring their M.H.O. they called in two local physicians, and upon their pronouncing it "chickenpox," raised the quarantine. It was my good fortune to meet the members of this Board when I told them of the character of the disease, and instructed them as to the proper measures to take for stamping it out, but they treated the matter very lightly and indifferently, relying on the diagnosis of the two local physicians.

To the lack of prompt action on the part of the medical health officer as well as to that of the local board, is in my opinion largely due the fact that most of the subsequent cases happened in this municipality. Had an appeal been made by either the medical health officer or the board of Rochester, to your Board a much more satisfactory report could have been made.

Upon ascertaining the nature and extent of the outbreak I at once informed the local health officers and secretaries of the facts, and ordered compulsory vaccination, quarantining of infected houses by efficient police patrol, and the employment of medical attendance for the cases.

The appearance of the rash, was in most of the cases seen at the time of my first inspection, of such a typical character that I had no hesitation in making the diagnosis of smallpox,—indeed in all the 24 cases that I then saw, even in the mildest there was sufficient to warrant isolation by the local authorities as suspicious cases, and quarantining the houses until further developments.

That the disease was mild in character there can be no doubt, as there have been to this date 218 cases with but one death.

That it is either modified or prevented by vaccination—recent or remote, is a fact proved frequently during the progress of the outbreak.

That those who had previously had smallpox were immune was demonstrated in five cases to my personal knowledge.

That the period of incubation was the same as the more serious forms of the smallpox has in nearly every fresh family attacked been proved, on investigation; and only prevarication on the part of members of the infected households has prevented me ascertaining it in every case.

The difficulties surrounding this outbreak were chiefly:

The wide spread character of the outbreak before preventative means were adopted.

(*a*) The mild character of the disease.

(*b*) The appearance of chickenpox in adjoining municipalities—among English families.

(*c*) The ready discussion of the subject in the public press by medical and other experts and the Medical Health Officer of Detroit, who had never seen one of the cases.

(*d*) The aversion of some French Canadians to vaccination and their suppression of information and concealing of cases.

With any of these difficulties in the way the suppression of the outbreak must take some time, but with all of them to face it seemed a task most hopeless, but one by one they were met, and with the co-operation of the three medical men who attended the cases and the medical health officers of the municipalities I am pleased to report that at the date of my leaving the district, Dec. 23rd, 1899, although there had been reported 218 cases in fifty five houses, yet 109 of these had recovered, leaving 109 in 29 houses—many of whom would be free from quarantine before January 1st, 1900.

Before concluding I would refer briefly to the fact that it was found that much of the glycerinated lymph used in this outbreak failed to produce the typical vaccine reaction and as a consequence much of the vaccination had to be done over again. The reason for this unfortunate result seems to be due to some fault in the product itself and not to any method of procedure in the operation of vaccination.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., L.R.C.P., London, England.
Medical Inspector.

History of outbreak. On July 1st, 1899, the daughter and granddaughter of Guilbeault, town line, North Tilbury, visited at the house of a French family near Walkerville and returned home about July 6th, 1899. About ten days after the return the grandchild was taken ill. A doctor pronounced it chickenpox and it spread to the rest of the family except those who had had smallpox before, thence across the road to the house of one Lajeunesse, Rochester township, and the family of Logan in the next lot north. It seemed to smoulder in these houses during the months August and September, as the members of the families bore testimony to their having had the disease.

This is previous to the disease being known to exist.

A young man who was suffering from the disease with the eruption well out attended a dance at the house of Tellier about the middle of October and all the cases I saw at the time of my first inspection had come in contact either at the dance or some other place with this man.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CAUSE AND PREVENTION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.)

Read by P. H. Bryce, M.D.

October 31st, 1899.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association :

Your committee begs leave to report that during the past year it has endeavored to keep in touch with the reports of progress which have been made in the elucidation of the causes of the several communicable diseases which are of practical interest and importance to those whose duties call upon them to take action with regard to them.

The limits of this report make it imperative to confine our remarks to those points which, in the evolution of scientific medicine illustrate some new phase of disease or demonstrate some new fact whether it be the causation of some disease hitherto unknown, or the prevention of some malady, which is now regarded as preventable.

Smallpox —The past year has once more brought prominently to the attention of all officers of health the fact that this disease, fortunately so long quiescent, only requires an opportunity to become disseminated with all its pristine readiness, if not with its old time virulence. Certain areas of the continent have the disease prevailing to a very serious degree, and health authorities have experienced in many instances great difficulties in preventing its spread. One very important reason for this has existed in the remarkable variation in virulence, which has marked the disease in many instances. Thousands of cases have occurred within the year in the United States with a mortality not exceeding five per cent. The explanations from the biological standpoint of this would prove of extreme interest were we in possession of them ; but owing to the great difficulties which have been experienced in cultivating the microbe of the disease, almost nothing has been established. We would seem to have to fall back on the old theory of acclimatization, or failing this the supposition that the habits of life of the people along with climate, have prove inimical to the development of virulence in the germ of smallpox. It has been a general observation that the virulence of the disease is notably less in sub-tropical than in temperate climates ; but we have witnessed during the past year a winter of remarkable severity, incapable developing the usual virulence of the disease, except in a few instances. That the disease may at any moment become malignant was, however, seen in the Province of Ontario. where out of 36 cases, originating it is believed in a case from Cleveland, 11 deaths occurred.

That there are biological conditions in the individual, influencing the development of virulence in the microbe, may legitimately be concluded from the extremely valuable experimental observations made at the Institute of Animal Vaccine, Paris, by Béclère and Chambon.

The experiments were made with the object of determining the effect upon vaccine lymph produced from vesicles in vaccinated animals previously treated by means of hypodermic inoculation with the virus. A very notable reduction in virulence was the result ; while similar results were obtained in animals, inoculated subsequent to an injection of blood serum from vaccinated animals, as horses and cattle, and from men and monkeys suffering from smallpox.

The conclusions briefly summed up, were :

1st. The serum of a heifer taken fourteen days after inoculation is endued not only with immunizing properties, preventive and curative, but it also produces when mixed with vaccine, an anti-virulent effect.

2nd. It produces in horses and probably other animals, the same anti-virulent properties as in cows and man.

3rd. Vaccination produces the anti-virulent property on the serum, however, the inoculation be made, whether by the skin, the blood, or the deeper tissues.

4th. The serum from convalescents from smallpox exerts the same anti-virulent action on vaccine as that from variolized animals, as monkeys.

5th. The anti-virulent substance of the serum of man and animals immunized against vaccine and variola has a stable composition, offers great resistance to heat, light, time, persists when dried and does not readily putrefy.

6th. The blood takes several days after inoculation to acquire anti-virulent properties fully ; in the heifer after from nine to thirteen days. and is at the very moment that the vaccine or variolous virus loses all activity.

7th. The period of vaccinal immunity varies much with different species, but the anti-virulent property of the blood goes on increasing, and may disappear completely, although the skin in the same person may still resist re-inoculation with vaccine.

8th. The anti-virulent property varies with different persons, but persists for twenty-five years, and even fifty or over, with persons against variolous and vaccinal infection.

9th. The production of the anti-virulent substance in the course of vaccinal or variolous infection, and its appearance in the blood plasma, constitute a reaction of defence of the organism intimately allied to the arrest of the morbid process, and to the development of immunity. We do not yet know whether this substance acts directly on the infective agents as a viruIicide or whether it acts as a stimulant on the tissue cells of the organism.

The practical diagnostic difficulties, owing to the very notable variations of the normal signs of the benignant disease have doubtless been experienced by many of us ; but practical experience must have similarly led to the conclusion that nothing less than the application of the time-honored measures of complete isolation of patients, and the vaccination of all exposed persons, have proved efficacious in stamping out an outbreak.

As regards, however, the biological meaning and interpretation of this remarkable modification of the type of smallpox, I take pleasure in referring to the quite remarkable references to the general principles underlying the difficult question of immunity and modification of virulence in disease, contained in that portion of this report prepared by our confrère, Dr. J. E. Monjaras, of San Luis Potosi, based on his own experiments.

Thus, after referring to the continued presence in the alimentary and respiratory areas of morbific germs, indefinitely, until the opportunity for their invasion arises from within the system, he says :—

"We must, therefore, give less credit to the influence of contagion in the development of transmissible diseases, and modify our present explanation thereof, which gives such a great importance to the contact of pathogenic microbes in the system, as we have seen that in some cases this contact is entirely inoccuous.

"For us the contagion arises not when the microbe comes into contact with the surface of our tissues, but when it commences to flourish inside of them, giving rise to the development of a culture that at first is strictly local."

Again, after referring to the influence of cosmic influences, as temperature, humidity, electrical influences, etc., the report states :—

"In fact, we cannot entirely separate a body in a state of activity, such as the cell, from its environment without endangering the phenomena of its life, or vitiate these conditions without injuring the system of which it forms a part; its activity producing certain products, as has been demonstrated by Hallopeau and Gautier in Moscow.

"The causes that may influence the cellular activity and determine the appearance of toxic substances in the system can evidently, as well proved by H Boucher, only proceed from two sources—either from the system itself, which alters nutrition, according to the conditions of strength or weakness in which it finds itself, or from the outside matter in which it moves and by which it is surrounded on every side, and whose qualities produce an incessant variation.

"It is therefore in these media, so variable in their composition, where the specific determining causes find that principal co-operation without which the other causes generally are left impotent for the development and spread of transmissible diseases. It is in the extensive variations of the environment that we must look for the mechanism that presides over the appearance of the infectious principle."

Nothing can be of greater importance than the thorough investigation of such problems of environment as are thus referred to by Dr. Monjaras, and in our northern climates, where for months the whole population are domiciled in what I have called artificial climates, had we means adequate for the purpose where the direct influence, not alone of microbic air impurities, but of the increase of carbonic acid and organic animal products, and of the decreased amounts of oxygen and its nascent forms due to electrical action play their parts. Further than this, we might determine with accuracy the influence of decreased atmospheric humidity, and the effects of the unequal distribution of temperatures on the body by cold wall currents, cold floors and draughts upon the thermic centres of the body, which govern the cellular functioning organs.

The work in this field hitherto done is but preliminary to what is necessary to be done before the relative importance of the remedial cause and the exciting cause of each contagious disease will be determined.

Insects as Disseminators of Disease.—The year has been fruitful in experimental work and discoveries in a field, which if not new, is one which has hitherto received but little attention.

Diptera.—So early as 1870, Davaine, attributed to flies an important part in the spread of the anthrax, from dead infected materials to living animals ; and in the past five years positive experiments have added much to our knowledge of the subject. This subject was briefly but very admirably set forth in a paper by Dr. Roman Ramirez, Lacubaya, Mexico. He pointed out that the external formation of many *diptera* is specially adapted for the collection of all sorts of small objects on account of the microscopic hairs that cover their bodies and legs. He further points out that several flies, by sucking the blood of diseased persons, can transmit disease.

Dr. Veder, in the same transactions, points to certain localized epidemics of dysentery investigated by him, as caused by flies through carrying infection from faecal matter.

In a paper read before the section, on "Tropical Diseases," of the British Medical Association meeting held in August last, Dr. George H. F. Nuthall, Demonstrator of Bacteriology at Cambridge, England, whom this Association is proud to call a member, and a native of America, has given this whole subject in review in a most interesting manner. They play both a passive part as carriers of disease, and a more active part in some species as becoming the hosts of the several germs, and thus through bites, inoculating the wound through their virus.

Kitasato, in Hong Kong, in 1894, noticed many dead flies in his laboratory, and caused the death of an animal by inoculatingit with the contents of a fly. The fly was seen to contain bacilli of the plague. Hankin, in India, in 1897, found that the excreta of certain ants contained virulent bacilli after being fed on rats dead of plague. He thought such ants might be carriers of the disease to living rooms, through their excreta being deposited as dust.

Similarly Manson, Haffkine and others, have found the cholera spirillum in the intestines of flies, and sterilized milk has been found to have been inoculated with flies taken in a prison where cholera prevailed.

In the last annual report of Surgeon-General Sternberg, the part played by flies in the dissemination of typhoid fever in the permanent military camps of the United States army during the Spanish-American war in 1898, is referred to. The report states : "At the time of the outbreak and rapid spread of the disease, all the camps were suffering from what many reports characterized as 'the plague of flies.' Clouds of these insects swarmed about fæcal matter and filth of all kinds deposited on the ground or in cesspools or sinks, and conveyed foul and infectious matter thence to the food exposed while in preparation in the camping kitchens, or while being served to the men." Inasmuch as some diptera are blood-sucking flies, and as Celli and Alessi are reported having isolated virulent typhoid bacilli from the excreta of flies, it is in keeping with what is known now regarding the mosquito, that such may actually inoculate the blood with the virulent bacilli of disease.

Equal or even greater interest attaches to the work first systematically begun by Dr. Patrick Manson, L.L.D.,, when in China he first made the observation that the *filaria Bancrofti* is communicated from one individual to another through the agency of the mosquito ; interest in which was still further notably aroused when Dr. Major Ross, in Calcutta, described the life-cycle of the haematozoon malariæ as taking place through the agency of a particular species of mosquito, the *Anopheles claviger*. The recent report of the German commission to Italy on "Malaria," includes, however, the *culex pipiens*, or grey mosquito of Ross, carrier of (proteosoma or parasite of birds), as being in Tuscany equally with Anopheles the host of the germ.

In a very recent paper by Prof. Koch, on "Malarial Parasites" the life history of the two species is set forth, and as being largely confirmatory of previous work by Dr. McCallum, of Toronto, and Major Ross is of special interest.

Summarized it is as follows as regards both Halteridium and Proteosoma :

1. Young parasite—composed of a chromatin nucleus, very scanty plasma and no pigment, lives in or on red-blood corpuscles.
2. Adult parasite—chromatin, pigment and relatively considerable increase in plasma.

From this point development may proceed in two ways.

2. (a) Endogenous (that is in body of principal host, as birds, &c.) by simple division into numerous small particles which commence these cycles afresh, abandoning the pigment of the mother cell.
4. (b) Exogenous—that is in the body of its intermediate host,
1. The mosquito parasite lives in the blood corpuscle and can be differentiated into male and female.
2. Formation of spermatozon and impregnation of female.
3. Conversion into vermiform bodies which,
4. Pass through the stomach walls and form coccidia-like spheres in which
5. Sickle-like bodies develop,
6. Passage of these into the poison glands and possibly other organs.
7. Infection of principal host.

The experimental work necessary to lead up to the beautiful results of Dr. Major Ross were obtained by him by means of the grey mosquito, infecting sparrows with the proteosoma. After proving the fact of the transmission to sparrows of the disease, he endeavored to work out the life history of the pigment bodies found by him in the walls of the intestine of mosquitoes. He found these *somata* or black bodies occupying spaces in the muscular walls of the stomach There grow for seven days to such an extent as to seem like a wart on the outer walls of the stomach, and likewise into the body cavity of the insect. There are groups of the full grown pigment bodies called coccidia, which can be made under pressure to burst their body-walls, or will do so in evolution, by the growth of the contents. These consist in certain peculiar bodies called germinal rods, which are very minute, somewhat flattened bodies, and are present in enormous numbers.

They have not very definite locomotive powers, and evidently are by direct passage, and osmosis diffused into the blood current He found that in this way they are carried to the veneno salivary glands, which consist of a number of plump cells along a branching duct. There is one gland on either side of head or neck; innumerable germinal rods or sickle-shaped bodies were found by him in the cells of these glands, like groups of bacilli.

The long ducts of these glands on being dissected, were found to end in the common trunk in the proboscis of the mosquito. The proboscis runs under the head in the middle line enters the base of one of the stylets or lancets of the proboscis; the central impaired one, called the tongue or epipharynx, traverses its whole length and opens at its extremity in such a manner that the secretion of the gland must be poured into the very bottom of the wound made by the piercing proboscis.

The secretions of the glands are, it is assumed, poured into the wound for the purpose of checking the spasmodic contraction of the torn capillaries of the skin, which would otherwise quickly stay the flow of blood from the wound.

So much then for the immediate cause of malaria.

The reports of the malaria expedition conducted by Major Ross to the west coast of Africa, repeat the statement from different stations, that the Anopheles, the mosquito of pools, wherein vegetable matter is present in abundance, and not the domestic mosquito of the water barrels, is the carrier of the malaria germ. It has a long proboscis, has a different habit or attitude when at rest, and is marked by its dark spots on the edge of fawn colored or dark, greenish black wings. It bites at night and is often found asleep during the day. In 48 hours after feeding the stomach becomes empty and the eggs are laid. The insect is then ready to feed again, which if the mosquito has been put into a bottle, can be effected by placing the mouth of the bottle on the hand of a man, when the Anopheles gorges itself. It voids blood likewise in sucking.

The larvæ further are different forms from those of the common *culex*.

The eggs, too, are different, and when laid attach themselves to objects floating on the water pools, and hatch in 24 hours.

CONSUMPTION IN ONTARIO AND THE RELATIONS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION THERETO.

By P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D.

July 12th, 1899.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Huron Medical Association:

Gentlemen,—It is with much pleasure that I have accepted the invitation of your Association to discuss for a brief time a subject, which of all medical questions is to-day occupying in the largest degree the interest of the medical world, and indeed of society at large.

In the great communities of the temperate climates of both continents the attention of society is being directed to the causes underlying the prevalence of this generally disseminated disease, and perhaps at the present moment yet more to the means of its prevention and cure. When it is realized that even in our own comparatively thinly settled Province this disease caused in 1897 over 11 per cent. of all deaths or 1.4 in every 1,000 deaths, it is evident that no subject can more properly engage the attention of a society whose aims are so wholly devoted to the amelioration of the suffering of their fellow-citizens and to a widening of our knowledge of those scientific problems which occupy the attention of the medical profession of this country.

The interest which the study of this disease has for us as medical men becomes increasingly great when we recognize how numerous are its varied manifestations, how insidious its beginnings, and yet, though so often slow its evolution, so fatally persistent in its progress. From birth to old age this disease is present, often obscuring as mists of the morning our vision in the diagnosis of the diseases of infancy, again seeming for the few short years of childhood to be dissipated as the clouds at noonday, only to return once more with adolescence as a dark storm cloud, too often bringing rapid ruin and destruction with it; or if such be delayed, then only to leave constitutions as shattered ships, gradually but surely breaking up until they finally disappear in the deeper gloom. So generally spread, indeed, are the germs of this disease that the physician must ever be prepared to see them taking advantage of the invasion of every acute disease, as when in typhoid, pneumonia or pleurisy they make the attack at some vulnerable point when the vital resistance of the patient is at its lowest point. Living as we do in a country having no large centres of population, those conditions which fully illustrate all the protean phases of the disease do not greatly exist, yet by reference to the mortality returns of Huron we can find abundant materials for our serious and profitable consideration. I have examined the returns for 1898 for Huron and find that 72 deaths are returned as due to consumption or tuberculosis, arranged according to ages and sexes as follows:

Deaths from tuberculosis in Huron county in 1898.

Sex.	Under 5.	5-9.	10-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	50-59.	60-70.	Total.
Male..............	1	..	1	3	5	..	3	2	3	1	3	4	26
Female............	2	1	3	6	10	7	4	5	3	..	3	2	46

The first notable fact we learn from these figures is the great disproportion between the deaths of males and of females, there being almost two of the latter to one of the former. The figures as to ages are perhaps too few to generalize from, yet it will be noticed that the preponderance of females beginning in the 10-14 year period is maintained until child-bearing has practically ceased or up to forty years. Making, however, due allowance for the fact that, as in many other parts of the Province, there is the tendency of the young men to migrate to other parts, it must be apparent that some potent forces are operative to make a difference between the male and female deaths from 10 to 40 years vary as 14 to 35. We shall refer to this again. Another interesting table grows out of these returns, viz, that showing the duration of the disease. It must be regretted that this particular is not more complete and accurate, since we find the following:

1 death at 23 years, after 4 days' illness.
1 " 10 months, " 3 weeks' "
1 " 14 years, " 1 " "
1 " 36 " " 3 " "
1 " 62 " " a few weeks' illness.

Again, of deaths stated to be due to illness under one year we have one after two months, three after three months, one after four months, one after five months, five after six months, two after seven months, two after eight months, two after nine months, and three after eleven months. Thirteen returns are made giving no data as to length of illness. Of the deaths where the illness is given as over one year I have taken the year periods, neglecting the odd months, and find fifteen over one year, eleven over two years, four over three years, one over four years, three over five years, and one over seven years. The total of those over one year give an average length of illness of two and one-seventh years ; or including those exceeding one month up to eleven months with an average sickness of seven months. There were fifty-five deaths with an average illness of one year and seven months. We thus have then in the 747 total deaths which occurred in the county in 1898, 72 or 10 per cent. due to this disease. It will be noticed that the percentage is 1 per cent. lower than the average for the whole Province While it is incidentally some satisfaction to know that the county of Huron, and indeed the whole northwest peninsula, has for years shown a relatively low mortality from this disease compared with some of the less elevated counties in the Province,—with their heavy clay soils and poorer surface drainage,—yet it will be generally conceded that 72 deaths in a population of 70,000 persons demands our serious attention.

Its presence in the same family.—Some years ago I endeavored to estimate from our mortality returns, through taking the names of all persons dying from this disease in a community during a ten-year period, what proportion those names which were repeated bore to the total deaths, and took three old settled counties, Prince Edward, Welland and Lincoln, for the purpose, and with the following results :—

Deaths from consumption in eleven years in three counties, Welland, Lincoln and Prince Edward, total deaths, 1,184 ; total names, 813 ; percentage of all names repeated, thirty-seven ; average number of times each name was repeated, 2.6.

For our present study I have had the same return made for Huron for the years 1889 to 1898.

The total deaths from tuberculosis in Huron from 1889-1898	633.
Total family names occurring more than once	115, or 18.1%.
Total persons dying whose names occurred more than once	208, or 33% of whole.
Total average of times repeated names occurred	2.6 times.

Family names repeated—

60 names	twice.
25 "	three times.
10 "	four "
2 "	five "
6 "	six "
1 "	eight "
1 "	nine "

It seems then perfectly plain that we have here on a broad basis the fact proven, which in isolated instances must have been observed by every practitioner present, that consumption is, if not a disease of certain families, at any rate a disease of particular houses ; and until the zymotic character of it as a disease had been demonstrated by Prof. Koch led the profession to suppose that it was in a peculiar sense hereditary. On this point Prof. G. Sims Woodhead, of the Royal Research Laboratory of London, has recently remarked : " I am thoroughly convinced that there can be no tubercle without the presence of the tubercle bacillus, and that in every case the disease is transmitted through the agency of this bacillus. . . . That being the case, I am firmly of the opinion that heredity, using the term in the sense in which it is ordinarily used, can account for very few—in fact for practically none—of the cases of tuberculosis that occur either in the human subject or in animals. . . . Prof. Bang's experiments in Copenhagen certainly afforded conclusive evidence that tuberculosis (in cattle) was not hereditary, children did not inherit tuberculosis from their parents, though they might undoubtedly inherit that weakness of constitution and tissues which constitutes ' predisposition ' and renders them peculiarly liable to harbor and nourish the parasites which in the parents had done such damage."

How constant the danger to such " predisposed " children infection may become when the disease is widespread may be gathered from the statistics of a single crowded ward in New York city, where it was found on actual inspection that of the 663 houses in the ward 37% had present one or more cases of consumption, or there were .81% of cases for every house in the ward. With the average duration of each of such cases extending over an average of eighteen months in filthy, crowded and badly ventilated houses, we can readily understand how great must become the danger and how intense the infection, when it is estimated that the sputa from a single case contain as high, according to estimation, as 10,000,000 bacilli in a single day.

The Diagnosis of Tuberculosis.—Having illustrated the general prevalence of tuberculosis in the community, its zymotic and communicable character, and the conditions under which it most commonly invades the system, it is of the first importance that physicians realize these facts in order that they may be in a position to take such measures as are best calculated to prevent the progress of the disease in the individual attacked, and its dissemination especially to other members of his family.

Until within very recent years it may be said that the disease was but seldom diagnosed until the physical signs were well advanced. Thus Dr. S. Edwin Solly, of Colorado Springs, who has written largely from experience in the treatment of the disease in the high climate of the Rockies, gives the following table of 100 successive cases. He found :

In 48 cases treated as soon as diagnosed	24 were in the	first stage.
	14 "	second stage.
	14 "	third stage.
In 52 cases not treated for several months or even years after onset	14 were in the	first stage.
	17 "	second stage.
	21 "	third stage.

Under the conditions by which sanatorium treatment of the working classes in Germany is conducted in connection with the Workmen's Insurance Laws, Dr. Gebbard, of the Hanseatic Insurance Co., reports that of 1,541 cases treated during 1893 to 1897, 30.9°/o were slightly affected, while of 300 cases treated at the Halila Sanatorium in Finland 60% were in the second stage. It will thus be apparent that it is especially to the interest of the German insurance companies to send patients at the earliest stages to sanatoria for treatment and that as a result 30% were treated when slightly affected, and that of the 1,541 cases.

Full working capacity	took	place in	71.8	per cent.	of the cases.
General improvement	"	"	85.5	"	"
Local	"	"	58.1	"	"

Or taking the figures of the Bremen Insurance Society in 1896, of 297 patients treated at the Richburg Sanatorium,

23.9	per cent. were	slightly affected.
32.7	" "	moderately affected.
43.6	" "	seriously affected.

It is very noticeable therefore, that in recent years, showing how curability of the disease in its early stages has been fully realized, early diagnosis is becoming necessarily more frequent. As we are aware the only one method which, apart from physical diagnosis, has been made use of to any extent with us is the microscopic examination of the sputum, and this as yet I am afraid to only a limited degree. You are aware that for several years the Provincial Board of Health Laboratory has been examining all specimens, properly packed, free when sent through the local boards of health. Doubtless there are physicians who do their own work ; but it must be confessed that up to the present, exact diagnosis of cases of tuberculosis is still very partial with us. That great interest, however, is being shown in this matter may be gathered from the last quarterly report to the Board by Dr. J. J. Mackenzie, its bacteriologist.

He examined during the quarter 218 specimens of sputum, with which 138 history cards were sent. He states that the number is probably too small, and the work too new to base any very definite conclusion upon.

The following were his results of 138 specimens—57 were positive and 81 negative.

The cards gave the following information :

	Positive.	Negative.
Under 10 years, 2 specimens	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
10-20 years, 22 specimens	36.3 per cent.	53.7 per cent.
20-30 " 46 "	50 "	50 "
30-40 " 33 "	33.3 "	66.6 "
40-50 " 21 "	57.1 "	42.9 "
Over 50 " 14 "	14.2 "	85.8 "

Another question asks for duration of symptoms—

		Positive.	Negative.
Symptom—One month and under,	18	16.6 per cent.	83.4 per cent.
One to two months,	26	34.6 "	43.4 "
Two to three months,	14	50 "	50 "
Three to six months,	27	55.5 "	43.5 "
Six to twelve months,	28	46.4 "	53.6 "
One to two years,	8	62.5 "	47.5 "
Over two years,	15	26.6 "	73.4 "

Another very interesting statistic is gathered from answers to the question as to a history of infection. All did not answer this question; but of those answering, $34.4^{\circ}/_{0}$ of the positive cases, gave a history of infection, while in those specimens when the bacilli were not found, only 7.4 gave a history of positive exposure.

To the practising physician these figures are of very great value and interest. For instance, a patient comes to him complaining of general debility, often a slight cough, perhaps of a catarrh of the respiratory passages. He very properly fears and looks for tuberculous infection, and failing with his physical diagnosis, sends some of the mucus discharged. We have been told that under three months, less than 50 per cent. have not given positive evidence of tubercle. What is to be the conclusion and action of the physician? Clearly it is not to conclude that tubercle is not present, since as a matter of fact the tubercle may be in the sub-mucous coat, and no bacilli able to reach the sputum, until at a more advanced stage. At this stage, Trudeau, Bowditch and others have occasionally made a crucial test of injection with tuberculin, which has proved so marvellously accurate in bovine tuberculosis, with the result that a rise of temperature has indicated the presence of tubercle, otherwise impossible of demonstration. The Roentgen rays are proving too in some instances of practical utility, by indicating through altered lung expansion, tuberculous deposits in the pneumonic pleura.

It is further most interesting to learn from recent experimentation how frequently the pharyngeal mucous membrane is the seat of tubercular deposit, and how numerous are the cases where the tonsils seem to have been the channels whereby the bacillus has found entrance to the cervical lymphatics. Thus:

Regarding inoculation with the bacillus tuberculosis, Dr. Hugh Walsham, of London, England, in a remarkable paper giving the results of his pathological investigations, quotes Dr. Sims Woodhead, who says: "I am driven to the conclusion that this method of infection of the glands of the neck through the tonsils must be of a comparatively frequent occurrence, especially in children living under insanitary conditions and subjected to various devitalizing influences", and proceeds to cite the experiments of M. Dieulafoy, before the Academy of Medicine, Paris, who obtained a number of portions of tonsils and adenoid vegetations, removed on account of hypertrophy. With material taken from twenty-one cases of hypertrophied tonsils and inoculated into guinea pigs, eight became tuberculized; and of adenoid vegetations from thirty-five cases, seven guinea pigs became tuberculized. As objections were made that the bacillus might be in mucus and not in the tonsil, Dr. Walsham made sections of tonsils from persons who had died in the hospital, in most cases from tuberculosis, but had not apparently suffered from tonsillar tuberculosis. Microscopic examinations showed that twenty out of thirty four cases had tubercular tonsils. While not finding tubercles in portions of hypertrophied tonsils removed from living persons, he quotes Dr. M. Lennoyez to show that tubercular adenoids and tonsils do exist, and that general infection has at times resulted, owing to the wound made by their removal. He concludes:

First. That the tonsils are very frequently affected.

Second. That tubercle may be primary in the tonsil.

Third. That they are frequently affected secondarily in pulmonary cases.

Fourth. That the cervical lymphatics are frequently affected through them.

Fifth. That the tonsils may be affected from without or through the blood stream alone.

Such then are some of the principal results of modern medical progress in placing the practitioner in a position to deal effectively with the disease, which, till very recently, were wholly wanting. Formerly the careful observer might trace, it is true, such general symptoms as would lead him to suspect the presence of the tubercle, and to take steps to promote general nutrition ; but the very uncertainty of his position necessarily prevented any conprehensive or positive action.

Measures for dealing with early cases.—I have indicated the means by which we are now enabled to arrive at a positive knowledge in every suspected case of tuberculous infection ; and assuming that the physician has done all his duty in determining the position in any particular case, we may enquire what line of action may best be pursued to obtain the best results. And the first point which arises is one so difficult of determination that I have little doubt but that the gentlemen present may hold different opinions regarding it. We are all aware how the word consumption mentioned to a patient has in the past seemed almost equivalent to telling him that he has been condemned to death. If it were true that the sentence were to be executed in a very short time, I presume all would agree, at any rate in theory, that it is proper to tell a patient the fact in order that he might arrange his affairs accordingly. But we have seen from the statistics of Huron county of even a single year, that the disease from the period at which it was diagnosed lasts an average of at least eighteen months ; and from other statistics, as well as from our personal experience, we know that cases may last several or even many years. It is further true that conscientious physicians have found that to tell a patient that he was affected with tuberculosis has resulted in the patient or his friends being so averse to believing such a possibility that they have gone for advice to another physician, who, less honest or capable, has pooh poohed the idea, set down the first as an alarmist or incapable, and succeeds for the time-being in securing a new patient, and by tonic treatment seemingly making good his position. After such experiences, physicians will conclude that pursuing a Fabian policy is probably most in keeping with his own interests if not those of his patient. Personally I am fully convinced that from the standpoint of the individual interests of the physician, such action is not only wrong, as well as being morally inexcusable, provided that he shall have had such experience of men as to be able to state the position so carefully as to cope successfully with the individual idiosyncrasies of his patients.

Dr. Solly. of Colorado Springs, in a chapter on—" The Individual in Climatotherapy," discusses the influence which the conduct and temperament of the consumptive exerts upon the progress of the disease. He says, "That looking over the original notes of 141 cases, and recalling mental pictures of each individual and his surroundings, I find it comparatively easy to range them under the several temperaments of Hellwig's Table—

Temperament	Receptivity	Reaction
Chlorotic	Strong	Strong
Sanguineous	Strong	Feeble
Melancholic	Feeble	Strong
Lymphatic	Feeble	Feeble.

By the terms receptivity and reaction, he simply means that degree of nerve force in the individual which measures " his capacity to receive an impression from, and his power to react to his environment. Such a receptiveness may be termed as "nervous," as opposed to phlegmatic temperaments. Corresponding reaction when strong, would be " sanguineness ", when slow, " lymphatic ". Such distinctions are all recognized as having a practical interest, for us in disease, since they indicate for us certain phenomena as variations of pulse, temperature, etc. I am positive however, that in this matter of the individual, we need assign as regards treatment and prognosis, at least as great or even greater importance to the matter of education, self control and moral qualities in the patient. Indeed Solly devotes a section to this question of wisdom and unwisdom. Going carefully over his 141 cases, he found 61 per cent were wise, and 39 per cent unwise. Comparing these results with the table of temperament, he notes that the greatest amount of wisdom was among those of a phlegmatic temperament, and strong physique. Turning to his table of cures he points out that in cases in all three stages of the disease the percentage of cures in the wise was one third more than the average, and nearly four times as many as in the unwise ; while a similar difference prevailed in the cases in the first stage.

I have referred to these somewhat unusual statistics and the remarks on them because I deem it as of prime importance for the physician in setting out on the campaign for successfully dealing with cases of chronic disease to accurately estimate the value of the various obstacles to be overcome, and the amount and quality of weapons at his command. I am fully aware of the many practical difficulties which in everyday practice the physician finds not only laying down a definite line of occupation and regime in the life of his various patients, but it is our duty not only to appreciate the end we are aiming at but to make the patient our confidant, thereby obtaining as far as possible his confidence and his ready willingness to enter into the struggle against his disease with his physician. Assuming both these points gained, the physician has the further practical problems to deal with, such as the location of the residence, its construction as regards drainage, lighting and ventilation, and the social position of the patient. He may be young and dependent upon others, or he may be the head of a household dependent upon him for support. Now I am not prepared to say that the physician in routine practice is in duty bound to become in all these matters the tutelary deity of all his patients, although I am convinced that many do become practically that to many families; but speaking from the standpoint of successful results in dealing with a disease so dependent upon nutrition as tuberculosis is, I would say that our own experience as well as the experience of all the great physicians of the world who have dealt with this disease, teaches us that we have no alternative but to become this to every patient if we are to keep him under our treatment. The conclusions of the three great congresses of Paris, Moscow and Berlin have all been the same, and are summed up in the brief axiom, "*Fresh air and the regulation of the patient's life*"

It becomes apparent therefore to us, whether as individual practitioners, members of a county association, or of the body politic, that assuming on the basis of last year's mortality returns the existence of 150 cases of tuberculo is under treatment in the county to-day, we have to solve the problem of curing these under social conditions similar to those which have existed during past years,—which means that we really enter upon the problem of regulating the daily life of probably 150 homes,—or else we have to adopt some other plan whereby we can practically gather all these patients into one or more schools, sanatoria, homes, or whatever you like to call them, and to there regulate for a time their lives and by example and practice inculcate in them such habits of personal hygiene as will enable them to return to their former or perhaps some more sanitary occupation to complete their recovery while at the same time earning a livelihood. We are all aware how far the evolution of hospitals has gone on in the Province, there being one or more in the towns and cities of almost every county; and we fully recognize that with regard to the poor and indeed others suffering from particular diseases that medical treatment can operate with greater advantage in these because of the facilities therein supplied. The abuses that have crept in along with the development of hospitals are not to be compared to the advantages due to the hospitals themselves

The Problem of Sanatoria or Homes for Consumptives.—If the facts already set forth are such as will be accepted by us as medical practitioners it would appear, that as a County Association we may very properly advance another step in attempting to deal with that problem of problems, the treatment of tuberculosis, with a view first to the care of those infected, and second with a view to lessening its future prevalence.

I have already referred to some statistics obtained from German sanatoria, which have had under treatment persons sent to them by the Society or Companies who insure all work-people who, not receiving a greater daily wage than $1.50, are required by law to be insured. The law provides that for a certain percentage of their wages paid over to the Insurance Companies they become entitled to treatment and half-pay for an average of thirteen weeks

As a very noticeable percentage of the insured sick suffered from tuberculosis, which formerly ran its ordinary course, the company having to further pay the death claim; it soon became apparent that there was nothing which so lessened profits as deaths from consumption. Some four years ago the experiment was made of sending sick workmen to sanatoria, the insurance company arranging for the scale of fees, which has averaged from $4 00 to $5 00 per week. The experiment from the first proved so successful that in 1898 societies and municipalities were spending nearly $1,000,000 for buildings alone as sanatoria, the object being to get the insured into these at the earliest moment possible in order that a cure might be effected, and that if not cured entirely the company would by restoring their ability to labor delay the period when a death claim would have to be paid.

Dr. Gebbard of the Hanseatic Insurance Co. has made the statement from actual calculation that it would pay the company to establish a sanatorium if out of 450 patients 150 could have their lives continued so that they would be enabled to continue at work one year longer than otherwise. The importance of the statement may be estimated from the fact that the cost of sickness in the different societies in Germany was in 1891 $21,312,610.00. There were 21,498 associations and the cost of medicine and medical attendance was $7,399.155.00. If then such an evolution of systematic methods for the treatment of consumption has taken place in so short a time, it would appear beyond question that there are undoubted advantages attaching to it. Dr. Walters, a prominent London physician, has just given us in a large published volume the latest information regarding sanatoria for consumptives, situated in every part of the world. In his chapter on "The Fresh Air Treatment" he says :—"An open air life is the key-note of sanatorium "treatment. The patient, instead of being kept in a warmed room, ventilated from other "parts of the house, according to the popular notions of old, lives in the open air from "morning till night in all seasons and in all weathers. Lack of fresh air is the predis-"posing cause of consumption ; fresh air is the most potent means of restoring him to "health." Shelters against wind, excessive cold, extreme heat and rain are provided. Attached to such sanatoria quite large grounds, preferably sheltered by forests of evergreen, are a desideratum. Walks, with shelters and resting stations at short distances, are provided, with gentle inclines, verandahs, and covered corridors with glass windows on exposed sides are likewise provided. On these the *rest cure* for those with fever are carried on, the patient being wrapped in flannels and furs and reclines on chairs for the purpose, and is provided in cold weather with foot warmers. The heart is rested in this way, and the blood of course flows more easily to the apices of the lungs. Evening air is found not to be injurious to those inured to this out-door life. In many German sanatoria a simple system of hydrotherapy is practiced.

All this may seem simple and readily carried out, but experience and observation have shown that close and systematic medical supervision of every patient is necessary if good results are to be obtained. Patients who are febrile must be kept at rest ; if persistently so, they are best in bed and their cots are wheeled on to the verandahs, thereby improving the appetite and improving the circulation. As the patient improves, exercise in the shape of passive motion is given, with massage, and resisted movements with the patient still in the recumbent position. This is followed by gentle walks a few yards and then a rest, and increased from day to day as experience dictates. Great care is exercised to prevent over-exertion, and the patient must not exert himself till he gets out of breath. A brisk frictioning with a little food after their walk is practised, while half an hour of rest should be taken before and after every important meal. Sedentary occupations which contract the chest are forbidden, but every encouragement is given to occupations, keeping the mind healthy. Gentle games for the stronger patients are practised, croquet in summer, gentle cycling, and sledging in winter are encouraged, especially those tending to deepen the inspiration and carry the air into every portion of the lung tissue.

The balance of the treatment is especially directed to the feeding of the patients, good plain mixed dietaries such as the well enjoy are the principal foods ; and the amount of foods given does not notably exceed that in health. Easily digestible foods, rich in nitrogen and fats, such as milk, cream and butter, figure largely in the dietaries. Cod liver oil, much encouraged in English practice, is but little used at continental sanatoria. Medicines are not used except to deal with any special emergency which may arise, especially such as may improve that most difficult symptom,—dyspepsia. Alcohol is recommended by some ; is wholly discouraged by others ; and on the whole practice seems increasingly against its use in a dietary. Prolonged stay until the progress has gone on to a cure is manifestly necessary if permanent satisfactory results are to be looked for ; and the more exact physicians do not consider a return to every-day occupations until repeated tests have shown the expectorations to be free from bacilli

How to Establish Sanatoria in Ontario. I have briefly summed up the treatment which is practiced in sanatoria everywhere, and indicated some of the reasons why such are a practical necesssity in Ontario if we are to look for success in dealing with cases of consumption. The problem remains to be solved, how shall we establish them. Experience on the Continent would seem to indicate that not more than 100 patients should be congregated in a single sanatorium. Density of population means infection of the air; while a certain number together are necessary for a fair degree of economy in management. I have already shown from statistics that there are probably from 150 to 200 persons affected with tuberculosis at the present moment in Huron county, and assuming that 50 per cent. of these are suited for sanatorium treatment,—that is, in a probably curable stage,—it means that, as during the past twenty years we have seen poor-houses established in most of the older and more populous counties by the county councils, assisted by the Government, so with much more reason we may go to them to assist in this work of establishing a county sanatorium

1st. Because many lives depend upon their action.

2nd. Because these lives are most largely of those in the earning period of life, as shown by our statistics, and therefore of most direct value to the country.

3rd. Because of the very general failure of home treatment in effecting a cure in this disease.

4th. Because of the enormous cost involved in the long sickness, nursing, and other necessary attendance.

5th. And lastly the great danger which the ordinary methods of home treatment necessarily have for other members of the family, and which have been unfortunately too well illustrated in the ten years' statistics of deaths already referred to.

Remembering that the patients going early to sanatoria will seldom be without means to pay at least part of the cost of residence and treatment, and thus be in a wholly different position, as regards cost, to that of the industrial home, we need not as a medical association hesitate to take united action in demanding that such a sanatorium be established in the county. The list of family names, in all, taken from the death returns of Huron, tell only too truly how the personal factor enters into the question with almost every citizen. Who has not some friend suffering from the disease; and who does not long for some means by which their own dear ones may have an opportunity of escaping the inevitable fate which has hitherto been attached to the disease? Were this association to go as a body to their representatives the matter could be determined in a single year. And I shall be pleased indeed to think that what I have said this afternoon may have been of some assistance toward so desirable an end.

REPORT ON THE BERLIN SEWAGE FARM.

By the Secretary.

July 14th, 1899.

To the Chairman and Board of Sewage Commissioners.

Dear Sir,—As promised, I beg to send you a brief report on my inspection of the sewage disposal works of Berlin, in consequence of complaints by the authorities of Waterloo Township, of effluvium nuisances and stream pollution arising therefrom.

The works instituted some 9 years ago have served a notable purpose and been of great benefit to the city of Berlin.

The splendid water supply and very wide extension of the sewerage system in Berlin have played a most important part in the commercial progress of the town; and when it is remembered that with the small stream as an outlet, the city has been able to dispose of nearly 1,000,000 gallons of sewage daily, without involving itself in legal trouble with the neighboring municipality it must be considered that the small cost, both of the original construction of the sewage farm and for its annual maintenance afford much reason for satisfaction.

Two permanent factors, however exist, making it apparent that the town can never look upon its expenditures, either in dealing with its waterworks or sewerage works as a finality, viz.: the increase of population, and the constant extension of the use by the people of both public water and public sewers. This being the case, it is apparent that so far as the sewage disposal works are concerned, your committee has always to be considering,—

1st. The extension of the sewage farm, and

2nd. The making the present farm do the largest amount of possible work, compatible with freedom from effluvium nuisances from the beds and adequate filtration of the sewage.

Although at the time of my inspection on the 4th of July last, there was no serious effluvium nuisance noticeable in the afternoon, and while the discharge from the effluent tiles was clear, yet there existed in the large beds covered with sewage undergoing decomposition, a condition, which must under favorable conditions promote effluvium nuisance, and therefore give cause for complaints. Of course this may be to some extent, inevitable with all methods of sewage disposal, as with manure heaps, their distribution on land and in industries such as tanneries, gas factories, fat-rendering, etc.

The matter therefore, is one which your Board will be expected to give special attention to, so that all reasonable causes of complaint may be removed.

To this end therefore, it will be necessary for the local board of health and sewage committee of the council, to consider the following points :—

1st. The institution of means by which,

(a) All matters such as chemicals which may be germicidal, are removed by private persons before the sewage from these premises is allowed to pass into the town sewers.

(b) The construction of a receiving tank of such capacity that the sewage may be deposited therein with all suspended matters, which will remain there until made soluble by decomposition, and from which only sewage in solution will go to the beds. I am convinced that effluvia which may at present arise from the beds are due notably to such solid matter putrefying on edges of ditches, beds, etc.

Such a tank might be very economically constructed at the sewage farm along the outlet sewer, and of a capacity to hold say, 6 hours sewage. Such should be divided into two compartments for convenience, and should be covered and ventilated.

(c) The beds should all be brought to a true level for purposes of cultivation, and even irrigation. If cultivation of crops on the beds were made systematic, care would be taken that only as much sewage in solution would be applied on each as would not stand and become stagnant, while regular working by cultivation would enable the ground to treat more than by present methods. The cultivation of beet-root seems peculiarly suitable on such soils as that of the Berlin Farm.

(d) Such disposal of the sewage, means the addition of more land to the Farm, and probably also the preparation of an area where the surface sewage can be purified on a rapid filter bed of either sand, coke or cinders, and of an extent adequate for the increasing needs of the case.

(e) That under the committee the whole Farm be put under the direct management of the town engineer, so that plans, surveys, estimates, returns of crops, costs and methods, can be made and preserved ; and that thus from year to year the town and all interested would be able to know exactly just what the Farm has accomplished, and by what special methods.

I am,
Yours very truly,

P. H. BRYCE,
Secretary Provincial Board of Health.

REPORT ON THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WATER WORKS AND SEWERS FOR SMITH'S FALLS.

BY THE COMMITTEE ON WATER SUPPLIES.

Toronto, July 14th, 1899.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—From the correspondence submitted, together with the plans prepared by Mr. Willis Chipman, C.E., it will appear that Smith's Falls is realizing the need for sanitary progress.

The proposition before the people at present, is to purchase the existing waterworks of Mr. Foster, and to extend them throughout the town.

The water is at present taken from the flume of Mr. Foster's dam which is fed by water from the escape weir of the Rideau canal, at this point.

The water has proved satisfactory for some years to those using it; but owing to its being drawn at a point in the Rideau, below a very considerable area of what was once drowned land, the question has arisen as to the advisability of using the river as a public supply. The problem is an important one, since the town is located on limestone rock, at places on the surface; and wells, bored into the fissured rock, have been shown in many instances to be polluted.

It may be further said that no other source than the Rideau within miles is available for a public supply. In company with the mayor, your secretary went up the river above the town for several miles to the next lock, where the channel is cut through the Laurentian rock. Here the stream is clear, flowing rapidly. Above this, again however, is a wide area of drowned lands, with the remains of tree stumps. Algoid growths are seen in the shallow areas amongst them.

The river or canal is, however, a large stream receiving a large amount of water from the great and lesser Rideau lakes; two beautiful expanses of water, over which your secretary returned to Kingston the succeeding day. There are no towns on the lakes, which may be considered as large settling basins for the small amount of sewage from Perth, some 25 miles away on the river Tay.

In the reach between the town and the first lock above, the low drowned area has a rank growth of river grass, but the main stream flows swiftly to the lock and falls at the town. Some boat-houses are along the stream above the locks, and a few houses on streets close by. There are no sewers from these and no present evidences of sewage pollution are seen.

With a view to determining the character of the water, samples for chemical and bacteriological analysis were taken from the tap, the flume, the river several hundred yards above the locks and above all buildings, and at the locks three miles above.

The following is the report of the analysis by Dr. W. H. Ellis :—

	Tap.	Flume.	Upper Lock.	River above Town.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.
Chlorine	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5
Free Ammonia	0.12	0.2	0.2	Trace.
Albumenoid Ammonia	0.28	0.33	0.28	0.4
Hardness	2°	6°	6.5	6°
Bacteria, per c. c.	676	580	106	210

The analyses, allowing for the incidental variations in the bacteria due to the position of the flume and the agitation of the water at the falls, in samples one and two show the water throughout the whole area to be of essentially the same character, except that the strong agitation gives the water in the flume rather more albumonoid ammonia, which shows a further increase in the sample taken above the town, where the great river grass areas are on either side. The sample three miles above is essentially the same in character with the tap water.

On the receipt of these analyses, your secretary communicated with the town authorities, copy of which is herewith submitted.

Remembering the facts set forth and the great use there is for the town installing a general water works plant, it is recommended that this Board approves of water taken from the Rideau at any of the several points referred to, which may be approved by the engineer subject to the provisions :

1st. That the town take action when necessary, under the powers given under the Public Health Act and Water Works Act, to prevent any pollution of the river at any point above the intake, which might in any way endanger its wholesomeness.

2nd. That in order that the best results be obtained, a mechanical filter of approved character be installed, in order that any excess of vegetable matter, especially in the autumn, winter and spring months, be prevented.

All of which is submitted respectfully,

(Signed) P. H. BRYCE,
Secretary.

INSPECTION OF MUSKOKA HEALTH RESORTS.

BY P. H. BRYCE, M.A., M.D.

Toronto, May 31st, 1899.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health :

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to report that owing to the large interests, both health and commercial, associated with the sanitary conditions of the health resort accommodation of the Province, I have endeavored to visit as many of the resorts in the Muskoka district this year as possible early in the season, in order that it might be practicable to have put into operation any improvements deemed necessary before the tourist season begins

The following circular was issued, and has been well responded to indeed :

TORONTO, April 4th, 1899.

DEAR SIR,—In view of the approach of the Tourist Season, and of the increasing interest the transportation companies are taking in our Northern Health Resorts, this Board is anxious that by every means such resorts be made both attractive and safe to the health of the summer visitors. With a view to encouraging all keepers of Hotels and Boarding Houses to improve their accommodations, and to make better their water supplies and their methods of sewage disposal, it is my intention to visit during next May and later months, such of those as I find it possible to reach, and thereafter to use discretion in publishing for the benefit of the public, a list of places approved of or otherwise. I send you a pamphlet issued by the Board dealing with these matters, and request you to send as early as possible answers to the following questions :

1. Do you keep rooms for the convenience of the public, either as hotel or boarding house?
2. If so, how many rooms are there in your house, and state the number of persons for which you have boarding accommodation?
3. Have you a supply of ice laid in for the summer?
4. What is your water supply? (*a*) If from well, how is the well located as related to local sources of pollution? (*b*) If from lake, state how water is taken, whether by wind-mill or other pump, and at what depth and distance from shore?
5. What is the method of disposal? Giving details of (*a*) Excreta, (*b*) of house-slops, (*c*) of kitchen refuse.
6. How many storeys has your building? If an hotel, what are the fire-escape methods from second and third storey windows?
7. What acreage of land is attached to the premises proper?

Give such further details regarding your accommodation as will enable me to form an accurate estimate of your facilities for accommodating the public.

It is not intended that this information will be published, and is being collected only for the use of this Department in its desire to aid our resorts, while at the same time helping to protect the public.

Hoping to receive an early reply,

I am,

Yours truly,

PETER H. BRYCE,
Secretary Provincial Board of Health.

The information supplied gives an accurate idea of the extent of the room accommodation in the hotels and boarding houses of the district which have reported. It was not considered necessary to send the same circular to the hundreds of cottagers of the lakes, since last year the circular, of which the following is a copy, was sent to each, informing all of the law regarding the pollution of streams, and asking the co-operation of all towards keeping the district in the most perfect state of sanitation possible :

TORONTO, July 12th, 1898.

DEAR SIR :

With a view to maintaining the deservedly high reputation of the Muskoka Lakes District as a Health Resort, the Provincial Board of Health desires to draw the attention of all residents on its lakes and rivers to the Public Health laws relating to the pollution of streams. Sections from the Public Health Act are appended to this circular.

Apart from the purely sanitary question of preventing any excretal or sewage pollution of these lakes and rivers, where their waters may be the means of disseminating typhoid fever and similar diseases, if used as they generally are as the source of the domestic water supply, there is the further aesthetic sense which must be satisfied if the celebrity which the District already enjoys is to be maintained.

When nature has done so much it is not proper that any neglect in sanitary matters should be allowed to lessen or neutralize the advantages and benefits arising from its gifts.

Inasmuch, therefore, as here and there individual instances of pollution of these lakes and rivers are known to exist, the Provincial Board of Health has desired that this circular reach every householder, resident in the District, to inform them that under the powers to prevent and abate nuisances laid upon it under The Public Health Act of Ontario, it will take such steps as may be found necessary to prevent the pollution by any person of the waters of the Muskoka lakes and rivers, and to abate all nuisances or insanitary conditions arising therefrom in all cases coming to its knowledge whether by inspection or complaint, where the Local Board of the municipality has already failed to take action. It is, therefore, requested and expected that all owners or tenants of hotels, boarding houses, cottages or other dwellings, will consult the requirements of the Public Health Act and govern themselves accordingly and aid the Board in this work in every manner possible.

The Provincial Board requests that information regarding unsanitary conditions be forwarded by any aggrieved persons to the Secretary of the Board.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

PETER H. BRYCE,
Secretary.

P.S.—Pamphlets descriptive of methods of disposing of house-wastes and sewage may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

As is generally understood, the accommodation for the public in the Muskoka, and indeed in all our health resorts, consists—

(a) Of what are, or were originally, farm houses, which began by taking, in the crowded season, a few boarders, and which gradually have been enlarged until in a few years the accommodation of tourists has been the chief business, the farming becoming a secondary matter.

With the more successful of these, the original house has been either torn down or largely remodelled, and the several larger and best known summer hotels are capable of accommodating from 150 to 200 guests.

It is natural therefore to expect that we would find, as is indeed the case, the sanitary appliances varying from those of the simplest and crudest character, upward, until in a few, modern plumbing appliances, steam engines to pump water and heat buildings, have been introduced. As the accommodation varies from 10 to 200 guests, it is apparent that the needs from the sanitary standpoint vary in proportion to the number and density of the population.

It has therefore been my object to estimate the actual needs as well as the financial ability to make improvements of each resort visited, and to make such suggestions as would be adequate for each; and I may state that nothing has been more pleasing than the ready acquiescence, I may say in every case, in any suggestions made, an [illegible] the case of the larger resorts, as the hotels, there has been a real anxiety exhibited that I make some such practical suggestions as would enable them to grapple with the vexed question of sewage disposal.

In no single instance did I find the least desire to persist in the too common methods elsewhere of pouring the sewage into the streams of lakes.

One thing everywhere in Muskoka has been recognized, viz :—that it is not good form, decent or tolerable to pollute the lake. Remembering then that provision has to be made in some cases for dealing with the sewage of 200 persons daily for several months, it will appear no easy task to have some simple yet effective method adopted, where as in several cases, the hotel is simply a house built on a rock.

Remembering how crude after many years are the sanitary conveniences of hotels in all of our non-sewered towns, where our local boards are supposed to have been exerting a steady influence, the efforts which have been made and are yet being made at these Health Resorts, for the comfort and health of their guests during a short summer holiday, are most commendable.

The remark has been made that there is not a first-class hotel north of Barrie, but it is apparent that all depends upon what is called "*first-class.*" If by this is meant a four dollar a day hotel and all implied in that, I may say it is to be hoped in the interest of health-seekers, that our northern resorts may never see a first-class hotel. If it means comfort amidst healthy surroundings with reasonable conveniences available, at from one dollar to two dollars per day, then I would say there are a number of *first-class* hotels.

Referring in detail to some of the conditions found, it may be said that in nearly all instances, the brown lake waters are used for all culinary and domestic purposes, except drinking.

In a number of the hotels, spring water is supplied, and with ordinary care on the part of the guests, they can always obtain it. Ice water is also very commonly used.

With however, the care that is being exercised on every hand to prevent pollution of the lake waters, I am convinced both from observation, and for scientific reasons, that these lake waters taken at a depth and in places where the currents keep up free movements, are perfectly wholesome for drinking purposes.

Disposal of Excreta. Five hotels in whole or in part have water closets of modern type ; while several others are having similar appliances introduced this year. These are :—

Minnewaska—Gravenhurst.
Maplehurst—Rosseau.
Monteith—Rosseau.
Cox's—at Port Sanfield.
Strouds'—Lake Muskoka.

Others under construction this year, are—

Currie's—at Bala.
Fraser's—at Port Cockburn.

In all instances where excreta and kitchen water, etc. have been disposed of by sewers, the disposal has hitherto been into cesspools.

These have so far as pollution of the lake was concerned, been satisfactory ; but they have as has been as the case elsewhere presented difficulties regarding the overflow water.

The problem of how to dispose of the sewage in all such cases as of the larger hotels, is not only an urgent but a difficult one, and is made more difficult in individual instances by the character of the location.

The principle which I have in all cases recommended, is essentially that of the septic tank, with an overflow to receiving tank whence final disposal is made to sub-surface tiles, or an artificially made bed in which the principle of final nitrification of the sewage is to be carried out.

The difficulty has been to make the principles involved, clear to the person who is charged with the oversight of the work ; and after this we have to assure ourselves that this work done will be satisfactorily carried out. Errors will doubtless be made, but the principle having been adopted, its ultimate success will be assured.

The following table is given from replies sent in to circular, supplemented by my own inspection.

——	Rooms.	Water.	Disposal of Excreta.	Fire Escape.
Lake Muskoka, Gravenhurst—				
Minnewaska	40	Spring	W. C., by sub-surf tiles	Verandah.
Robinson's	21	Well	D.E. and sub.soil for slops	Verandah.
Currie's (Bala)	50	Bala Falls	D. E., Drain sub-surfaces.	Verandah.
Mortimer's Point	25	Lake	D. E. (cess-pool)	Stairs.
Jackson's (Bala)	13	Lake	Privy, carried away by drains	Verandah.
Clement's (Bala)	14	Well	Privy	Verandah.
Hutton House	13	Well	D.E. drain	Verandah.
Port Carling—				
Ruddy's Hotel	30	Spring	D.E. drain	Iron ladders.
Milford Bay (Stroud's)	32	Well	W.C., cess-pool for slops.	Ladders.
Hugget's (Bala)	10	Well	Privy	Verandah.
Rosedale (Torrance)	5	Well	Privy, slops to pigs	Verandah.
Board's (Bala)	35	Well	D.E	Verandah.
Whitsides (Sutton's)	20	Well	D.E., slops carried away.	Verandah.
Gravenhurst, Fern Glen	5	Well	Privy	Verandah.
Lake Rosseau—				
Monteith's	75	Spring by w. power	W.C., sub-surface	Verandah.
Woodington, Lake Rosseau	27	Lake	D.E., slop sink	Ladder.
Ferndale, "	40	Spring	D.E., slop sink	Spiral stairway.
Cleveland's, "	34	Well & W.M.	D.E., cesspool slops	Verandah.
Windermere, "	95	Wel	W.C. (filter)	Verandah and iron ladders.
Fyfe House, "	29	Well	W C., and cess pool	Iron ladders.
Maplehurst, "	45	Well	W.C. by drain to cesspool.	Verandah.
Laurason, "	12			
Lake Joseph—				
Hammell's	28	Lake	D.E , no slop sink	Doors.
Stanley House (McLeans)	55	Lake	D.E., tile drain to garden	Iron ladders.
Port Sandfield	26	Spring	D.E., sink for slops	Iron ladders.
Georgian Bay—				
Penetanguishene	150 people	Spring	Filter beds	Stairs.
Belvidere, Parry Sound	120 "	Lake	Daily returned refuse	....
San Souci, Go Home R	60 "	....	....	....
Lake Muskoka—				
Beaumaris Hotel	75 rooms	Lake	D.E., slops to cesspool	Verandah.
Lake Rosseau—				
Port Sandfield	200 "	Lake	D.S. & W.C	Verandah.
Peignton House	15 "	Lake	Privy, slops carried away.	Verandah.
Marinas House	25 "	Lake	Privy, slops carried away.	Verandah.
Jud. Haven	12 "	Well	D.E., slops carried away.	Verandah.
Lake Joseph—				
Craigilea	35 "	Lake	D.E	Verandah.
Gordon House	15 "	Well	D.E., slops to bucket	Verandah.
Fraser's Port Coburn	200 "	Lake	W.C. filter	Verandah.

I propose as time permits to complete my inquiries, as a few resorts readily reached still remain on the Muskoka Lakes, while a number of those on Georgian Bay are asking for information regarding methods of sewage disposal.

What I think may be said with perfect confidence to the public, is, than nowhere in the areas inspected is there any danger from the water supplies; that very great care is being shown in caring for the household refuse so as to prevent effluvium nuisances, and that remarkable progress is being made in modern methods of sewage disposal in connection with even the smaller resorts of the Muskoka District; while the larger ones may from the present onward, be looked upon when their improvements are completed, as being object lessons to many people who go from our towns, of what may be done in the disposal of sewage by simple methods if scientifically applied.

The general character of these hotels is thus indicated. It would be impossible to tabulate all details, but it may be said that while in the smaller places the house slops are likely to prove a source of aerial nuisance if not regularly disposed of, yet the adoption of the suggestions made of sub-surface disposal from a small septic tank, discharged at intervals, will, it is hoped be of much advantage.

The notes of inspection include these various recommendations, and while the methods adopted, according to the location, will prove varied, yet I am convinced that the general desire shown to make improvements will result in notable advances in the general sanitary condition of all these Resorts. Where conditions were unsatisfactory, it is hoped that the instructions given will prove quite as effective as giving any publicity to defects would do.

The public have so many places to choose from that the business instincts of all caterers for public patronage will prove the best incentive, when all know that comparisons can readily be made. One of the best proofs that this district is, in so far as the pollution of drinking supplies is concerned, in a satisfactory condition, is seen in the fact of the almost complete freedom during the past year from all cases of typhoid fever, the sure index of sewage pollution.

I hope to be able, as the season progresses, to make further inspection of other places, and to ascertain how far the suggested improvements have been carried out.

Reverting to another phase of my inspection, it may be said that I had previously received complaints from the local board of Gravenhurst, as to the fears of the townspeople that infection to them must result from the growing habit of consumptives in advanced stages of the disease going to the boarding houses of the town for a change of air, usually at the request of their physicians.

This difficulty has been the invariable result in other countries whenever any district has become noted for its climatic advantages. Complaints were heard from many persons that consumptives, with their friends, write for accommodation to different boarding-houses, without stating they are in ill-health; and during the past season many obtained rooms in this manner, to the great discomfort of tourists and the detriment of boarding-houses.

Two sessions of the local board and council were held in Gravenhurst, when I was present, during which a series of clauses of a proposed by-law was prepared and discussed for the licensing of all boarding-houses within town, and the setting apart under inspection such as were willing to accommodate consumptives for this purpose only, making such liable to penalties if they entertained other boarders without notification to them of the character of the license held.

Compulsory notification by physicians and householders of all patients and inmates suffering from tuberculosis is a part of the by-law proposed; and the regular inspection and disinfection, with the supplying of spittoons and other necessaries, are likewise added. Expectoration by phthisical persons on the sidewalks and in public buildings is likewise to be prohibited under penalty.

The Gravenhurst Sanatorium was inspected, and its progress and success in the work it has undertaken seem assured.

The accommodation has now reached 50 beds, and the results in those cases whose stay has been prolonged have been very encouraging.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) P. H. Bryce, M.D., Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SCHOOL HYGIENE.

By J. J. Cassidy, M. D.

November 15th, 1899.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Provincial Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—Owing to the fact that the mere congregating of large numbers of children in our Public Schools exposes some of them to the danger of catching infections from the others, it is most important that medical inspectors should be asked to assist the educational authorities in preventing dangers of this nature.

To be of real service, the work of prevention should be prompt and efficient, because, while the health of the scholars should be maintained at a high level, inconvenience to the teachers and the general public from the closing of the room or even a whole school, is very much to be deprecated. The simplest way to attain this end is for a school board to appoint one or several medical inspectors according to the number of schools in the section. When an inspector enters upon his duties he can easily arrange with the principal of each school as to the hour most suitable for his visit. After the inspector has become acquainted with the children, a short daily examination would be sufficient. He could readily single out those whom it would be necessary to examine minutely. It would not be necesary to make prolonged inspection of each child every day. This of course need not apply to new scholars who would receive a thorough and rigid examination.

The length of the daily inspection would also be determined by the character of any infectious disease which might prevail in the neighborhood. Generally speaking, also, the season would influence the care to be devoted to the work. For instance, in Toronto, the curve for scarlet fever exhibits two maxima, one in April and a second one in November. As the contagion of this disease is particularly active, and as it chiefly affects children of school age a sanitary inspector should be more careful in examining his charges at these times. The Inspector should be a physician, a competent man and one possessed with good executive ability. He should have special fitness for diagnosing the diseases of children, more particularly the infectious and communicable diseases.

The early detection of measles is both important and yet difficult. Important, because this disease is infectious during the three or four days before the eruption appears; and difficult, because to the unskilled observer, the eruption is its only characteristic sign. It will be too late to prevent the spread of measles in a school if a diagnosis is not made and isolation practised prior to the eruption period.

The diagnosis of diseases of the throat calls for microscopic and microscopic knowledge of the pathology of that part of the body. A scholar with an acute angina, should be viewed with suspicion and isolated until the question of infection in his case can be regarded as settled.

When necessary the bacteriological test should be made, so that diphtheria may be diagnosed at as early a stage as possible. Usually in Toronto, a test tube is supplied to practitioners, which answers the purpose very well. The tube contains a swab prepared from a piece of wire around which a bit of cotton is wrapped, and the tube is plugged with cotton. When a child's throat is to be examined, the swab is removed and is rubbed gently over the diseased portion of the child's throat. It is then returned to the test tube, the mouth of which is again plugged with cotton, and the tube is packed and sent to the bacteriologist for examination with a note, giving the date, name and address of the patient and the reason why the specimen was sent.

A scholar found to have an infectious disease should be isolated, and any other members of his family who are attending school should be dismissed and not allowed to return until all danger of infection has passed.

The books, scribbling books and lead pencils belonging to an infected child should be burnt or sterilized with steam and the school room thoroughly disinfected with formaldehyde gas. After disinfection the room should be well scrubbed and then aired and left unoccupied if possible, for two days.

Tuberculosis will also call for peculiar vigilance on the part of the Inspector. This disease is not only prevalent in Ontario among grown people, but is also noticed among children. Its early recognition in a scholar is of great importance; for treatment to be successful, it must be begun in the first stage of the disease, and, as it is highly contagious, it is necessary that the infected scholar should be dismissed. No person, teacher or scholar who has consumption, should be allowed to remain in a school.

The vision and hearing of each pupil should be tested, and accurate information on these points given to the teachers and parents.

The relations of the medical inspector to the principal of a school, will be such that there need not be any misinterpretation of his office. He is simply a medical expert, prepared to recognize disease when present in a child, but not called upon to offer suggestions or advice as to its treatment unless, of course, in case of emergency. After examining the child in the presence of the principal, the Inspector should make out his report, ordering that the scholar remain in the school or be sent home. If sent home, a note or printed form be made out, stating the disease the child has, with remarks, etc. Copies of these reports should be sent to the local board of health and the school trustees, every month. If such a system of medical inspection were inaugurated in this or any other city in Ontario, there is every reason to believe that without any extraordinary efforts being made or public business severely disturbed, many cases of infectious disease would be recognized, isolated and prevented from spreading any further in the municipality. Experience gained in the field of medical school inspection, would naturally train the mind of the Inspector to observe and note the respective merits and demerits of physical conditions in a school, in so far as they might be favorable or unfavorable to the health of the scholars. He would be in a position to observe and note the effects of the different means used in warming, ventilating and purifying the air, and of disposing of excreta in schools. His views would be practical and not theoretical. Statistics on school hygiene, drawn from the reports of such medical inspectors, would naturally have great authority, and would be most valuable to boards of trustees and boards of health.

Your committee are of the opinion that this board should pass a resolution expressing approval of the appointment of medical inspectors by boards of school trustees, and that copies of the resolution be sent to the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, and the Hon. E. J. Davis, Provincial Secretary.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed), J. J. Cassidy, M.D.
P. H. Bryce.

REPORT ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PARIS.

By P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D.

Toronto, Nov. 25th, 1899.

To the Chairman and Members of the Paris Public School Board:

Gentlemen,—At your request, contained in a letter from your secretary, dated Nov. 16th, 1899, I beg to report on the sanitary condition of your public school buildings. Owing to the notes taken at the time of my inspection not being available at present, I am unable to give measurements of rooms, but the following statements will supplement the remarks made at my meeting with the board.

King's Ward School Building.

Basement.—Latrines in good condition, and if the ventilation by windows and vent-pipe are cared for no unsanitary condition will occur. The basement furnace room was not maintained in as cleanly a state as is desirable; but the space in itself left little room for complaint. The fresh air boxes supplying ventilation were found to be both practically closed, and as one of the windows of the latrine room was closed, it was apparent that inexcusable carelessness and neglect exists on the part of the caretaker in the performance of his work. The result of this lack of fresh air was apparent even at the early hour the school was visited. Although the day was pleasant and the windows might have been opened, yet in one room especially in the lower flat the air was close and gave evidence to the senses of a chronic lack of fresh air. Other rooms were not so bad; but it is apparent that if teachers and caretaker do not do the best with the means at their command, no system of ventilation would be very effectual. With, however, the number of children present, the simple supplying of air by the flues working at their best will be insufficient. Indeed, until a system of forcing in fresh, warm air is adopted in your schools, and in those of other towns, the ventilation will be inadequate. An old disused register in one room was the receptacle of dust, which apparently no regular attempt is made to clean.

The High School Building.

This is an old building, and, except in the middle public school room, is in a very unsatisfactory sanitary condition. The absence of proper and adequate means of ventilation exists in every room. The basement is dark and damp, and, with the building close to the ground and the floors old, demands some radical remedy involving a very considerable outlay. Indeed, such an old-time building can doubtfully ever be made over into a satisfactory school building.

The North Ward School

is simply a primitive building with no pretensions to being even moderately equipped as a school. The door was open at the time of my visit and the air good, but in cold weather and a full school it would necessarily be detrimental to the health of the pupils. The closets were of the same primitive privy type and similarly to be condemned.

The South Ward School Building.

The situation, as well as the very old building are such as to demand a prompt remedy on the part of the Board. The privies are filthy to a degree, while the dark crowded rooms,—with no attempt at adequate ventilation,—are such as to call for a recommendation on the part of the Inspector that the town be deprived of its government grant if pupils are to be longer condemned to attendance in such a place.

It is apparent both from what I have seen and what I learned in conversation with your Board that the situation I have described is one which has been looked upon by yourselves and citizens as demanding a prompt remedy.

Contagious diseases have existed to an unusual degree amongst the school children during the past year, and while there may have been in some instances a recurrence of cases owing to children returning to school too soon after sickness, yet the condition of the school buildings is such that any attempt to cleanse and disinfect them must prove difficult, while the crowding and lack of ventilation must make the dissemination of disease from one pupil to another almost inevitable. In so progressive and well-to-do a town as Paris the time seems to have arrived when a large new public school building or buildings must be supplied, with a sufficient air space for each pupil, and equipped with some modern mechanical means by which an adequate amount of warmed fresh air supplied with normal moisture can be introduced. It is daily being brought home to parents, teachers and physicians that the school becomes to a larger degree than any other, the cause of general ill health, short-sight, and contagious disease in our children,—who, for at least ten years of the formative period of their lives are required to spend so many hours within them. If compulsory education is demanded it seems clearly the duty of those in charge of our schools to make the conditions of school life an aid rather than a hindrance to the physical and mental growth of our children.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

P. H. BRYCE,
Secretary Provincial Board of Health.

REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION MADE INTO THE CONDITION OF THE GRAND TRUNK CATTLE YARDS AT THAMESVILLE.

By P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D.

Sept. 5th, 1899.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Provincial Board of Health :

Gentlemen,—The Board, as seen in the correspondence herewith submitted, having been called upon to investigate the condition of the cattle yards of the Grand Trunk Station at Thamesville, your secretary, with the consent of the Minister, proceeded to Thamesville, and, on Sept. 5th, 1899, made, in company with the reeve, several members of the local board of health, and the board's solicitor, an investigation of the said cattle yards.

We found the situation as follows:—On the railway reservation, within 100 feet, or thereabout, of the passenger station are the cattle yards, consisting of a weigh yard 18 feet by 42 feet, and a yard proper 68 feet by 48 feet, surrounded with a tight board fence 5 feet high and floored in part with old railway ties, the balance, about one third, being thinly covered with cinders. From this yard is a gateway with inclined plane leading to the cars. Along the fence to the south are two tanks or water-troughs raised two feet from the ground to hold water for cattle, while lying loose in different parts of the yard were six ordinary V-shaped wooden pig-troughs. The floor of ties has depressions in it in all directions, leaving an uneven surface wherein dung and food thrown out of the troughs can accumulate, and more or less of such—dried or drying—covered the whole area, giving out an effluvium most disagreeable, as it always is from pig manure. No pigs were in the pen when visited. While there is a fine railway water-tank supply just across the tracks, no conveniences for washing down the yards exist, and if there were there is no drainage from the yards.

On information from the Board, as also from the railway agent, it appears there is, besides cattle and sheep, an average of two to three carloads of hogs collected in the yards and shipped weekly. About 150 to 160 hogs make up a car-load. They are usually shipped twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays.

It is hardly necessary for your secretary to state that under the conditions described a serious effluvium nuisance exists. Residences of villagers are across the road from the yards, and one witness living within a block stated that some nights after a hog-delivery day, it was necessary on a hot summer evening to close the house windows to prevent sickness and nausea from the odors.

Therefore, on investigation being satisfied as to the existence of a "nuisance and unsanitary condition," your secretary, as provided in section 72 of The Public Health Act, would recommend to the board as follows:—

1st. That as provided in sub-section 2 of section 72 of chapter 248, R.S,O, 1897, the Local Board of Health of Thamesville be supplied with a copy of this report, also the Grand Trunk Railway authorities through their agent in charge of the premises, and further, that a copy be transmitted to the Minister of the Department to which this Board is attached.

2nd. That under section 29 of the same Act, cap. 248. R. S. O, 1897, the Local Board of Health of Thamesville be instructed to have the nuisance abated as provided in sub-section 2, section 72, chapter 248, R. S. O., 1897.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In lieu of the removal of the cattle-yards to a more distant portion of the Grand Trunk property, of which the company possesses a large acreage to the west of the village, your secretary would recommend as a suggested mode of abatement of the nuisance:

1st. That the company lay a concrete or asphalt floor on the top of the present bottom, having previously laid five rows of field tiles to prevent the heaving of the cement in winter.

2nd. That from the floor the manure and filth be removed after each shipping-day in barrows or carts to some proper field, and there plowed under.

3rd. That a hydrant with proper hose attachments be provided so that the floor may be regularly flushed, and that the drainage therefrom be carried to a shallow covered tank, whence it may be pumped or carted away to fields or gardens; or else that from the tank, provided with a valve, the sewage be discharged into a drain emptying finally into sub-surface field tiles of sufficient capacity to hold the contents of the tank—this being quite possible owing to there being a lower excavated area of land on the railway property to the east.

As the Public Health Act provides for an application to the High Court for an order to restrain the proprietors from carrying on the shipping business until the nuisance is abated, it will be the duty of the local board of health of Thamesville to formally give notice to the company to have the nuisance abated within a specified period, after which it may make application to the Court.

All of which it respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PETER H. BRYCE,
Secretary.

REPORT *RE* VENTILATION OF BRASS WORK SHOPS.

By P. H. Bryce, M.A., M.D.

December 8th, 1899.

To James R. Brown, Esq , Inspector of Factories, Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your letter of the 30th ult. regarding the condition of the brass foundries I visited with you on Tuesday, the 28th ult., I would say that in the Coulter factory the fan utilised in the cellar flat served to maintain the air there in a very good condition. With regard to the flat above the most objectionable part of the work carried on there is the brass polishing or buffing. The windows being open on the warm day, the dust from the brass grinding and polishing was moving generally away from the men; but on a colder day the air of the room, some 12 x 12 feet, must become laden with particles of brass dust which English authorities are agreed are, along with other metallic dusts, the cause of very many cases of chronic phthisis, bronchitis and asthma in very many workers, (See Dr. Greenlaw and Dr. Arlidge, English Reports on Trades Injurious to Health).

In 1894 Dr. R. M. Simon, Birmingham, England, dealt especially with the subject of the prevalence of disease amongst the many brass workers there. He says brass workers rarely attain old age, and provident societies formerly either altogether refused to enroll them or accepted them only at increased rates. " Brass ague is common with those who deal with the molten metal, while those in shops with much dust or acid fumes are liable to bronchitis and asthma."

In the Booth factory the open forges in room with low ceilings, burning coke and charcoal, while having hoods suspended over the fire, were even with open doors irritating to the throat; and when it is remembered that carbonic oxide is given off with the blue flame and is the most poisonous constituent of all water gas which causes so many fatal accidents, it is apparent that systematic means should be adopted in every case, where such forges and brasiers are operated, for rapid removal of gas by fans and the introduction of fresh air into those work shops.

I would therefore advise that a routine order be promulgated requiring systematic fan ventilation in all such shops. The buffing room in the Coulter factory should have a good extract pipe to draw its air to the fan now in the basement as a blower to the furnace. The Booth factory can by a similar attachment from the buffing room cause the dust to be drawn into the extract shaft of the fan now being put into place.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
P. H. BRYCE,
Secretary Provincial Board of Health.

Toronto, December 8th, 1899.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

BELLEVILLE.

REPORT OF DR. R. TRACY, MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER.

BELLEVILLE, ONT., December 8th, 1899.

To His Worship the Mayor and Council of the Corporation of the City of Belleville:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Board of Health for the year ending 30th day of October, 1899.

The Inspector made the usual house-to-house inspection of the city, and, when occasion required, I visited personally with him any case requiring investigation; the citizens generally complying with the orders made by the Board.

Had analysis made of the city wells and found them generally good; when not so, had them thoroughly cleaned out and any unsanitary state corrected.

There has been a large number of cases of scarlet fever during the year. The disease has been prevalent over Canada and the United States. In all, 108 cases and 2 deaths have been reported. The houses have been placarded, and I personally saw to the thorough disinfection of a number of them.

Typhoid fever—14 cases, with four deaths. Ten of these were contracted outside the city.

Diphtheria—9 cases, with 3 deaths.

Whooping cough has also been prevalent, but no deaths recorded. As soon as a case was reported had the children prevented from attending school.

Chicken-pox has also been prevalent, and the same precautions have been taken. No deaths reported.

The number of deaths reported from contagious diseases, has, taking it in all, been very low. I had thought I had scarlet fever stamped out, but during the summer holidays, and owing to disease being of such a mild type, numbers of families had cases in which no physician was in attendance, and allowed the children to mix with others, thus causing the disease to spread, but now believe the trouble to be abating.

Milk licenses to the number of 66 have been issued by me, and from the beginning of the year the milk will be regularly tested and byres inspected.

The Inspector has faithfully carried out his duties, much to my assistance and satisfaction.

Respectfully submitted,

R. TRACY,
Medical Health Officer.

BRANTFORD.

REPORT OF DR. F. G. E. PEARSON, MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER.

BRANTFORD, November 1st, '99.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—I herein present to you a report of the Sanitary Department of the city for the year ending October 31st, '99.

Mortuary Statistics.—The number of deaths, exclusive of still births, registered at the City Clerk's Office during the past twelve months was 239, which is estimated popu lation of the city, as taken from assessor's report of 17,344, gives a mortality rate of 13.78 per thousand.

The causes of death were:

Scarlet fever	4
Typhoid "	16
Diphtheria and croup	2
Tuberculosis and phthisis	29
Pneumonia	17
Meningitis	9
Cholera infantum	9
All other causes	153

Two cases of typhoid occurring at the hospital of patients outside of the city.

The ages were:

Under 1 year	45
" 5 "	59
Over 60 "	67
" 80 "	16

Scarlet Fever.—Commencing at the close of '98, there has existed more or less of an epidemic of scarletina through the year, which for the most part was of a very mild type, and almost confined to one section of the city; resulting in the infection of 82 homes, with 110 cases, and 4 deaths. The monthly rate of cases are as follows:

Nov. 18, Dec. 11, Jan. 2, Feb. 1, March 8, April 15, May 11, June 17, July 2, Aug. 5, Sept. 9, Oct. 11.

and as set forth in my last report to this Board, due largely to the infection of the School by children who from the extreme mildness of the disease, had never required the aid of a physician, and were thus allowed to go unreported and unisolated to carry infection where it would more rapidly develop, and which required much work to search out those who were the cause of the trouble, and have them sent home and isolated.

Then there was the difficulty of enforcing the required quarantine at the homes of those who in a few days were well enough to be about long before the period of infectiveness had elapsed; more particularly was this the case in the warm summer months; and although in many cases carelessness existed and the delinquents prosecuted, there were others in which it was impossible to expect efficient isolation, etc., when such limited means of doing so existed in their homes.

Again was it noted that although disinfectants were supplied, in many cases they were not properly applied, and thus reoccurrences were frequent. All of these alone with many other indifferences to the precautions that should be regarded in dealing with such diseases, brings up again the absolute need of an Isolation Hospital. For the proper care and isolation of these contagious diseases which cannot be successfully combatted without, and at the same time relieve many of our citizens from the expense and inconvenience which they are subjected to in trying to carry out in their own homes the required isolation, etc., that such an hospital should provide. I would, therefore, once more urge upon this Board, that no effort be spared to have at once, either by contract with the Hospital authorities, or otherwise, some means of effectually dealing with these diseases.

Typhoid Fever.—Including with typhoid those cases of doubtful character and reported as fever and suspected typhoid, some few of which are probably malarial, there has been reported from the city, during the last year in all 154 cases, with 14 deaths occurring as follows:

Cases.—Nov. 5, Dec. 2, Jan. 0, Feb. 1, March 0, April 0, May 1, June 1, July, 7, Aug. 59, Sept. 54 Oct. 23.

Deaths.—Nov. 1, Dec. 1, Jan. 0, Feb. 0, March 0, April 0, May 1, June 0, July 0, Aug. 4, Sept. 2, Oct. 5.

Excluding from the above, five cases had their origin outside the city, there occurred in wards No. 1, 34; No. 2, 33; No. 3, 25; No. 4, 15; No. 5, 42, and since the chief causes of typhoid are generally to be found as the results of hot and prolonged dryness of the season, the want of pure drinking water, and the lack of proper disposal of sewerage, etc., or more properly all combined, which I think is borne out in the above cases, for upon analysis we find that almost all the above cases occurred after the very dry summer when all the wells became low, and although a few cases were scattered more or less generally over the city, the great majority were located in those districts where the source of water supply was chiefly from the wells, and where drainage and proper disposal of sewerage is wanting, seen especially in West Brantford, Eagle Place, and the northern part of ward 2, and again regarding the water supply, 90 were well, 26 well and city, and 32 city water users, and with regard to the city water users in almost every case was local causes sufficient to produce the disease, as for example, 8 cases occurred where defective and foul cisterns ventilated themselves into the cellars, 3 others occurred in a house where the sink discharged into the cellar, etc., etc. It has also been found from a series of tests of well water taken in various parts of the city, that it was almost universally contaminated with organic matter and sewerage, thus the probable source of disease. While we were at the same time assured from repeated tests by J. J. McKenzie, Provincial Bacteriologist, of the good standard of purity of the city supply.

Therefore, regarding the mitigation of typhoid, it was recommended that where the public supply could not be obtained, all well water used tor drinking purposes should be boiled. That there should be a general extension of the city supply in those localities not yet supplied; and an enforced closing of all wells in infected districts, and furthermore, that in those parts of the city not yet supplied with a sewerage system should be attended to as soon as possible; and in this I refer particularly to the eastern part of Wards 4 and 5, where a trunk sewer should be extended along Rawden street, also West Brantford and Eagle Place, which, although probably requiring a pumping system, should nevertheless be provided for.

Diphtheria and Croup and Measles.—Of diphtheria and croup, there were reported for the period of this report in all 20 cases, with 2 deaths, both of which resulted from croup. There were 8 cases of measles and no deaths.

Milk Supply.—Regarding this product, which is so extensively consumed by the community, in its raw state, especially by the infant class, we have been mindful not only that a proper food standard is maintained, but also that it may not become a means of conveying contagion, in which unfortunately it sometimes plays a part. And regarding this latter it now seems very probable that, apart from other diseases, whose germs find in it a suitable breeding ground, milk is largely responsible for many cases of tuberculosis, as is shown by many investigations upon milk supplies, as per example in the city of Berlin, where 28 per cent. of the supply of the city was found to be infective, while the other investigations show such milk to be infective to animals from 5 to 55 per cent. of cases, etc:, and I am pleased to see that this board, seeing the wisdom of enforcing the tuberculine test a year ago upon the herds supplying milk to the city (out of which eleven cattle reacting to the test were slaughtered, and upon post mortem revealed distinct tuberculosis) are in future insisting upon an annual test of all herds from which the city is supplied, and demanding a clean bill of health of such herds before permits are granted.

Garbage System.—As dealt with in previous reports, I must again remind you that the city has outgrown the present haphazard means, and has arrived at a period when some thorough and systematic means for the collection of garbage and house refuse should be inaugerated, and to this end I would suggest that this board recommend the council to provide three or four suitably constructed wagons or carts, under the management of the Streets Department, to make weekly and semi-weekly rounds in the various parts of the city to collect such refuse which is placed on the streets in suitably covered boxes by the householder between the hours of collection on his street; then that which is inoffensive could be used for filling-in purposes in dumps, which then could be controlled and kept in proper shape, while that which was offensive should be cremated.

SANITARY WORK.

Although somewhat delayed in this work during the first part of the year, on account of the urgent demand upon the Police Department, from which the sanitary inspector is supplied, a fair amount of work was accomplished, and is as follows:

Sanitary Inspector's Report.—Besides a thorough inspection of 31 dairies supplying the city, numerous milk tests were made. A house to house inspection in which, besides 262 irregular inspections for contagious diseases, etc., 675 premises and houses were thoroughly gone over. Two hundred complaints were investigated, and where nuisances existed orders issued to abate such. Twenty prosecutions were made for violaters of the Health Act, and in each case convictions were obtained; 138 privy pits were cleaned and filled up and substituted with dry earths or water closets; 62 wells were cleaned; 36 sewer connections were ordered in. Along with the above was the disinfection of schools and houses with Formaldehyde for contagious diseases.

Recommendations.

1. That the fire hall be connected with sewer.

2. That the creek running through Wards 4 and 5, emptying in canal at power house be cleaned.

3. That a ditch or drain be placed on Washington street to keep surface water from flooding the premises below Terrace Hill.

4. That persons that collect swill and garbage should have a light waggon-box with cover, so that the contents may be kept from being offensive on the street.

5. That sewers be placed on Alfred street, between Wellington and Nelson; also on James street, between Brant avenue and Pearl streets.

6. That the closets in Vanstone's lane, rear of George street, be all connected with sewers.

CHATHAM.

Report of Dr. W. R. Hall, Medical Health Officer.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chatham Local Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—I herewith submit my annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1899.

Scarlet fever was reported as follows:

January	5 cases.
February	3 "
March	1 "
April	3 "
Total	12 cases.

Diphtheria was reported as follows:

August	1 case.
September	2 "
October	7 "
November	3 "
December	1 "
Total	14 cases.

It is a source of congratulation that there were no deaths and so few cases of contagious disease, when we consider the fact that there were two distinct outbreaks of scarlet fever and at least four outbreaks of diphtheria.

This favorable condition of affairs is due chiefly to these two factors, the physicians of the city recognizing the disease early and report them promptly, and the excellent facilities for isolating patients afforded by the isolation wards connected with the General and St. Joseph Hospitals of the city.

These wards are of great advantage not only to the city, but the adjoining municipalities in stamping out contagious disease.

Fourteen deaths were reported from consumption. Four of these were patients brought into the hospitals where they died, but did not at any time belong here. The death rate from this preventative disease is very high, about 1 in 1000.

The total number of deaths recorded was 169, but 10 of these were hospital patients from outside municipalities, so that our true death rate was 15.9 in 1000 or 1.59 per cent.

Typhoid Fever.—Only 11 cases of typhoid fever were reported, all of which recovered. The typhoid cases seem to occur among the users of well water only, and I would suggest as the best means of stamping out, or at least limiting, this disease the extension of the water works to all parts of the city, and encouraging by a low water rate all citizens to use it. One hundred and sixty-eight new connections were made with the water works during the year, and five wells were closed because the water was found unfit for use.

Building Condemned.—A number of dwelling houses reported by the inspector as unfit for human habitation were carefully examined by committee of the Board of Health, and six dwellings were condemned by the Board, four of which were torn down and two were repaired.

Health By-laws Revised.—Section 1, Schedule B, amended re examination of well water and condemnation of well water if found bad.

Rule I., Schedule A, Section 14, requiring the city engineer to send in a list of sewers in the city fit to make closet connections with.

Rule V., Schedule A, Section 14, amended by inserting 1st instead of 15th in the third line.

Rule VI., Schedule A, Section 14, amended by inserting April instead of May in the fifth line.

Rule VII., Schedule A, Section 14, amended by making it apply to keeping of hogs the whole year, and increasing the distance to 100 feet from dwellings, streets or streams.

Rule VIII., Schedule A, Section 14, amended by striking out 15th of May and 1st of November and inserting 15th of April and 15th of November.

And a by-law defining where ice may be cut for the city, forbidding the use of McGregor's Creek and all parts of the river except east from a point 150 feet east of the foot of Seventh Street.

Slaughter Houses.—Slaughter houses are not permitted in the city, but five slaughter houses used by the butchers of the city are regularly inspected and are in a satisfactory condition.

There have not been any complaints of diseased meat, fowl, or fish on the market this year.

Milk Supply.—All cows are licensed by the Board after being inspected first by the inspector, and if he reports any cows suspicious they are then examined by a veterinary surgeon employed by the Board. Licenses are not granted unless the conditions laid down are complied with. The milk is subject to examination at any time. This year it was found to be well up to the standard in every case.

There were only two prosecutions under the by-laws, both of which were successful.

WM. R. HALL,
Medical Health Officer.

HAMILTON.

Report of Dr. Isaac Ryall, Medical Health Officer.

Hamilton, Ont., November, 1899.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—The sanitary condition of the City for the year ending 31st October, 1899, shows a marked decrease in the number of cases reported of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

This year, diphtheria cases number 102, with 13 deaths, against 162 cases, with 20 deaths, the previous year, showing a decrease of 60 cases.

Scarlet fever cases number 123 cases, with 5 deaths, against 214 cases and 10 deaths, giving a decrease of 91.

Seventy-four cases of typhoid fever, with 14 deaths, were recorded against 37 cases, with 6 deaths, in 1898. This increase was possibly due to the very dry season, although the latter could have had no influence over the water supply such as exists in country places.

Fourteen cases of diphtheria were reported from the Boys' Home which were imputed to the offensive odors emanating from the manholes in the streets. The sewers have been frequently flushed and lately were found to be in a clean condition by the ward foreman. I think it would be better to close the manhole openings and have a ventilator placed higher up the street. Two cases were also reported from the Girl's Home ; all the cases were sent to the Isolation Hospital.

Other contagious diseases reported were : chicken pox, 43 cases ; measles, 36 cases ; whooping cough, 109 cases, with 7 deaths ; and mumps 38 cases.

Our citizen mortality has been less by 56 cases. Last year the total deaths were 710, one death not having been reported until the following month, after my report was sent in ; the deceased was buried elsewhere which accounts for the omission.

The deaths for the year past number 653 ; males, 329 ; females, 324. The population as given by the assessors was 51,011 ; this gives a death rate of 12.82 per 1000. Total still born, 47.

I noticed a few discrepancies in the registration of deaths given by physicians and the cause of death given to the cemetery, which would indicate that the law relating to burials has not been fully complied with, notably that which requires the Registrar's certificate before burial, which is a very important item.

There were 19 deaths recorded from accidents, of which 7 were from drowning ; also 3 railroad, and 9 from other causes.

Deaths of children under 5 years number 168 ; of this number 119 were under one year, several surviving only a few hours.

The mortality from consumption still ranks high ; about 68 cases reported this last year. It is to be hoped that the philanthropic efforts used to avert the disease will prove beneficial, if not altogether effective.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC RYALL,

Medical Health Officer.

Summary of the work of Milk Inspector L. A. Macdonald.

Number of licenses issued good to 30th April, 1900	218
Samples collected and tested	421
Shops inspected	148
Dairies inspected	163
Cow byres inspected	179
Cow byres found in dirty condition	3
Cows found in dirty condition	1

Summary of Sanitary Inspections, John Peacock.

Number of inspections made	7,160
“ of privy vaults notified to be cleaned	665
“ “ permits issued to contractors	1,007
“ “ “ given for	17
“ “ abolished	72
“ cesspools, permits issued to contractors	35
“ “ “ given for new ones	5
“ “ abolished	9
“ dry earth closets, notified to clean	24
“ sewer connections, notified to make	22
“ “ found defective	141
“ foul drains, to abolish	11
“ stagnant water, to abolish	14
“ dirty premises, to clean	14
“ other nuisances, to abate	779
“ old wells filled in	2
“ houses placarded for infectious diseasee	168
“ “ fumigated by inspector	176

Burials in Hamilton Cemetery.							Holy Sepulchre.				Distant burial grounds.				1898-1899.			
1899.	No. of interments.			Citizen mortality.			Citizens.				Citizens of all denominations.				Combined mortality.			
Monthly obituary.	Total burials.	Non-residents.	Still-born.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Still-born.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Still-born.	Citizens.	Males.	Females.	Still-born.
November	38	6	5	27	14	13	2	2	....	....	3	1	2	....	32	17	15	5
December	51	10	6	35	19	16	10	7	3	....	3	1	2	....	48	27	21	6
January	64	8	1	55	23	32	8	5	3	....	11	2	9	....	74	30	44	1
February	60	12	3	45	22	23	14	8	6	....	7	2	5	....	66	32	34	3
March	53	6	5	42	25	17	7	3	4	....	13	11	2	....	62	39	23	5
April	42	10	2	30	16	14	10	5	5	1	2	1	1	....	42	22	20	3
May	37	7	2	28	10	18	9	4	5	....	4	2	2	....	41	16	25	2
June	45	13	2	30	17	13	13	7	6	....	8	5	3	....	51	29	22	2
July	47	7	....	40	25	15	9	5	4	2	10	3	7	1	59	33	26	3
August	74	7	7	60	29	31	14	6	8	....	9	5	4	1	83	40	43	8
September	47	14	....	33	16	17	11	4	7	2	7	2	5	1	51	22	29	3
October	43	8	4	31	15	16	3	1	2	1	10	6	4	1	44	22	22	6
	601	108	37	456	231	225	110	57	53	6	87	41	46	4	653	329	324	47

Contagious diseases by months.								
Month, 1898-1899.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid fever.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Mumps.	Total.
November	22	5	3	....	....	6	3	39
December	9	4	1	....	....	3	1	18
January	7	9	1	....	19	5	4	45
February	8	14	....	....	5	5	6	38
March	5	6	1	....	5	3	1	21
April	3	8	3	5	3	3	7	32
May	8	5	1	10	19	11	7	61
June	20	8	....	13	23	3	7	74
July	5	7	5	5	7	1	....	30
August	8	4	26	....	15	....	..	53
September	3	16	21	3	6	1	1	51
October	4	37	12	..	7	2	1	63
	102	123	74	36	109	43	38	525

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DIPHTHERIA, SCARLET FEVER, TYPHOID FEVER.

	1898.	1899.
Diphtheria	162	101
Scarlet fever	214	123
Typhoid	37	74

Diphtheria being 60 cases less; scarlet fever being 91 cases less; typhoid being 37 increase.

LONDON.

REPORT OF DR. T. V. HUTCHISON, MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER.

January 2nd, 1900.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN : I have the honor to submit the following report upon the sanitary conditions of the city, and other matters relating to the public health for the year ending November 15th. It is to a certain extent supplimentary to reports already laid before you. The sanitary condition of the city was never better. This will readily be seen by the small number of deaths due to preventable diseases, such as typhoid fever. All of the infectious diseases were of mild types.

Four hundred and ninety-nine deaths took place during the year, exclusive of twenty-four (24) still-born. Of this number consumption caused the deaths of fifty-six, and pneumonia forty-three. These two diseases of the lungs took off ninety-nine persons, or one-fifth of the whole number. Heart disease and heart failure are given as the cause of fifty-seven deaths.

There were three hundred and sixty-three cases of infectious diseases reported in the year. They were of mild types, there being only twenty-three deaths, as follows : Scarlet fever 238 cases, and eight (8) deaths ; diphtheria 71 cases with nine (9) deaths ; typhoid fever 54 cases and six (6) deaths. Of this number 180 were attended at the city hospital, and twenty-nine at St. Joseph's. The mortality from infectious diseases, it will be seen, was extremely low. The death rate for the year was 12.7 for every 1,000 of the population. There were only six deaths from typhoid fever, the lowest number for many years. This may be taken as evidence of the cleanly state of the city.

La grippe caused the deaths of seventeen and cancer twenty-seven. The latter disease is becoming more prevalent every year, not only in this city, but in the whole province. With the exception of scarlet fever, diseases of infants and young children were few. There were only eight deaths from cholera infantum, two from croup, one from whooping cough, and one from chicken pox. The number of deaths due to inflammation of the lungs was large, the disease in elderly persons being a sequence of or complicated with la grippe.

Leaving out the disaster at the City Hall there is an increase over former years in the number of deaths by violence, viz. : twenty-one (21). It will be comforting to those turning the four score mile post to know that the comparatively large number of twenty-one (21) deaths are credited to old age, their years ranging from eighty-five (85) to ninety-nine (99) years. No epidemic visited the city. Although small-pox has appeared in several of the neighboring municipalities, London is still free from it.

Of the two nurses who were under contract with the Board to attend cases of this disease should their services be required, one is dead and the other " non est." So soon as safe and competent nurses can be found they will be engaged.

The inspection of herds, dairies, and milk supplied the city during the year, has been very carefully done. Ninety-seven herds were inspected and one hundred and twelve samples of milk collected by the inspectors, were examined. One sample was adulterated by removal of cream, and three bad cream added. By reason of the dry summer and autumn the quality of the milk was unusually good, the average per cent. of butter-fat being over four, or to be exact, 4.17 per cent. Chiefly to this and pure water may be attributed the small number of deaths among infants. Cancer was found in the owner and caretaker of one of the herds. The sale of milk from this dairy was promptly stopped. Another had his milk license cancelled for unclean premises.

The public schools of the city are periodically inspected as to their sanitary condition —heating, lighting, ventilation, and the health of the pupils.

The action taken by the Board of Health in notifying physicians and heads of families neglecting to report all cases of infectious diseases coming under their notice, would be prosecuted, has had a good effect, as the large number reported will show. It it through the public schools that much of the scarlet fever is spread. A child who has a sore throat or some slight ailment for which it is not necessary to consult a physician, is kept home a few days, and then sent back to school to give scarlet fever or diphtheria to his or her classmates. It is in the power of three classes of people to reduce the number of cases of infectious diseases to a minimum, viz. : physicians, parents and teachers. No fault can be found with the latter. They conscientiously do all in their power to keep infection out of the schools.

Early in the year the city council determined that under the Municipal Improvement Act, no more plank walks should be put down, and that all walks laid should be permanent ones. This was a move, and a very proper one, in the right direction, for which the council deserve the thanks of the citizens. Rotting wooden pavements are insanitary, vile smelling, and in no way conducive to the public health.

The population of the city is now 39,000.

OTTAWA.

Annual Report of Dr. A. Robillard, Medical Health Officer.

Ottawa, 12th December, 1899.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health.

Gentlemen,—

I beg to lay before you the Annual Report of the Health Department for the year ending October 31st, 1899.

The past year, I am pleased to say. has not been marked by any serious outbreak of epidemic disease of any kind. Smallpox, which during last winter made its appearance, at three or four different points within the province, we have fortunately escaped, thanks to the steps taken by the Provincial Health Authorities, to prevent the spread of that loathsome disease.

The total mortality for the twelve months comprised in this report, as shown in table 1, here appended, has been from all causes 1173, exclusive of still births.

In appreciating the mortuary statistics of this city, we should not overlook the fact that over and above the deaths of residents of the city these figures include as a not inconsiderable number of fatalities occurring among non-residents who came here from the surrounding districts to be treated in our hospitals, and succumbed to their maladies, especially is this the case as regards such infectious diseases as Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever, originating in the surrounding suburbs of the City. Then again, these figures also include the death roll of the Foundling Institution, the inmates of which are received from all over, and even beyond the limits of this province.

Did we exclude all such outside cases, as is sometimes done in other cities we could easily reduce rate to 18 per thousand or possibly less. The figures above given represent the number of burial permits issued by the registrar during the twelve months ending on October 31st and consequently include all the deaths that occurred in the City during that period.

With our estimated population of 58,000 this gives us a death rate of 20.2 per thousand of the population, which under existing circumstances is a fair showing. Out of the total mortality 517 deaths were of children of five years of age and under including the mortuary records of the House of Bethlehem, which are given in Table IV here attached. As usual the chief causes of mortality among children have been Diarrhoeal and other diseases incident to dentition, which during the summer months, more than decimate the infant population, and infectious diseases such as scarlet fever and diphtheria, a certain number of which cases we have always with us. Among adults, by far the largest factor in our death roll is consumption with its ever increasing quota of yearly victims. Typhoid fever, which is also a yearly visitor, made its appearance last season somewhat earlier than usual, it as well as other diseases were slightly in excess of the previous year. That the causation of such maladies is often due to the unhealthy conditions of the dwelling house or surrounding premises or both, cannot be reasonably disputed, nor can it be justly denied, that aside from the reckless indifference of many individuals as regards these sanitary matters, other reasons did exist which in many instances, were largely contributory to the causation of such insanitary conditions.

The want of proper sewers in a large section of the City, the want of a public system of scavenging, and lastly the want of sufficient help in the Health Department to exercise power supervision over and enforce cleanliness throughout the city were undoubtedly large factors in their existence. The want of drainage, I am glad to say, will be remedied in the near future by the completion of the main sewer now in process of construction.

With regard to a public system of scavenging to effect the proper disposal of household refuse, that I regret to state is not yet in view, nor will it ever be inaugurated to comply fully with the laws of sanitation until the city has an incinerator to effect the destruction of all garbage subject to rapid decay. The number of infectious diseases reported to the Health Authorities during the past year are shown in Table III here attached. That the isolation hospitals have done good work during the year is evidenced by their records as they appear in Table II here appended.

The regulations of the local Board of Health in relation to the ice supply of the city for household consumption have been complied with during the past year, except in one instance, which in no way endangered the public health in so far as that article was concerned.

But few samples of milk were tested by me during the past year. Judging however from the fact that it is very seldom indeed any complaint is made about that very generally used article of food, it can be safely inferred that our milk supply is generally good.

For the work more immediately under the control of Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Cawthray, I beg to refer you to that gentleman's comprehensive report here attached.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) A. ROBILLARD, M.D.

Contagious Diseases.

	Protestant Annex.			R. C. Annex.		
	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Measles.
Admitted during the year.	72	62	..	109	52	2
Discharged "	59	59	.	99	52	2
Deaths "	7	..	..	10	..	..
	Nine of the above recorded cases were from outside the city.			Thirteen of the above recorded cases were from outside the city.		

N.B.—It is but fair that I should state that in a number of fatal cases above recorded the death occurred within twenty-four hours, the patient being taken to the hospital in a moribund state.

Showing number of infectious diseases reported during year 1899.

Diseases.	No. of cases.
Diphtheria including croup	102
Scarlet fever	138
Typhoid fever	308
Measles	15
Total	463

Record of the House of Bethlehem for year 1899.

How disposed of.	No. of cases.
Admitted during the year	257
Placed outside or returned to parents	137
Died during the year	103
Remaining in house on November 1st, 1899	17
	257

Sanitary Inspections.

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report showing the work done in the sanitary department during the year ending October 31st, 1899.

In addition to the work in tabulated form undermentioned there have been:

162 houses disinfected; 50 cards put up; 40 cards taken down; 26 drains tested for defective plumbing; 167 written notices to property owners, tenants and others, the balance verbal; 6 summonses were issued in every case of which a conviction was obtained; 3,252 privy vaults cleaned.

Dumping grounds.—The two dumping grounds owned by the city have received due attention and the general absence of complaint certifies to the effective work being done.

The various trades.—The inauguration of the inspection of the various trades which may become offensive has been entered upon this year, resulting in sanitary improvement in several establishments and the closing up of business in three instances.

Dairy farms.—A systematic inspection of the dairy farms has been made this year. I visited last winter forty-two dairy farms situated mostly in the township of Gloucester, Hull and Nepean. Apart from the number of nuisances mentioned in the table, I found that the majority of the cows were not cleaned or groomed as well as they should, and also a want of proper milk storage in winter, separated from contamination from the dwelling, existed extensively.

Inspection of yards.—Owing to the small staff, this part of the work has not received the attention it requires, but what has been done proves without the need of a scavenging system or at least more assistants to force individual efforts to remove nuisances.

Plumbing. The very small percentage of the complaints registered at the Health Office relative to defective plumbing shows that on the whole the work done in this city must be of a substantial nature.

Supervision of ice cutting. A new feature in the supervision of ice cutting has arisen owing to dealers in the suburbs of Ottawa East, Tetreauville and the neighboring city of Hull becoming purveyors of ice to this city. The localities mentioned not having the safeguards required by this city, it consequently necessitates the supervision of ice cutting not only of the city of Ottawa, but also of the suburbs mentioned, as well as the city of Hull. To facilitate this matter new rules and regulations should be added to those now existing.

In conclusion I wish to acknowledge with thanks the valuable aid I have received from the chairman of the board and the Medical Health Officer in the discharge of my duties. I also willingly bear testimony to the effective work done by my sole assistant in the sanitary department.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) JOHN CAWTHRAY,
Sanitary Inspector.

Classified list of nuisances under notice of the department during the year.

Description of Nuisances.	Reported by Sanitary staff, tenants and others.
Refuse on streets, vacant lots, etc	67
Filthy premises	524
Illuminating gas	9
Offensive odors from sewer gas entering houses	20
“ other sources “	40
Drains choked	17
Sinks untrapped	3
Soil pipes unventilated	4
“ defective	19
Water closets broken or otherwise defective	7
“ service breaking	10
Deficient water supply	2
Defective waste pipes	17
Water in cellars	100
Roofs leaking	5
Piggeries near dwelling or otherwise unsanitary	30
Want of drainage	61
Offensive trades	5
	940

Inspection of the various trades.

Name of Trade.	Reported by Sanitary staff.		
	No. of places inspected.	No. of nuisances found.	Trade closed.
Butchers' shops and premises	26	10	None
Slaughter houses	4	None	None
Pork packers	4	2	None
Junk dealers	4	1	1
Hide dealers	2	1	1
Tallow renderers	2	1	1
Dairy farms	42	19	None
Milk vendors only	6	2	None
	90	36	3

Tabulation of dairy farms inspected.

Townships.	Samples of water collected for analysis of wells.	No. of premises inspected.	Privy too near cow byre or storeroom.	Foul store room.	Pigs in cow byre.	No ventilation in byre.	Well too near byre.
Hull, Nepean, Gloucester.	90	42	4	7	3	2	3

Inspections made to investigate the origin of disease, proposed drainage and other sanitary requirements.

Areas and premises inspected.	No. of houses.	Object of investigation.	Nuisances found.
Area including Wellington, Sparks, Queen and Albert streets as far east as Elgin and westerly to Concession St.........	645	Garbage and filth in yard.	49
Boteler between Cumberland and King, Elm between Rochester and Division, Wellington between Lyon and Pooley's Bridge	109	Proposed drainage.	61
College Ave., Clarence, Kent, Percy, Cooper, Cartier, Creighton, Somerset..........	4	Origin of scarlet fever.	3
....	5	Diphtheria.	4
....	5	Typhoid.	3
	768		120

STRATFORD.

REPORT OF DR. J. A. ROBERTSON, MEDICAL HEALTH OFFICER.

Nov. 5th, 1899.

To the Chairman and Members of the Local Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Again it is my pleasure to submit to you the annual report on the sanitary condition of the city for the year ending November 1st, 1899.

The number of deaths of residents occurring in the city during the year was 86, being three less than that of last year. Consumption heads the list with 22 victims, old age 12, heart failure 5, indigestion 5, cancer 5, accident 3, diabetes 3, convulsions 3, confinement 2, asthma 2, appendicitis 2, paralysis 2, Bright's disease 2, pneumonia 2, typhoid fever 2, bronchitis 2, tubercular meningitis 1, growth on brain 1, epileptic fits 1, pleurisy 1, inflammation of the brain 1, operation 1, cholera infantum 1, suicide 1, growth in stomach 1. septicaemia 1, obstruction of bowels 1, no cause given 1. Of these Romeo Ward contributed 25, Shakespeare Ward 29. Hamlet 13, Avon 9 and Falstaff 10.

Classifying the deaths according to ages we find

That between	90	and	100	1	died as compared	with	0	in 1898
,,	80	,,	90	7	,,	,,	11	,,
,,	70	,,	80	8	,,	,,	8	,,
,,	60	,,	70	9	,,	,,	9	,,
,,	50	,,	60	5	,,	,,	12	,,
,,	40	,,	50	5	,,	,,	7	,,
,,	30	,,	40	7	,,	,,	6	,,
,,	20	,,	30	13	,,	,,	12	,,
,,	10	,,	20	15	,,	,,	7	,,
,,	1	,,	10	5	,,	,,	9	,,
,,	Under one year			11	,,	,,	7	,,

From the contagious diseases diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping cough and measles there have been no deaths during the year. There were 20 cases of scarlet fever and 4 of diphtheria reported. Last year there were 32 cases of diphtheria with 4 deaths, and 17 cases of scarlet fever with 1 death.

When any case of contagious disease was reported, the premises were inspected in order to ascertain, if possible, the source of the disease, the drinking water was examined, the houses placarded to prevent communication, the schools notified, and every other possible means used to prevent the spread. Our vigilant Health Inspector deserves credit for the care and attention he has given this matter.

The milk supply, which is frequently a medium of conveying disease, has been free from blame, no case of any contagious disease having been traced to it.

Our sewerage system is making steady progress and the plant for the sewage disposal almost complete. We look forward with a happy anticipation of the success of the scheme.

We have every reason to be grateful for the exceedingly healthy condition of the city during the past year, no case of any contagious disease having been reported since June 3rd, yet notwithstanding this, I cannot conclude this report without urging upon your Board, as I have in other former reports, the desirability of some action being taken whereby some scheme may be formulated to bring about the establishment of a contagious ward or hospital. Even in time of peace it is well to be prepared for war.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. ROBERTSON.

ST. CATHARINES.

REPORT OF DR. E. GOODMAN, CHAIRMAN LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

To the Mayor and Council of the Corporation of the City of St. Catharines.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Act, I herewith submit my annual report of the sanitary condition of the City of St. Catharines for the year ending the 15th day of November. 1899.

The outbreak of a mild type of scarlatina, which occurred in October, 1898, has prevailed rather extensively during the present year, owing, in a great measure, to the apparent impossibility of securing proper isolation, and disinfection of clothing in cases of slight severity. There exists among many householders a dislike to have their residences placarded, with the inconvenience and annoyance attendant thereon. In consequence of this, it often happens that no physician is summoned, and the cases are not reported. The sanitary inspector, and the Board, have done everything in their power to stamp out the disease, and with a fair measure of success, as only a few sporadic cases are now being reported. In all 156 cases have been reported since the 15th of November, 1898, to date, with six deaths ; a very small percentage of mortality.

There are now eight Miller automatic flush tanks in successful operation ; and I would strongly recommend the installation of additional tanks as rapidly as the finances of the city will permit, until one is placed at the head of every lateral leading to the main trunk sewers The advantage arising from the regular and frequent flushing of the sewers, before decomposition engenders noxious gases to poison the atmosphere is too obvious to need further reference thereto.

Your Board regrets that circumstances prevented the construction of a sewer on Church street this year, and trusts that this very necessary, and important sanitary improvement will not be overlooked by the incoming council.

You are doubtless aware that the combined efforts of your Board of Health, the Mayor and Council of the Corporation, and the Water Commissioners of the City of St. Catharines, as well as of the municipal, and health officials of the town of Welland, and the village of Merritton. failed to influence the proper authorities, to prevent the swamp lands of the township of Humberstone, and the several sewers and drains along the line of the Welland Canal, between Port Colborne and Welland, from being emptied into that body of water.

The serious results which may arise from this source of pollution cannot be ignored by those interested, as by far the chief part of the water supply of the residents of Welland, Merriton and St. Catharines is derived from the Welland Canal since the Lake Erie level has been obtained. The deposition in the canal of the intestinal secretions of a patient suffering from typhoid fever through any one of the several sewers and drains emptying into it might and probably would create a widespread epidemic of that dreadful disease among the thousands of people who derive their water supply from this source. It is quite possible that the excessively disagreeable smell and taste of the public water at St. Catharines, at present being complained of and noticed after the heavy autumnal rains, may be due in a great measure to the drainage from the swamp lands in the Township of Humberstone.

I would therefore recommend unceasing efforts on the part of all who obtain their water supply from the Welland Canal to have the sewers and drains emptying into it diverted away into Lyons Creek and other natural channels of drainage in the localities where these sewers and drains exist.

The high rate of mortality from tuberculosis, and the generally entertained conviction that the pathogenic germ which propagates it is imbedded in the sputa of persons suffering from the disease, should prompt those in authority, who have the power to do so, to prevent as far as possible the uncleanly and unsanitary practice of expectorating on the sidewalks, in the street cars and in front of the entrances to all public buildings and places of resort, and wherever the poison-laden secretion can do its deadly work on the persons of those exposed to its influence.

The Sanitary Inspector and Secretary of the Board of Health have faithfully discharged their respective duties. Their reports are herewith submitted. On consulting the accompanying report of the Secretary it will be observed that the number of deaths from all sources occurring in the city from the 15th November, 1898, to the 15th November, 1899, was 185.

Deducting from this number the deaths from accidents and premature births, 17 in all, I find that the rate of mortality, based upon a population of 10,039, is 16.29 per 1,000 of the inhabitants.

Respectfully submitted,

E GOODMAN,
Chairman Local Board of Health,
St. Catharines.

WINDSOR.

Report of Dr. J. Coventry, Medical Health Officer.

Windsor, Ont., Dec. 1st, 1899.

To the Mayor and Council of the City of Windsor :

Gentlemen,—As I was appointed Medical Health Officer on the 24th of March, I cannot report on the sanitary condition of the city for the whole year, except on matters of a statistical character, which makes the birth rate 20.46 per 1,000 and the death rate 18.73 per 1,000 in a population of 11,436.

In looking over Mr. Lusted's register of deaths, I find that "Heart Diseases" doubles any other one cause. Now, I do not think that heart diseases are on the increase, but this "cause" is being made the *dumping ground* for fatal cases of other diseases and surgical cases. In Scotland they used to say when a man died it was "for want of breath," and the one is just as good as the other for statistical purposes. A man or woman dying two or three days after an extensive operation, and the cause of death is said to be "heart failure," does not convey the truth in most cases, but renders statistics an unreliable guide.

From November 15, 1898, to November 15, 1899, there were reported 234 births and 152 deaths; 6 cases of smallpox, no deaths; 17 cases of diphtheria, no deaths; 48 cases of scarlet fever, no deaths.

Physicians are required to report cases of typhoid fever, but do not do so. The deaths from this disease is the lowest ever known in this city, being only two in number. From the time that this place was incorporated as a village, I do not believe there has been anything to equal the above record, and it is directly traceable to improved sanitary conditions. The improved water supply, with the intake pipe reaching out beyond shore contamination, is responsible for the reduction of deaths from water bourne diseases.

Four deaths from diarrhœa, one from dysentery, four from cholera morbus, and two from typhoid fever, making a total of eleven cases of this class, goes far to show an improvement in the hitherto very unsatisfactory water supply; and, as the cost has not been great, the taxpayer should feel grateful to the commissioners who have executed the work.

House drainage and plumbing have also been greatly improved and only permitted under close inspection.

The city milk supply is not receiving the attention it should have. Looking after the butter fat it contains is not filling the bill. Tuberculous cows must be looked after, and the Veterinary Surgeon must be called in to the aid of the Board of Health, and all animals subjected to the tuberculin test, if we are to protect the public against drinking the milk of consumptive cows.

Scarlet Fever has been the most difficult disease to control this year. Being of a mild form, it insidiously crept about from concealed cases; but in no instance, so far as I know, was it communicated from a case reported to the Board.

Smallpox in a most remarkable form made its appearance in the month of May. It was simply impossible to differentiate between it and chicken-pox in its early stages; but after consultation with Dr. Hoare, M.H.O. of Walkerville and Sandwich East, we agreed that the proper thing to do was to drop the scientific question as to what disease it was, and protect the public by placing all persons affected with it within the three municipalities in the isolation hospital. We disinfected every house where the disease was ever suspected and vaccinated all persons in the various neighborhoods. This was done at a time when the Christian Endeavor Society was being quartered in Windsor. Our efforts were completely successful in stamping out the disease, the community was saved from the terror which otherwise would have seized upon it, and commerce was not disturbed as it generally is when newpapers herald under scare headlines the presence of smallpox. Four cases from Windsor, one from Walkerville and fifteen from Sandwich East were cared for at the hospital, and Windsor's share of their maintenance, including medical attendance, was $78.35.

The Provincial Board of Health, realizing that smallpox was spreading in Essex, requested the different municipalities to issue vaccination proclamations, but owing to an oversight in the resolution, Windsor's proclamation was delayed.

Although there is perhaps no school population in the Dominion better vaccinated, yet there are hundreds of unvaccinated children under 5 years of age and many adults unprotected from smallpox; and if the city is to be protected against an invasion, these children and those adults vaccinated in childhood should apply at once to their family physician or to the public vaccinators.

It is a subject of congratulation to the Board of Health and the Health Officers that your honorable body has established permanently the Isolation Hospital by purchasing the property on which the building is situated. More comfortable quarters can now be provided, and, instead of dreading it, the public will be glad to avail themselves of the benefits of isolation.

Mr. Grieve, the Inspector, has been most indefatigable in his efforts to abate nuisances, inspect house drains and plumbing, and in ministering to the comforts of the patients in the hospital.

In conclusion, I thank the members of the Board of Health for their cordial assistance in dealing with all matters brought under their notice.

Very respectfully,

JNO. COVENTRY,
Medical Health Officer.

Contagious Diseases.

Some physicians report every case of contagious diseases, while others, I understand, having reported one case in a family, deem it unnecessary to inform this office of subsequent cases in the same family occurring while the placard is still upon the residence and the clearance preparatory to the disinfection has not been issued. It may therefore be found that the figures following do not represent the precise number of cases that have occurred within the year. Forty-eight cases of scarlet fever have been reported, seventeen of diphtheria, and one of small pox. It may be interesting to know at what period of the year these diseases most largely prevailed, and therefore I have arranged them by months, as follows :

	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.
Occurring in January	3	1	..
" " February	..	4	..
" " March	..	14	1
" " April	..	9	..
" " May	1	1	..
" " June	..	4	..
" " July	1	1	..
" " August	..	3	..
" " September	1	5	..
" " October	4	1	..
" " November	5	3	..
" " December	2	2	..
Total	17	48	1

Doubtless to circumvent the caterers to sensational newspapers, the five cases of small pox that occurred in July and August were not reported to this office, but the patients were taken direct to the hospital and released therefrom privately, so that few citizens and no outsiders were aware of the circumstances, and no alarm was created at home or abroad. While the public health was amply safeguarded, the business interests of the city were not permitted to be jeopardized, as otherwise might have happened. The Medical Health Officer will, in his annual report, furnish all detail in respect to these small pox cases that can be desired.

Sanitary Work. In February last a contract was entered into with J. E. Hillman for gathering and carting to the dumping ground the winter's accumulation of rubbish and garbage from private premises and public alleys, and further to keep the alleys clean up to the first of November; and the work was done in a very satisfactory manner at a cost of $305.00. The almost universal use of natural gas as fuel contributes largely to the expense of this work, as all waste paper and other materials alike in business places and private houses, that formally were consumed in stoves, are now necessarily deposited in receptacles or thrown into yards and alleys, to be hauled away at public expense.

A good deal of improvement has this year been made in the city by the erection of some extensive business structures and many dwellings of a superior class, in all which cases modern ideas as to plumbing and drainage have been given full scope. Progress has also been marked in repect to the betterment of old buildings in the same direction, no less than seventy new sewer connections having been made therefrom under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

Under the health by-law no privy vault is allowed after January 1st next upon premises having a legal right to drainage in a public sewer; and in anticipation of that regulation being enforced, hopper closets have this year been substituted for vaults to the number of sixty-seven, and the promise is that the ensuing season will witness a general movement in that direction. The number of vaults cleaned up to date is four hundred and seventy-five.

The expenditure of the board for all purposes up to the first instant has reached $1,799.68, exceeding the estimates by $299.68. But a very material part of the disbursements, probably not less than $390.00, was unforeseen and necesitated by the appearance of small pox in the city. However the apparent deficit is nearly covered by a bill against Sandwich East which will shortly be paid to the city treasurer amounting to $274.02, and another against Walkerville for $13.86, being the proportion of hospital expenses those municipalities agreed to pay in consideration of the admission of their small pox patients.

Owing to the prevalance of small pox in the townships of Tilbury, Rochester and Maidstone, and the seeming laxity on the part of the authorities there in the matter of vaccination and isolation, in the earlier days of the outbreak, coupled with the constant communication going on between the people of those municipalities and this city, the Windsor council instructed the mayor to proclaim section 15 of the "Act respecting Vaccination and Inoculation" in force, and appointed four physicians to vaccinate all residents requiring that operation. The outcome of this precautionary measure should be the thorough protection of our citizens; and the Provincial Health Officers having assumed control of the disease in the townships named, affords the further guarantee that the dreaded disease will not now be permitted to come our way from that quarter.

Milk Supply. The number of licenses issued this year to milk vendors is 34, and the number of cows furnishing the supply, so far as can be ascertained, is 469, one vendor alone selling the product of 150 cows which are owned by different farmers in the townships of Sandwich East, South and West. The inspector has examined 25 byres containing 225 cows, and found the premises generally in good condition and the animals well fed and watered. A decided improvement over former inspections was observed in nearly every case.

No test in the quality of the milk sold has been made so far.

Sanitary Condition. Notwithstanding the comparatively large number of cases of contagious diseases that have been reported, the sanitary condition of the city is undoubtedly good.

It is undeniable that the spread of scarlet fever was caused by concealment, through ignorance or by design, of one or two cases in the early party of the year, and patients allowed to mingle with other children in the public schools. Parents guilty of such conduct should be made to feel the full weight of the law. The trouble, worry and expense this inflicted upon the public at large, can hardly be estimated.

With the prospect of an early substitution of Macadam pavements for the worn-out and dangerous cedar pavements, the outlook for the city's health is much brighter than hitherto; and this board, by every means within its power, should encourage and strengthen the hands of those public men who have lent their energies towards providing the city with healthful thoroughfares to supplement our ample and efficient system of sewers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN LUSTED,
Secretary.

Summary of Annual Reports to the Provincial

ABBREVIATIONS: Sp., *Smallpox*; S., *Scarlatina*

—	ALGOMA.		BRANT.		BRUCE.	
Is there general sanitary inspection? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board?	General inspection. 2	On complaint. 12	General inspection. 5	On complaint. 1	General inspection. 13	On complaint.. 11
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Contagious diseases	Sp .... S .... 2 Dip .... Ty ...... 27 Tubis .. 3	Sp .... S .... 2 Dip .... .. Ty .... Tubis .. 3	Sp .... S ...... 159 Dip ..... 77 Ty ......175 Tubis .. 40	Sp .. .. .. S .... 5 Dip ... 7 Ty ...... 14 Tubis .. 40	Sp ... .. . S .... 72 Dip ..... 61 Ty ...... 44 Tubis .. 36	Sp .... S .... 4 Dip ..... 12 Ty ...... 6 Tubis .. 36
Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? Is there any isolation hospital?	Yes .... 10 Hospital. 1	No...... 4	Yes .... 5 Hospital. 1	No...... 1	Yes .... 18 Hospital. ..	No..... 2
Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians?	Yes 2	No...... 6	Yes 2	No...... 1	Yes 11	No...... 3
Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under personal supervision of an officer of Board?	Yes 11	No...... 4	Yes 5	No...... ..	Yes 18	No...... 3
(*a*) Does Board make systematic inspection of public schools? (*b*) Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?	(*a*) Yes.. 3 (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No .. 12 (*b*) No .. 5	(*a*) Yes.. 3 (*b*) Yes.. 1	(*a*) No .. 4 (*b*) No .. 3	(*a*) Yes.. 8 (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No .. 13 (*b*) No .. 17
Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied?	Yes 4	No 9	Yes 4	No...... 2	Yes 14	No...... 5
Give source of water supply used on premises.	Wells ... 17	Water-works. 1	Wells.... 6	Water-works.. 1	Wells.... 20	Water-works.. 1
(*a*) Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year? (*b*) Have cases of tuberculosis been found on inspection?	(*a*) Yes.. .. (*b*) Yes.. ..	No ..... 19 No...... 13	(*a*) Yes.. 3 (*b*) Yes.. 1	(*a*) No .. 3 (*b*) No .. 2	(*a*) Yes.. 3 (*b*) Yes.. 1	(*a*) No... 1 (*b*) No .. ..
How many slaughter-houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? Is there systematic inspection by any officer of the Board?	Slaughter-houses. 7	Licensed. .. Inspected 1	Slaughter-houses. 4	Licensed. .. Inspected 1	Slaughter-houses. 8	Licensed. 3 Inspected 5
Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil?	Yes 2	No...... 10	Yes 2	No...... 3	Yes 5	No...... 1
Is there a public sewerage system?	Yes 2	No...... 16	Yes 2	No...... 3	Yes 2	No..... 1
Number of municipalities having noxious trades. (See Sec. 63, Public Health Act)	Number with. 1	Number without.17	Number with.	Number without. 5	Number with. 2	Number without.2
Have there been prosecutions during year under Public Health Act?	None.......	.. ..	None	....	1	....
Number of municipalities reporting?	18.........	....	5	....	24.........	....

Board of Health of Municipalities by Counties.

Dip., *Diphtheria* ; Ty., *Typhoid* ; Tubis., *Tuberculosis.*

CARLETON.		DUFFERIN.		ELGIN.		ESSEX.	
General inspection. 2	On complaint. 6	General inspection. 2	On complaint. 3	General inspection. 4	On complaint. 1	General inspection. 6	On complaint. 8
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Sp	Sp	Sp	Sp	Sp	Sp	Sp 138	Sp 2
S 176	S 5	S. 23	S.	S 80	S 1	S 25	S 2
Dip 105	Dip 31	Dip 8	Dip	Dip...... 20	Dip 4	Dip 95	Dip...... 18
Ty 233	Ty 37	Ty 21	Ty 1	Ty 6	Ty 2	Ty 31	Ty 3
Tubis ..135	Tubis ..135	Tubis... 7	Tubis ... 6	Tubis ... 32	Tubis ... 32	Tubis ... 43	Tubis ... 29
Yes 9	No...... ..	Yes..... 6	No...... ..	Yes 3	No...... 4	Yes 11	No...... ..
Hospital. 2		Hospital. ..		Hospital. 1		Hospital. 2	
Yes 6	No 1	Yes..... 4	No	Yes 2	No...... 1	Yes ... 10	No ....
Yes 9	No...... 2	Yes..... 5	No...... 2	Yes 1	No...... 1	Yes 10	No...... 1
(a) Yes.. ..	(a) No... 10	(a) Yes.. 1	(a) No... 6	(a) Yes.. 2	(a) No... 2	(a) Yes. 7	(a) No .. 6
(b) Yes.. ..	(b) No... 9	(b) Yes.. ..	(b) No... 5	(b) Yes.. 1	(b) No... 3	(b) Yes.. 3	(b) No. .. 6
Yes 3	No..... 5	Yes..... 4	No 3	Yes 1	No...... 3	Yes 10	No...... 3
Wells ... 10	Water-works . 1	Wells.... 6	Water-works . 2	Wells ... 4	Water-works.. 1	Wells ... 10	Water-works.. 4
(a) Yes.. 1	(a) No... 8	(a) Yes.. ..	(a) No... 7	(a) Yes.. 1	(a) No... 3	(a) Yes.. 2	(a) No... 7
(b) Yes . 1	(b) No... 3	(b) Yes.. ..	(b) No... ..	(b) Yes.. ..	(b) No... 3	(b) Yes.. 2	(b) No... 6
Slaughter-houses. 9	Licensed. 1 Inspected 1	Slaughter-houses. 26	Licensed. .. Inspected...	Slaughter-houses. 2	Licensed. .. Inspected...	Slaughter-houses. 21	Licensed. .. Inspected...
Yes 4	No 6	Yes..... 1	No..... 5	Yes 2	No...... 2	Yes 3	No... . 8
Yes 2	No...... 8	Yes..... ..	No..... 7	Yes 2	No...... 2	Yes 1	No...... 12
Number with. 4	Number without. 7	Number with. 1	Number without. 6	Number with. 1	Number without. 3	Number with. 5	Number without. 10
13.........	....	None.......	....	28.........	....	1..........	....
11.........	....	7..........	....	4..........	....	15.........	....

Summary of Annual Reports to the Provincial

ABBREVIATIONS : Sp., *Smallpox ;* S. *Scarlatina ;*

—	FRONTENAC.		Grey.		Haldimand.	
Is there general sanitary inspection? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board?	General inspection	On complaint. 3	General inspection. 3	On complaint. 11	General inspection. 5	On complaint. 8
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Contagious diseases	Sp	Sp	Sp	Sp	Sp	Sp ....
	S 356	S 15	S 9	S 2	S 3	S ....
	Dip 34	Dip 5	Dip 14	Dip 10	Dip 28	Dip 2
	Ty 22	Ty 6	Ty 1	Ty	Ty 29	Ty 2
	Tubis ... 46	Tubis ... 46	Tubis ... 16	Tubis ... 14	Tubis ... 9	Tubis ... 9
Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? Is there any isolation hospital?	Yes .... 5 Hospital. 3	No...... 3	Yes .... 10 Hospital. 1	No...... 2	Yes .... 6 Hospital. .	No...... 3
Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians?	Yes 7	No...... 2	Yes 6	No...... 4	Yes 7	No...... ..
Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under personal supervision of an officer of Board?	Yes 5	No...... 5	Yes 10	No...... 1	Yes 4	No...... 2
(*a*) Does Board make systematic inspection of public schools? (*b*) Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?	(*a*) Yes.. 3 (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No .. 7 (*b*) No .. 3	(*a*) Yes.. 3 (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No .. 9 (*b*) No .. 4	(*a*) Yes.. 3 (*b*) Yes	(*a*) No .. 6 (*b*) No .. 6
Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied?	Yes 3	No... .. 7	Yes 9	No...... 5	Yes 2	No...... 4
Give source of water supply used on premises.	Wells ... 7	Water-works.. 1	Wells.... 11	Water-works.. 1	Wells ... 7	Water-works.. 1
(*a*) Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year? (*b*) Have cases of tuberculosis been found on inspection?	(*a*) Yes.. 2 (*b*) Yes.. 1	(*a*) No .. 7 (*b*) No .. 4	(*a*) Yes.. 1 (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No .. 5 (*b*) No	(*a*) Yes.. 1 (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No .. 6 (*b*) No .. 7
How many slaughter-houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? Is there sytematic inspection by any officer of the Board?	Slaughter-houses. 17	Licensed .. Inspected ..	Slaughter-houses. 18	Licensed. .. Inspected 4	Slaughter-houses. 9	Licensed. Inspected 2
Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil?	Yes 2	No...... 10	Yes 1	No. 10	Yes 1	No...... 6
Is there a public sewerage system?	Yes 1	No...... 8	Yes 1	No...... 13	Yes 1	No...... 6
Number of municipalities having noxious trades. (See sec. 63, Public Health Act).	Number with... 2	Number without 9	Number with... 3	Number without. 11	Number with. ..	Number without. 8
Have there been prosecutions during year under Public Health Act?	One	....	Two	....	None	....
Number of municipalities reporting?	11	....	14..........	....	8	....

Board of Health of Municipalities by Counties.

Dip., *Diphtheria*; Ty., *Typhoid*; Tubis., *Tuberculosis*.

Hastings.		Halton.		Haliburton.		Huron.	
General inspection. 5	On complaint. 9	General inspection. 2	On complaint. 3	General inspection. 1	On complaint. 2	General inspection. 6	On complaint. 11
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Sp	Sp	Sp	Sp	Sp	Sp	Sp	Sp ....
S 191	S 7	S 1	S	S 1	S	S 42	S ....
Dip 12	Dip 1	Dip	Dip	Dip	Dip	Dip 9	Dip 2
Ty 17	Ty	Ty 7	Ty	Ty 4	Ty	Ty 39	Ty 1
Tubis ... 12	Tubis ... 11	Tubis ... 1	Tubis ... 1	Tubis ... 2	Tubis ... 1	Tubis ... 38	Tubis ... 37
Yes 8	No 7	Yes 3	No	Yes 2	No 1	Yes 10	No 6
Hospital. 1		Hospital. ..		Hospital. ..		Hospital. ..	
Yes 7	No 1	Yes 2	No 1	Yes 2	No 1	Yes 6	No 4
Yes 7	No 6	Yes 1	No 1	Yes 2	No 1	Yes 11	No 5
(*a*) Yes.. 4	(*a*) No .. 9	(*a*) Yes.. 1	(*a*) No .. 1	(*a*) Yes.. 1	(*a*) No .. 3	(*a*) Yes.. 7	(*a*) No .. 10
(*b*) Yes.. ..	(*b*) No .. 7	(*b*) Yes.. ..	(*b*) No .. 1	(*b*) Yes.. ..	(*b*) No .. 3	(*b*) Yes.. 4	(*b*) No .. 10
Yes 1	No 6	Yes	No 2	Yes	No 3	Yes 5	No 12
Wells. .. 10	Water works . 1	Wells ... 4	Water-works . ..	Wells ... 4	Water-works . ..	Wells ... 15	Water-works.. ..
(*a*) Yes.. 1	(*a*) No .. 13	(*a*) Yes.. 1	(*a*) No .. 2	(*a*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No .. 2	(*a*) Yes.. 2	(*a*) No .. 12
(*b*) Yes.. 1	(*b*) No .. 7	(*b*) Yes.. ..	(*b*) No .. 2	(*b*) Yes.. ..	(*b*) No .. 2	(*b*) Yes.. .	(*b*) No .. ..
Slaughter-houses. 29	Licensed 2 Inspected 2	Slaughter-houses. 25	Licensed. .. Inspected ..	Slaughter-houses. 1	Licensed. .. Inspected ..	Slaughter-houses. 20	Licensed. 2 Inspected 2
Yes 2	No 11	Yes	No 3	Yes	No 2	Yes 1	No 13
Yes 2	No 13	Yes	No . . . 4	Yes	No 3	Yes 2	No 13
Number with. 7	Number without. 8	Number with. 2	Number without. 2	Number with. ..	Number without. 4	Number with. ..	Number without. 20
None	....	None	....	None	....	Two	....
15.........	....	4..........	....	4..........	....	20.........	....

Summary of Annual Reports to the Provincial

ABBREVIATIONS : Sp., *Smallpox ;* S., *Scarlatina ;*

—	KENT.		LAMBTON.		LANARK.	
Is there general sanitary inspection? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board?	General inspection.	On complaint. ..	General ... inspection.	On complaint. ..	General inspection. 2	On complaint. 9
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Contagious diseases.....	Sp 2	Sp	Sp 2	Sp.........	Sp	Sp ....
	S 23	S 2	S 54	S 4	S.........18	S .. ..
	Dip 24	Dip 3	Dip 93	Dip 2	Dip 12	Dip.........
	Ty 25	Ty 7	Ty.......42	Ty 5	Ty 10	Ty 3
	Tubis 23	Tubis 23	Tubis 25	Tubis 19	Tubis 7	Tubis 7
Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? Is there any isolation hospital?	Yes ...... 7 Hospital....	No........2	Yes ......11 Hospital ...	No........1	Yes........7 Hospital ...	No........1
Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians?	Yes....... 7	No.........	Yes....... 8	No	Yes........4	No.........
Is disinfection after Contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an office of the Board?	Yes 4	No.........	Yes....... 9	No........1	Yes........4	No........4
(*a*) Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? (*b*) Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?	(*a*) Yes....4 (*b*) Yes....1	(*a*) No....6 (*b*) No. ..8	(*a*) Yes....5 (*b*) No.....1	(*a*) No ....9 (*b*) No 9	(*a*) Yes ...1 (*b*) Yes....1	(*a*) No.....8 (*b*) No.....8
Are forms for Notification by Teachers and M. H. O. of Contagious Diseases supplied?	Yes........3	No........4	Yes........6	No....... 4	Yes........3	No 6
Give source of Water supply used on premises.	Wells 9	Water-works ...1	Wells 11	Water-works... 2	Wells 8	Water-works. .
(*a*) Is there systematic inspection of Dairy Cows made during the year? (*b*) Have cases of tuberculosis been found on inspection?	(*a*) Yes..... (*b*) Yes.....	(*a*) No....8 (*b*) No....7	(*a*) Yes....2 (*b*) Yes.....	(*a*) No....10 (*b*) No....10	(*a*) Yes....1 (*b*) Yes....1	(*a*) No.... 8 (*b*) No.....8
How many slaughter-houses in Municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? Is there systematic inspection by any officer of the Board?	Slaughter-houses. 14	Licensed ..1 Inspected..1	Slaughter-houses. 28	Licensed ..1 Inspected...	Slaughter-houses. 5	Licensed ... Inspected...
Is there systematic removal of Garbage and Night Soil?	Yes 3	No........6	Yes........5	No........6	Yes........1	No........9
Is there a public sewerage system?	Yes.........	No........9	Yes.. 3	No...... 10	Yes.........	No........8
Number of Municipalities having Noxious Trades. (See Sec. 63, Public Health Act).	Number with .	Number without. 9	Number with. ...1	Number without. 13	Number with.....2	Number without. 8
Have there been prosecutions during year under Public Health Act?	None.......	....	None	....	None	....
Number of Municipalities reporting.	9..........	....	14..........	....	10....	....

Board of Health of Municipalities by Counties.

Dip., *Diphtheria;* Ty., *Typhoid;* Tubis., *Tuberculosis.*

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.		LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.		LINCOLN.		MIDDLESEX.	
General inspection 4	On complaint. 12	General inspection. 4	On complaint. 5	General inspection. 3	On complaint. 8	General inspection. 5	On complaint. 10
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Sp .... 5 S ....51 Dip......55 Ty .. ..11 Tubis ....51 Yes.......7 Hospital ..1	Sp ....2 S .... 6 Dip .... 1 Ty ....1 Tubis ....45 No........7	Sp .... S ....9 Dip ....7 Ty ....4 Tubis ....15 Yes ......8 Hospital....	Sp .... S..........4 Dip ......1 Ty .... Tubis ....13 No..... ..6	Sp .... S ....163 Dip ..... 37 Ty ..... 13 Tubis ... 32 Yes .... 7 Hospital.. 1	Sp .. .. S ....3 Dip ......3 Ty ...... 3 Tubis 30	Sp .... 2 S ..... .238 Dip ....113 Ty ......87 Tubis ....80 Yes ......9 Hospital ..1	Sp .... S ....13 Dip ......18 Ty . .... 7 Tubis ....78 No........2
Yes.......6	No........2	Yes 5	No 1	Yes...... 5	No........1	Yes 10	No 1
Yes.......7	No........5	Yes 5	No.........	Yes 6	No........2	Yes 8	No....... 4
(*a*) Yes....2 (*b*) Yes	(*a*) No ...10 (*b*) No....12	(*a*) Yes .... (*b*) Yes	(*a*) No ....8 (*b*) No.....7	(*a*) Yes... 3 (*b*) Yes.....	(*a*) No.....6 (*b*) No 7	(*a*) Yes....4 (*b*) Yes	(*a*) No ....9 (*b*) No....10
Yes.......3	No........8	Yes 1	No 5	Yes 4	No........4	Yes 6	No....... 3
Wells ....10 (*a*) Yes....1 (*b*) Yes....1	Water-works... 2 (*a*) No....10 (*b*) No.... 7	Wells .....5 (*a*) Yes....1 (*b*) Yes	Water works. ... (*a*) No.....7 (*b*) No.....6	Wells .....6 (*a*) Yes....1 (*b*) Yes.....	Wate-works....3 (*a*) No.....8 (*b*) No 8	Wells .....7 (*a*) Yes....1 (*b*) Yes.....	Water-work.... 1 (*a*) No....16 (*b*) No....16
Slaughter-houses. 11	Licensed ... Inspected ..	Slaughter houses. 8	Licensed .. Inspected ..	Slaughter-houses. 19	Licensed ..1 Inspected ..	Slaughter-houses. 12	Licensed ..2 Inspected ..
Yes.......1	No........7	Yes 2	No........5	Yes 2	No........6	Yes 2	No 15
Yes...... 1	No 10	Yes 1	No..... ..7	Yes 1	No........8	Yes	No 8
Number with.....3	Number without.11	Number with.	Number without...9	Number with.	Number without . 9	Number with......	Number wit . 6
None	....	One	....	None	....	Four	....
14.........	....	9.....	....	9	....	16..........	....

Summary of Annual Reports to the Provincia

Abbreviations : Sp., *Smallpox* : S., *Scarlatina ;*

—	Muskoka.		Norfolk.		Northumberland and Durham.	
Is there general sanitary inspection? or is action taken only when complaint of nusiance is made to Board?	General inspection. 6	On complaint. 14	General inspection. 4	On complaint. 5	General inspection. 9	On complaint. 11
Contagious diseases	Cases. Sp ...... 1 S .... 47 Dip ..... 6 Ty ...... 24 Tubis .. 46	Deaths. Sp ...... 1 S .... 6 Dip .... 2 Ty ...... 4 Tubis .. 7	Cases. Sp .... S .... 9 Dip .... 1 Ty ...... 10 Tubis .. 10	Deaths. Sp .... S .... Dip .... 1 Ty ...... 3 Tubis .. 10	Cases. Sp ..... . S ....196 Dip .... 54 Ty ......110 Tubis .. 33	Deaths. Sp .... S .... 4 Dip .... 11 Ty ...... 11 Tubis .. 29
Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? Is there any isolation hospital?	Yes .... 12 Hospital. ..	No..... 3	Yes .... 5 Hospital. ..	No.. ... 2	Yes .... 17 Hospital ..	No...... 2
Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians?	Yes 2	No...... 4	Yes 5	No...... 1	Yes 10	No...... 4
Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Yes 15	No...... 2	Yes 3	No...... 4	Yes 10	No...... 4
(*a*) Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? (*b*) Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?	(*a*) Yes.. 7 (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No... 11 (*b*) No... 18	(*a*) Yes.. .. (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No... 7 (*b*) No... 8	(*a*) Yes.. 4 (*b*) Yes.. 1	(*a*) No... 14 (*b*) No... 16
Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied?	Yes 6	No...... 7	Yes .. . 3	No...... 5	Yes 5	No...... 9
Give source of water supply used on premises.	Wells ... 17	Waterworks.. 1	Wells ... 8	Waterworks.. ..	Wells ... 16	Waterworks.. 2
(*a*) Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year? (*b*) Have cases of tuberculosis been found on inspection?	(*a*) Yes.. 1 (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No... 16 (*b*) No... 16	(*a*) Yes.. 1 (*b*) Yes.. 1	(*a*) No... 8 (*b*) No... 8	(*a*) Yes.. 2 (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No... 16 (*b*) No... 16
How many slaughter-houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? Is there systematic inspection by any officer of the Board?	Slaughter-houses. 12	Licensed. 2 Inspected 1	Slaughter-houses. 16	Licensed .. Inspected ..	Slaughter-houses. 31	Licensed 4 Inspected 3
Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil?	Yes 2	No...... 15	Yes 1	No...... 8	Yes 2	No...... 13
Is there a public sewerage system?	Yes	No...... 18	Yes	No...... 9	Yes 2	No...... 16
Number of municipalities having noxious trades. (See Sec. 63, Public Health Act).	Number with... 1	Number without. 17	Number with.	Number without. 9	Number with.	Number without. 18
Have there been prosecutions during year under Public Health Act?	Four	....	None	....	None	....
Number of municipalities reporting?	18..	....	9	....	18....	... .

Board of Health of Municipalities by Counties.

Dip., *Diphtheria ;* **Ty.**, *Typhoid ;* **Tubis.**, *Tuberculosis.*

ONTARIO.		OXFORD.		PEEL.		PERTH.	
General inspection.	On complaint. ..	General inspection. 9	On complaint. 4	General inspection. 3	On complaint. 3	General inspection.	On complaint. ..
Cases. Sp .... S ....171 Dip .... 53 Ty...... 62 Tubis .. 52 Yes ... 12 Hospital ..	Deaths. Sp .... S .... 5 Dip .... 4 Ty...... 6 Tubis .. 47 No...... 2	Cases. Sp .... S .... 30 Dip .... 21 Ty ..... 120 Tubis .. 38 Yes .... 9 Hospital ..	Deaths. Sp .... S .... 1 Dip .... 2 Ty ...... 7 Tubis .. 33 No...... 1	Cases. Sp .... S .... 27 Dip .... 9 Ty..... 6 Tubis .. 8 Yes .... 4 Hospital ..	Deaths. Sp .... S .... 5 Dip 2 Ty...... 1 Tubis .. 8 No...... ..	Cases. Sp .... . S .... 35 Dip .... 3 Ty ..... 16 Tubis .. 15 Yes .... .. Hospital ..	Deaths. Sp ..... . S .... 1 Dip .... 1 Ty .... . 1 Tubis .. 15 No...... .
Yes 6	No...... 4	Yes 7	No...... ..	Yes 3	No...... 2	Yes 2	No...... 2
Yes .. . 10	No...... 3	Yes 9	No...... 2	Yes 2	No...... ..	Yes 3	No...... 3
(a) Yes.. 5 (b) Yes.. 1	(a) No... 8 (b) No... 12	(a) Yes.. 7 (b) Yes.. 2	(a) No... 4 (b) No... 11	(a) Yes.. 4 (b) Yes.. 1	(a) No... .. (b) No... 3	(a) Yes.. 1 (b) Yes.. ..	(a) No... 6 (b) No... 7
Yes 9	No...... 5	Yes 7	No...... 4	Yes 3	No...... 1	Yes 3	No 3
Wells ... 13 (a) Yes.. 3 (b) Yes.. ..	Water-works.. (a) No... 8 (b) No... 8	Wells...... (a) Yes.. 1 (b) Yes.. ..	Water-works.. 2 (a) No... 8 (b) No... 9	Wells ... 4 (a) Yes.. 1 (b) Yes.. ..	Water-works.. 1 (a) No... 3 (b) No... 3	Wells.... 7 (a) Yes.. .. (b) Yes.. ..	Water-works.. 4 (a) No... 6 (b) No... 5
Slaughter-houses. 27	Licensed .. Inspected 3	Slaughter-houses. 31	Licensed 3 Inspected 5	Slaughter-houses. 26	Licensed 2 Inspected ..	Slaughter-houses. 13	Licensed .. Inspected ..
Yes 2	No..... 3	Yes 4	No 5	Yes	No...... 3	Yes	No..... 6
Yes	No.. ... 13	Yes 1	No 9	Yes	No 4	Yes	No...... 7
Number with. 2	Number without. 13	Number with. ..	Number without. 11	Number with. .	Number without. 5	Number with. ..	Number without. 7
Two	....	Three	....	Two	....	None	....
15.........	....	11.........	....	5	....	7	....

Summary of Annual Reports to the Provincial

ABBREVIATIONS: Sp., *Smallpox*; S., *Scarlatina*,

—	PRESCOTT & RUSSELL.		PETERBORO.		PRINCE EDWARD.	
Is there general sanitary inspection? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board?	General inspection. ..	On complaint. ..	General inspection.	On complaint. 7	General inspection. 3	On complaint. 5
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Contagious diseases.....	Sp . .... 20 S....... 56 Dip. .... 31 Ty . .... 33 Tubis ... 30	Sp...... 4 S....... 1 Dip..... 4 Ty . .... 4 Tubis ... 30	Sp...... .. S.... 98 Dip .... 5 Ty...... 38 Tubis ... 18	Sp .... .. S....... .. Dip .... 2 Ty...... 2 Tubis ... 9	Sp...... .. S....... 20 Dip .... 19 Ty...... 8 Tubis ... 14	Sp...... .. S....... .. Dip .... .. Ty...... .. Tubis ... 13
Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? Is there any isolation hospital?	Yes..... 9 Hospital. ..	No 1	Yes .... 6 Hospital. 1	No...... 3	Yes .... 6 Hospital. ..	No 1
Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicans?	Yes..... 9	No	Yes 4	No. .. . 1	Yes 5	No...... 1
Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Yes..... 8	No 2	Yes . .. 7	No...... 1	Yes 6	No 1
(*a*) Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? (*b*) Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?	(*a*) Yes . .. (*b*) Yes.. 3	(*a*) No .. 10 (*b*) No .. 7	(*a*) Yes.. 1 (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No .. 7 (*b*) No .. 7	(*a*) Yes.. 1 (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No .. 5 (*b*) No .. 7
Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied?	Yes..... 2	No 8	Yes 2	No...... 6	Yes 4	No 2
Give source of water supply used on premises?	Wells ... 8	Water works.. ..	Wells ... 8	Water-works.. 1	Wells ... 6	Water-works.. .
(*a*) Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year? (*b*) Have cases of tuberculosis been found on inspection?	(*a*) Yes.. .. (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No .. 10 (*b*) No .. 10	(*a*) Yes.. .. (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No .. 9 (*b*) No .. 7	(*a*) Yes.. .. (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No .. 6 (*b*) No .. 6
How many slaughter-houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidenced of being kept in good sanitary condition? Is there systematic inspection by any officer of the Board?	Slaughter houses. 25	Licensed. 2 Inspected 1	Slaughter-houses. 18	Licensed. 1 Inspected 1	Slaughter-houses. 12	Licensed. 1 Inspected ..
Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil?	Yes... . ..	No 10	Yes 3	No...... 4	Yes	No...... 6
Is there a public sewerage system?	Yes..... ..	No 10	Yes 1	No...... 7	Yes	No...... 7
Number of municipalities having noxious trades. (See Sec. 63, Public Health Act.)	Number with. ..	Number without. 10	Number with... ..	Number without. 9	Number with... ..	Number without. 7
Have there been prosecutions during year under Public Health Act?	None.......	....	One........	....	One...	....
Number of municipalities reporting?	10..........	....	9...........	....	7...........	....

Board of Health of Municipalities by Counties.

Dip., *Diphtheria*; Ty,, *Typhoid*; Tubis., *Tuberculosis*.

PARRY SOUND.		RENFREW.		RAINY RIVER.		SIMCOE.	
General inspection. 4	On complaint. 7	General inspection. 2	complaint.	General inspection. 1	On complaint. 2	General inspection. 7	On complaint. 14
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Sp	Sp	Sp	Sp	Sp	Sp	Sp	Sp ....
S 9	S	S. 20	S 2	S. 17	S 1	S 36	S 1
Dip 11	Dip 2	Dip 51	Dip 1	Dip 2	Dip	Dip 23	Dip 2
Ty 9	Ty 6	Ty 11	Ty 2	Ty 12	Ty 7	Ty 12	Ty ....
Tubis ... 12	Tubis ... 12	Tubis ... 24	Tubis ... 20	Tubis ... 9	Tubis ... 7	Tubis ... 50	Tubis ... 41
Yes 9	No 1	Yes 10	No 1	Yes 2	No 1	Yes 10	No 4
Hospital. 1		Hospital. ..		Hospital. ..		Hospital. ..	
Yes 3	No	Yes 10	No	Yes . .. 2	No 1	Yes 8	No 3
Yes 9	No 1	Yes 8	No 3	Yes 2	No 1	Yes 11	No 3
(*a*) Yes.. 2 (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No .. 11 (*b*) No .. 11	(*a*) Yes.. 1 (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No .. 13 (*b*) No .. 13	(*a*) Yes.. 1 (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No .. 2 (*b*) No .. 3	(*a*) Yes.. 6 (*b*) Yes.. 2	(*a*) No .. 12 (*b*) No .. 12
Yes 6	No 7	Yes 4	No 7	Yes 1	No	Yes 9	No 8
Wells ... 11 (*a*) Yes.. .. (*b*) Yes.. ..	Waterworks., 1 (*a*) No .. 12 (*b*) No .. 12	Wells ... 10 (*a*) Yes.. 1 (*b*) Yes.. ..	Waterworks.. 2 (*a*) No .. 11 (*b*) No .. 11	Wells ... 2 (*a*) Yes.. 2 (*b*) Yes.. 1	Waterworks.. 1 (*a*) No .. 1 (*b*) No .. 1	Wells ... 18 (*a*) Yes.. .. (*b*) Yes.. ..	Waterworks.. 3 (*a*) No .. .. (*b*) No .. ..
Slaughterhouses. 8	Licensed. 1 Inspected 1	Slaughterhouses. 5	Licensed. .. Inspected 1	Slaughterhouses. 4	Licensed. .. Inspected 2	Slaughterhouses. 31	Licensed. 1 Inspected 1
Yes 11	No 9	Yes ... 2	No 9	Yes 1	No 1	Yes 3	No 16
Yes	No 12	Yes	No 12	Yes 2	No 1	Yes	No 15
Number with. ..	Number without. 15	Number with. 2	Number without 12	Number with. ..	Number without. 3	Number with. 2	Number without. 16
None... .	....	None.......	....	One	....	None.......	....
15..........	....	14..........	....	3............	....	18........ .	... .

Summary of Annual Reports to the Provincial

ABBREVIATIONS : Sp., *Smallpox* ; S., *Scarlatina* ;

—	STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.		VICTORIA.		WENTWORTH.	
Is there general sanitary inspection? or is action taken only when complaint of nuisance is made to Board?	General inspection.	On complaint. ..	General inspection. 3	On complaint. 7	General inspection. 5	On complaint. 6
Contagious diseases.....	Cases. Sp ...... 12 S. .... 21 Dip .... 4 Ty ..... 23 Tubis ... 27	Deaths. Sp ...... 3 S .... 1 Dip .... 1 Ty .... Tubis .. 27	Cases. Sp .... .. S .... 10 Dip .... 18 Ty ..... 19 Tubis ... 14	Deaths. Sp .... S .... 1 Dip .... .. Ty ..... 3 Tubis ... 13	Cases. Sp .... S .. ...173 Dip ....105 Ty ..... 73 Tubis ... 86	Deaths. Sp .... S ...... 7 Dip .... 14 Ty ...... 15 Tubis ... 74
Is isolation of contagious diseases systematically carried out? Is there any isolation hospital?	Yes..... 9 Hospital. ..	No..... 2	Yes .... 7 Hospital ..	No.. ... 1	Yes .... 8 Hospital 1	No ....
Is diphtheria anti-toxine in common use by physicians?	Yes 6	No...... 2	Yes 7	No...... 1	Yes 7	No 1
Is disinfection after contagious diseases carried out under the personal supervision of an officer of the Board?	Yes 10	No...... 1	Yes 5	No...... 3	Yes 7	No 2
(*a*) Does the Board make systematic inspection of the public schools? (*b*) Does it require a certificate of vaccination from new school children each year?	(*a*) Yes.. 2 (*b*) Yes.. 1	(*a*) No .. 9 (*b*) No .. 8	(*a*) Yes.. 2 (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No .. 7 (*b*) No .. 7	(*a*) Yes.. 3 (*b*) Yes.. 2	(*a*) No .. 7 (*b*) No .. 9
Are forms for notification by teachers and M. H. O. of contagious diseases supplied?	Yes 4	No 7	Yes 3	No 4	Yes 5	No 4
Give source of water supply used on premises?	Wells ... 10	Waterworks.. 2	Wells ... 6	Waterworks.. ..	Wells ... 7	Waterworks . 2
(*a*) Is there systematic inspection of dairy cows made during the year? (*b*) Have cases of tuberculosis been found on inspection?	(*a*) Yes.. 3 (*b*) Yes.. 1	(*a*) No .. 9 (*b*) No .. 9	(*a*) Yes.. 1 (*b*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No .. 7 (*b*) No .. 7	(*a*) Yes.. 4 (*b*) Yes.. 1	(*a*) No .. 6 (*b*) No .. 6
How many slaughter-houses in municipality? Are they licensed on evidence of being kept in good sanitary condition? Is there systematic inspection by any officer of Board?	Slaughter-houses. 11	Licensed 1 Inspected ..	Slaughter-houses. 8	Licensed 1 Inspected ..	Slaughter-houses. 28	Licensed .. Inspected ..
Is there systematic removal of garbage and night soil?	Yes 2	No...... 8	Yes 1	No 7	Yes 3	No 5
Is there a public sewerage system?	Yes	No...... 10	Yes	No 7	Yes 1	No 5
Number of municipalities having noxious trades. (See Sec. 63, Public Health Act).	Number with. ..	Number without. 11	Number with. 2	Number without. 6	Number with. 2	Number without. 7
Have there been prosecutions during year under Public Health Act?	None	....	One	....	Two........	....
Number of municipalities reporting?	11..........	.. ..	8	....	9	. ...

Board of Health of Municipalities by Counties.

Dip., *Diphtheria* ; Ty., *Typhoid* ; Tubis., *Tuberculosis.*

WATERLOO.		WELLAND.		WELLINGTON.		YORK.	
General inspection. 5	On complaint. 4	General inspection. 3	On complaint. 6	General inspection. 9	On complaint. 7	General inspection. 9	On complaint. 4
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Sp	Sp	Sp	Sp	Sp 1	Sp	Sp 7	Sp .... ..
S 237	S 10	S 59	S 1	S 35	S 2	S......1,208	S 62
Dip 28	Dip 4	Dip ... 44	Dip 5	Dip 22	Dip 7	Dip 490	Dip 85
Ty 106	Ty 5	Ty 21	Ty 3	Ty 33	Ty 5	Ty 282	Ty 48
Tubis .. 8	Tubis ... 8	Tubis ... 15	Tubis ... 15	Tubis ... 22	Tubis ...18	Tubis ...364	Tubis ..363
Yes 8	No	Yes 9	No 1	Yes 12	No 3	Yes 13	No 1
Hospital. 1		Hospital. 1		Hospital 1		Hospital 1	
Yes 7	No	Yes 1	No 4	Yes 9	No 3	Yes 11	No 1
Yes . . 8	No	Yes 5	No 2	Yes 10	No 6	Yes 9	No 4
(*a*) Yes.. 5	(*a*) No .. 2	(*a*) Yes . 2	(*a*) No .. 8	(*a*) Yes.. 3	(*a*) No .. 9	(*a*) Yes.. 5	(*a*) No .. 10
(*b*) Yes.. 2	(*b*) No .. 5	(*b*) Yes.. 1	(*b*) No .. 7	(*b*) Yes.. 2	(*b*) No .. 10	(*b*) Yes.. 3	(*b*) No .. 11
Yes 5	No 2	Yes 2	No 5	Yes 7	No 3	Yes 8	No 3
Wells ... 6	Water-works.. 1	Wells ... 8	Water-works.. 2	Wells ... 16	Water-works.. 2	Wells 11	Water-works.. 3
(*a*) Yes.. 4	(*a*) No .. 3	(*a*) Yes.. 2	(*a*) No .. 5	(*a*) Yes.. ..	(*a*) No .. 10	(*a*) Yes.. 4	(*a*) No .. 8
(*b*) Yes.. 1	(*b*) No .. 3	(*b*) Yes.. ..	(*b*) No .. 6	(*b*) Yes . ..	(*b*) No .. 12	(*b*) Yes.. ..	(*b*) No .. 9
Slaughter-houses. 30	Licensed 1 Inspected 1	Slaughter-houses. 15	Licensed 1 Inspected 1	Slaughter-houses. 19	Licensed .. Inspected 3	Slaughter-houses. 72	Licensed 3 Inspected 40
Yes 1	No 5	Yes 2	No 8	Yes 3	No 12	Yes 4	No 10
Yes 1	No 5	Yes 2	No 9	Yes	No 13	Yes 1	No 12
Number with. 2	Number without. 5	Number with. 2	Number without. 9	Number with. ..	Number without. 15	Number with. 3	Number without.
One	....	Two........	....	None	....	131	....
7	....	11	....	15	....	15..........	....

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